"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and Thursday; gentle shifting winds.
For full weather report see Page 23.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,844. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1917.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

RAILWAY MEN VOTE ON WAGE DEMAND OF $109,000,000

170,000 Trainmen and Conductors Involved—Firemen to Meet This Week.

ENGINEERS NOT INCLUDED

Strike Vote to be Taken if Managers Refuse to Grant Demands.

UNION HEADS OVERRIDDEN

Managers Say Question Will Be Put Up to Government, Which Now Controls Railroads.

One hundred and seventy thousand conductors and brakemen on all the railroads of the United States are voting secretly this week on a proposal to submit to the roads demands for increases in wages amounting to more than $100,000,000 a year, or almost twice as much as the railway brotherhoods got through the Adamson eight-hour law. Railroad men believe there is little doubt that the proposal will be approved. The official brotherhood circular says that a strike vote will be taken "in case the proposition is turned down by the managements."

Copies of the ballots which came into the hands of railroad officials in New York yesterday showed that the men involved in the movement include 32,000 passenger men, 85,000 freight men, and 53,000 yard men. They are members of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and the Order of Railroad Conductors. W. G. Lee is head of the trainmen and A. B. Garretson of the conductors. The 61,000 firemen, of whom W. S. Carter is the President, have not decided to come into the movement. Officials of the firemen will meet in Cleveland this week to decide on the matter.

Railroad officials see a ray of hope in the fact that Warren S. Stone, head of the Engineers, and a member of one of the advisory bodies of the Council of National Defense, is said to have refused to allow his 59,000 men to join the movement on the ground that the present was no time to agitate a big railroad strike. In his work at Washington Mr. Stone, who is perhaps the most prominent and most influential man in the railway brotherhoods following the retirement of Mr. Garretson, has been closely associated with Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor. Mr. Stone is attending the federation convention in Buffalo, and is said to be unalterably opposed to the movement set on foot by the conductors and brakemen to force a wage issue at this time.

Demand from 20 to 51 Per Cent.

According to the official circular of the Grand Lodge officers of the two brotherhoods, in the passenger service the proposed demands involve mileage rate increases of from 20.6 per cent. for conductors to 51.5 per cent. for baggagemen. It is proposed to raise the minimum monthly basis for conductors from $135 to $162.90, and for baggagemen from $82.50 to $116.40.

In through freight service the conductors ask for an increase in the mileage rate of 32½ per cent. and the brakemen for 42.7 per cent. increase. Local freight conductors demand an increase of 28.9 per cent. and brakemen 43 per cent. in their mileage rate. The demands for yard conductors and brakemen involve an increase of 44 per cent. in daily rates of pay. The general increase given by the Adamson act was about 20 per cent.

The Eastern carriers, in their rate case now being heard before the Interstate Commerce Commission in Washington, presented figures showing that in this year they had increased wages $102,000,000. Of this amount, for the Eastern roads, $36,000,000 was received by the brotherhood members under the Adamson law and the remaining $66,000,000 are increases to other classes of railroad workers.

The percentage increase to the brotherhood members is about 20 per cent., while the other employes received only 12 per cent. In the whole country railroad workers have received in the last year increases in pay running close to $200,000,000. The average annual wage of all train employes is now about $1,500, while the average wages received by the other employes, who outnumber the trainmen 4 to 1, is about $800. Eastern railroad managers who appeared before the Interstate Commerce Commission last week said that many of their unorganized employes were now underpaid considering the great rise in the cost of living, and deserved more pay. They said that the continuous large increases to the train employes made it financially impossible for the railroads to treat their other employes fairly. It was upon the item of increased wages, that a large part of the argument for increased freight rates was based. Throughout the country, the number of employes of the railroads is close to 1,700,000, of whom about 350,000 are members of the brotherhoods.

$48,000,000 for Eastern Lines.

Eastern railroad officials who examined copies of the demands yesterday estimated that the increases asked of the Eastern lines would reach $48,000,000 a year. As the payroll of the Eastern lines is 44 per cent. of the total railroad payroll of the country, the nationwide demand would call for an increase of $109,000,000 a year.

Railroad officials in New York City expressed the belief last night that the Council of National Defense, which brought about a settlement of the eight-hour controversy last March under the committee headed by Secretary Lane, would not allow the new demands to go as far as a strike vote. The vote, which is being taken this week, is pre-

Continued on Page 8.

Germans Halt Relief Ship and Take Her Into Swinemuende

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 13.—The Belgian relief steamer Haelen, from Montreal for Rotterdam, has been taken into Swinemuende, according to the Telegraaf.

In view of the prevailing danger of famine in the occupied district of Belgium, the capture of the Haelen increases the acuteness of the situation.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The Belgian Relief Commission states that the steamer Haelen was taken into Swinemuende for examination, the German Government reserving the same right as the British to examine vessels. The commission expects that the vessel will shortly be released.

HEED PRESIDENT, CALL OFF STRIKES

Labor Heads, at Buffalo Convention, Order 12,000 Men Back on Construction.

TO CONFER AT WASHINGTON

Ask Mr. Wilson to Join in Settlement of Disputes Threatening Shipbuilding.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 13.—The second day of the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor furnished further evidence of the strength of Samuel Gompers, President of that body, and the very small probability that any attempt to oust him for his vigorous support of President Wilson's war policy would be made. There was only one session today, and the protracted and more or less mysterious meetings of committees furnished the chief interest, but evidence was everywhere accumulating that pacifist and Socialist opposition was going to have very little influence in this convention. Some of the most notable objectors, seeing how the prospects lay, have hurried back on the reservation, and such Socialist opposition as may occur is apparently going to display itself in an attempt to work up feeling among the delegates in favor of peace resolutions and not in any atetmpt to get control of the organization of the Federation.

The alignment of the United Mine Workers behind Mr. Gompers at the opening session was followed today by a public statement on the floor of the convention by William H. Johnston, President of the International Association of Machinists. This body, which is large and influential and had been reported opposed to the war policies of the leaders of the Federation, was brought vigorously into line by President Johnston's statement, in which he publicly authenticated rumors current on the first day.

"We are as loyal as any other organization," he said, "and we have no quarrel with Mr. Gompers or the Executive Council on the war policy. We stand behind the President of the United States for the best interests of the country and of humanity in general."

Stop Building Strikes.

In accordance with the patriotic stand of labor, measures were promptly taken by the building trades Presidents this morning to stop the strikes on construction of shipbuilding plants, which threatened to cause serious handicaps to the shipbuilding program. Twelve thousand men who had been out in different parts of the country were ordered back to work, "pending investigation and adjustment," in the words of a resolution passed by a meeting of the Presidents, which should bring about a settlement of the questions, mostly concerned with the closed shop, which have resulted in the strikes.

Meanwhile, the Presidents of the building trades are going to Washington, probably in the next day or two, for a conference with officials of the Government departments concerned, in which they have asked President Wilson to take part. The conference, according to the resolution cited above, is to the end "that grievances and wrongs of workers on Government construction operations shall be righted and full justice afforded."

Leaders of the building trades would not admit that Secretary of War Baker had threatened action unless the difficulties retarding construction were settled at once, and were at pains to point out that men working on shipbuilding and the construction of cantonments had been kept at work. Reports came from Boston late in the afternoon that the 1,500 men on strike there, whose inactivity was threatening within the next few days to nullify the efforts of several thousand others still at work, had refused to heed the order to return pending adjustment, but there was general confidence that the action of the building trades Presidents would be supported everywhere with little, if any, hesitation. This was encouraging support of President Wilson's appeal for co-operation of all forces in the nation, to the end of winning the war, made at the opening session of the convention, and the stand taken by the machinists was expected to react favorably toward the settlement of the labor difficulties on the Pacific Coast.

President Wilson tonight expressed his appreciation of the action taken by the building trades in declaring off strikes, of which he had been notified by wire. His message, addressed to President Donlin, read:

"Your telegram has cheered me very much, and I hope you will convey my sincere thanks and appreciation to those associated with you in the patriotic action of which you give me information. You may be sure there will be all possible co-operation at this end."

Attacks United Hebrew Trades.

With everything so far swinging with them in support of the war the Administration forces had reason for confidence. And they are going to make

Continued on Page 6.

AMERICA GETS NEUTRAL FLEETS FOR AID OF ALLIES

Final Stage Reached in Negotiations for Over 400,000 Tons of Shipping.

VESSELS FROM JAPAN ALSO

Steel Plates in Exchange for Them and Foodstuffs for Other Merchantmen.

ONLY TWO POINTS REMAIN

Amount of Exports and Question of Stopping Supplies to Germany Are to be Arranged.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The United States is about to add several hundred thousand tons of shipping to the stream of ships carrying American troops and supplies to the aid of the Allies. Negotiations with the northern European neutral nations and with Japan for tonnage have reached a final stage, and the vessels obtained either will go directly into transatlantic routes or will release American ships for this service.

The European neutrals, it was learned tonight, finally had agreed to turn over to the United States and the Allies ships in exchange for foodstuffs that only America can supply. The quantities of food to be furnished will be determined later, but the neutrals have the assurance of the American Government that they will receive enough to meet their necessary requirements.

Japan will sell outright to the United States a large amount of tonnage now in the Pacific in exchange for steel ship plates the Japanese are anxious to obtain to complete their merchant shipbuilding program. Only the matter of price the Japanese are to receive for their tonnage remains to be agreed on, and that, it was said tonight, would be worked out immediately.

More Than 400,000 Tons.

Negotiations with the Swedish Mission were wound up several days ago and all the mission's members, except Dr. Fridtjoff Nahsen, the Chairman, have left Washington to sail for home. The amount of tonnage the United States is obtaining has not been known, but there are in American ports now more than 400,000 tons of neutral ships, which will be put into some American service. Many of the ships will ply between American ports and South America, each releasing an American or British vessel for service through the war zone.

In its negotiations, the United States dealt in a different manner with each, Norway, Sweden, Holland, and Denmark. A large part of the Norwegian merchant marine, most of which is owned in Great Britain, already is in the allied service. The Dutch insisted that none of their vessels be put into service that would take them through the war zone. Most of the Dutch ships to be turned over probably will transport to the United States wheat from Argentina and Australia and sugar from Java.

The entire Dutch fleet, it is understood, eventually will be used in transporting supplies to America and in carrying cargoes from America to Holland. The Dutch estimate that at least one-third of the fleet will be required to move foodstuffs and other American materials to Holland when the United States begins to let foodstuffs go. Some food probably will be released within the next month.

With the question of tonnage out of the way, and the American promise of sufficient foodstuffs for the neutrals obtained, there remain two important points to be cleared up. One of these is just how much food the neutrals will require, and the other is how far the neutrals may go in shipping supplies into Germany. The first will be settled on the basis of statistics supplied to the United States by the neutral Governments through the commissions they have sent here. The second presents a more difficult problem.

Question of German Supplies.

Norway and Sweden, it is said, are ready to stop the shipment to Germany of all foodstuffs supplanted by supplies from the United States, but Holland so far has declined to give assurances as to dairy supplies.

Sweden, it is said, will be asked also to discontinue the export of iron ore and certain other materials to Germany, and this Government, it is stated, is determined that no American cattle feeds shall be used by Holland so long as

Continued on Page 3.

550 Automobile Plants to Work for Government

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Active co-operation of the automobile industry with the Government began today with the first meeting of the Automobile Industries Committee and officials of the different departments of the army and navy at the War Industries Board. A. W. Copland, Chairman of the committee, pledged the men, material, and equipment of 550 automobile plants and 1,080 parts and accessory makers to war requirements.

So much of the vast production facilities of the automobile industry as may be needed by the Government will be devoted to war work. What percentage will be required is yet to be worked out. A large number of automobile manufacturers here in response to the call for their services in co-operation with the committee want to produce munitions in addition to their regular lines of automobiles.

BAKER REVERSES HIS CAMP POLICY

Announces That No Graduates for the Reserve Will Be Sent Home.

ALL FOR ACTIVE DUTY

Protests, Together with the Advice of Military Men, Caused the Change in Policy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—All of the students in the second training camps who qualify for commissions will be assigned to active duty upon the close of the camps. This was formally announced today by Secretary Baker, who declared that after a re-study of the situation and the needs of the army it would not be necessary to place any of the men on the reserve list, as originally planned.

When the Secretary of War notified the Adjutant General's Office several weeks ago that only officers would be assigned to active duty where vacancies existed, it was estimated that fully 8,000, or half of the number, expected to be commissioned in the camps, would be placed on the reserve list.

At the present time the commissioned vacancies in the national army and the regular army number 5,724, and in addition 2,000 of these officers from the second training camps will be used in the Signal Corps. As about 16,000 men are expected to qualify in the second training camps, there will be about 8,000 officers for whom there will be no active commands. This situation still exists, but Secretary Baker, after listening to the recommendations of the General Staff and sensing the situation abroad has decided that these 8,000 men can be used advantageously in advanced military work and as additional instructors at cantonments.

There was such vigorous protest from officers at the training camps and from the public that Secretary Baker probably was induced to make concessions to this sentiment, as well as to military advice. It is understood that the Secretary was opposed to assigning reserve officers to active duty where no vacancies existed, because of the expense involved. After the protests, Secretary Baker sent for his advisers and found that few military men upheld him in his position. They pointed out to him that there was plenty of work for these officers to do, and declared that it would be a grave mistake to send them back to civilian life.

Secretary Baker today made it plain that there was sufficient work for the officers to perform, but that he was not ready to make public the character of the work to which the officers would be assigned for whom there was no commands. He was emphatic in asserting that none of the men who qualified at the second training camps would be placed on the inactive list.

The changed policy of Secretary Baker will be welcome news to the men who left civilian places and spent three months preparing for commissions. Letters which came to the officers here in immediate charge of the training camps were in some cases of a pathetic character. As a rule student officers in the second camps are older than the students who entered the first camps. Army officers said they were more mature men and more earnest as a body than those in the first camps.

In many cases they gave up good paying jobs and when they learned of the original purpose of Secretary Baker to place half of their number on the reserve list there was great dismay in all the camps. The men seemed disheartened and the officers informed Secretary Baker that it would be unwise to send these men back to civil life where they would quickly forget all that they had learned in three months.

In the next few days, or at least before the camps close on Nov. 24, Secre-

Continued on Page 5.

American Army Aviators Join in Raids Over Germany With Comrades of France

By The Associated Press.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Nov. 13.—American army aviators have participated in bombing raids over Germany, and have been doing observation duty at various points on the battle line.

The aviators are officers of the regular army, some of whom had been flying before the United States entered the war.

Others of them are men who have been on duty at training centres.

On the bombing raids the Americans have been carried in French planes as bombers and observers and have been gaining a vast wealth of experience, which in the future will assist them as well as the new members of the air service who are arriving or are to arrive.

Some of the Americans were in several recent raids in which bombs were dropped on German positions at military importance. In observation work the Americans have been acting both as observers and pilots, flying in French machines. This work has been done at many points, but none of the machines carrying American aviators have flown over the sector where the American troops are entrenched.

Numbers of French machines have been turned over to the Americans for their own use, but thus far none of them has been engaged in aerial fighting of importance. No casualties among the American airmen have been reported, although enemy airplanes have fired heavily upon them.

The allied officers are enthusiastic over the work of the young fliers and are of the unanimous opinion that they are combining the daring of the British fliers and the technique of the French airmen. All the operations in which the Americans took part have in a measure been in the nature of instruction.

FRENCH CABINET FORCED TO RESIGN; WAR COUNCIL AND SCANDALS DEBATED; GERMANS CROSS THE LOWER PIAVE

SCANDALS THE FINAL ISSUE

Painleve's Overthrow Caused by His Refusal to Discuss Them.

WAR COUNCIL ATTACKED

Premier's Defense of Allies' New Plan Draws a Storm of Criticism.

SOCIALISTS QUIT PREMIER

Barthou Declines to Submit the Peace Offer Which Caused the Fall of Ribot.

PARIS, Nov. 13. — The Painlevé Ministry resigned tonight, following its defeat in the Chamber of Deputies by a vote of 277 to 180 after a prolonged debate on the new Allied War Council and other questions. The Socialists refused to support the Government.

After the Government had obtained a restricted but sufficient majority on the question of confidence in its military and diplomatic policy, a determined attempt was made to bring on a discussion of current scandals. Including the accusations of L'Action Française regarding a royalist plot and against former Minister of the Interior Malvy, but Premier Painlevé demanded a postponement of the interpellations until Nov. 30, when the inter-allied conference would be finished.

A postponement was then made a question of confidence, and the Chamber, by a majority of 91, in which the Right joined the Cabinet's opponents, refused to acquiesce in the Premier's demand. The Ministers then left the Chamber and went to the Elysée Palace and resigned.

Debate on Allies' Plans.

At the opening of the debate Premier Painlevé read a defense of the new War Council, after which he said that he accepted discussion of the Government's diplomatic and military, but not interior, policy. The question of the current scandals being thus barred; Abel Ferry condemned the War Council as merely an interallied secretarial bureau.

Deputy Millerand advocated the appointment of a Generalissimo for the Allies. The Premier replied:

"Even if we could have such a Generalissimo, disposing all the allied troops at his fancy, he would need a permanent interallied General Staff. Why demand the impossible and not accept the possible?"

After a heated discussion on various interpellations, Premier Painlevé put the question bluntly:

"Has the present Government the confidence of the Chamber? Has it the necessary authority to represent France at the coming allied conference?"

The Government then received a vote of confidence, 250 to 192, a majority of 58, but about 100 members, nearly all of whom were Socialists, abstained from voting. On the subsequent vote, when the Government was defeated, M. Renaudel announced that the Socialists could not support the Cabinet.

Premier's Defense of War Council.

Premier Painlevé, in his speech defending the Inter Allied War Committee, characterized it as a "superior war council." His declaration was read in both the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies.

"We do not doubt that the United States, whose troops have been summoned to fight upon this front, will give their adhesion to this council," said he. "Negotiations concerning the other fronts will ultimately be carried on with Russia and Japan.

"The object of the council is not to direct the details of military operations, but to define the general war policy and the general plans of the Allies, adapting them to the resources and means of which they dispose so as to assure the strongest result possible.

"The council comprises two representatives of each Government. Normally it will meet in France, at least once a month. It rests upon an interallied permanent staff, which forms at the same time its central organ of information and its technical adviser. The decisions of such a council are not tainted by any particularism, as they embrace the battlefields as a whole. They will have to be ratified by the respective Governments.

"We have already heard the objection that it is a united command we need, not a consultative committee. All plans are open to criticism, and I am far from saying that the step we have taken is the last in the progress to be accomplished, but it is wise to bring into being what is possible instead of waiting for months to obtain something better."

Defends Staff as Necessity.

M. Painlevé said that if a single supreme command some day were possible it would have the need of precisely such an inter-allied staff as would be created now by the superior war council. Possibly the superior war council might fulfill its functions so that it would in fact arrive at unity of command. It would be better to have the thing than the name.

The Premier said the British and French Commanders in Chief had come

Continued on Page 2.

Your family will be safe at Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N. C.; finest resort hotel in the world. Not a cure, sick guests not admitted. —Advt.

Unity Won Teutons' Victories, Says Emperor Charles; Charges Allies Offered Austria Peace; London Denies

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 13.—According to the Cologne Volkszeitung, Emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary, referring to the Austro-German Alliance, declared that the Central Powers were enabled to defeat the efforts of the world in arms during thirty-nine months of war because they were united.

"Several times during the war," said he, "French and British statesmen offered Austria handsome compensations if she would make separate peace."

The Emperor asserted that these efforts undoubtedly had had considerable effect upon certain nationalities and parties in Austria-Hungary. But, he added, the Hapsburg and Hohenzollern houses were more closely united than ever, and the Venetian offensive offered a good lesson as to what their peace policy should be.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—Reuter's is officially authorized to issue a categorical denial that British statesmen have approached Austria with a promise of compensations if she would make separate peace.

PETROGRAD BATTLE IS STILL IN DOUBT

Stockholm and Copenhagen Hear Government Forces Have Occupied Capital.

BOLSHEVIKI CLAIM VICTORY

Send Out Wireless Announcement That Kerensky Is in Flight.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—Flatly contradictory assertions concerning the situation in and around Petrograd received by wireless from Bolsheviki leaders in the Russian capital and by cabled press dispatches from Stockholm and Copenhagen leave in doubt whether Kerensky's army has been victorious or whether it has suffered a severe repulse at the hands of the rebels.

According to messages sent out by the latter, the Government troops under the Premier and General Kornilloff are in flight, and efforts are being made to capture Kerensky. The Scandinavian capitals hear that the Bolsheviki have been defeated, and that Kornilloff and his troops have entered Petrograd.

Presumably the wireless news is the latest sent out, and the Bolsheviki forces still control the city. This reached here about noon, and since that hour nothing further has been received. The announcement of the rebel victory is in the form of proclamations. The first is worded as follows:

Yesterday after bitter fighting near Tsarskoe-Selo the revolutionary army completely defeated the counter-revolutionary forces of Kerensky and Kornilloff. In the name of the Revolutionary Government I order opposition to all enemies of the revolutionary democracy and the taking of all measures necessary to effect the capture of Kerensky. I also forbid similar adventures which are endangering the success of the revolution and the triumph of the revolutionary army.

(Signed) MOURAVIEFF,
Commander in Chief of the forces acting against Kerensky.

The other proclamation says that history will record the night of Nov. 12. It reads:

The attempt of Kerensky to move counter-revolutionary forces against the capital of the revolution has received a decisive reply. Kerensky is retiring, and we are taking the offensive. The soldiers, sailors, and workmen in Petrograd know how to impose and will impose with arms in their hands their will and the power of the democracy.

The bourgeoisie has endeavored to separate the army from the revolution. Kerensky has attempted to break it by the violence of Cossackdom. Both efforts have failed. The workmen's and peasants' great conception of the supremacy of the democracy has united the ranks of he army and has steeled its will. The whole country will see that the authority of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates is not a passing phrase, but is an unchangeable fact, denoting the supremacy of the workmen, soldiers, and peasants.

The opposition to Kerensky is the opposition to the landlords, the bourgeois, and Kornilloff. The opposition to Kerensky is also the affirmation of the people's right to peace, free life, the land, bread and power.

The Pulkoff detachment by its gallant blow is affirming the cause of the revolution, of the workmen and peasants. There is no return to the past. We have still to fight, to conquer obstacles and to sacrifice ourselves, but the way is now opened and victory is certain.

Revolutionary Russia and the authority of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates have the right to be proud of the Pulkoff detachment, acting under the command of Colonel Walden. Let us ever remember the fallen and glorify the fighters, the revolutionary soldiers and officers, who have remained loyal to the people. Long live the revolutionary, democratic and Socialistic Russia.

(Signed) TROTZKY.
In the name of the People's Commissaries.

Reports of Kerensky Victory.

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 13.—General Korniloff has entered Petrograd, where the entire garrison except the sailors went over to his side, according to a Petrograd dispatch to the Social Demokraten under Monday's date.

There was sanguinary fighting on the Nevsky Prospekt, says the dispatch, and the Bolsheviki failed to hold even the workingmen's quarter of the city.

The foreign Ambassadors, the message reports, are now in communication with General Korniloff."

Telegrams received from Moscow and Southern Russia announce that the country is in complete control of the Cossacks who acknowledge the leadership of Kerensky.

Another message says that Premier Kerensky announces that the seat of government will be removed to Moscow. Generals Korniloff and Kaledines have issued from Novo Tcherakask, headquarters of the Don Cossacks, a proc-

Continued on Page 3.

ROME LACKING DEFIANT SPIRIT

An American Observer Finds Milan's Optimism Non-Existent in Capital.

CRITICAL ATTITUDE SHOWN

Prevalence of "Knockers" Militates Against Whole-Hearted Enthusiasm for the War.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Nov. 13.—To understand the present situation in Italy it is necessary to consider three essential facts:

The first is geographical. The remark is attributed to Napoleon: "Italy is a wonderful country, but too long." From Turin to Naples and back is as long a trip for a Caproni as from Turin to London.

The second fact is racial and dynastic. The Kingdom of Italy is only fifty years old, composed of units widely separated and differing in race and historic antecedents.

Third, there is a kingdom within a kingdom. The Vatican is in Italy, but not of it. It is necessary to be careful on this delicate ground, where so much controversy is raging; but no one can grasp the present condition without realizing that in Italy there occupy the same ground two separate and inherently antagonistic powers—one spiritual with the temporal in retrospect and prospect, and the other purely temporal. Their subjects are the same, for practically all Italy is Catholic. History has bequeathed this condition.

If all Italy had the spirit of Milan no question would arise as to its power of resistance to the German invasion or a separate peace. The capital of Lombardy is the chief jewel in the crown of the Italian Kingdom. Not even in America does city pride exist more strongly than in Milan.

When I arrived three days ago I found everywhere deep disappointment that the Isonzo line should have given way and dread of the possible consequences; but there was neither panic nor indifference. I attended service at the great Cathedral. On every face was written anxiety, but also earnestness and determination. An enterprising and energetic people have built a fine city and are filled with zeal for future efforts. They watch with anxious eyes the approaching Germanic tide from the Venetian plain, realizing also the possibilities of new eruptions from the Cadore and the Trentino. Tears gather in their eyes as they contemplate the city which they have been building with such labor and love so well; but there is no white feather in Milan. The Milanese will die, if necessary, in the proud belief that their city is the centre of Italy's will to war.

Many "Knockers" in Rome.

Rome is a different story. There is no danger here of actual German murder and pillage. The censorship is strict, and the masses are ignorant of the seriousness of the northern situation. Furthermore, Rome lives much in the past, and her climate is relaxing. Rome has a great many "knockers." There are circles which take pride in holding "well balanced" views. From such sources flows a constant stream of cynical sanity which is destructive of the war spirit. Only in the hour of spiritual frenzy will men make the sacrifices imposed by the defense of the country.

In Rome one encounters few fine enthusiasms. The German invasion is discussed in an entirely different temper from that which one meets in Milan. Warm-blooded optimism is non-existent. There is polite appreciation of America's response to Italy's needs.

Baron Sonnino by common consent is Italy's leading figure. He is of Jewish origin, and English on his mother's side. I had introductions to a family in Rome which is on intimate terms with him and hoped to get an interview, but found that it was quite as impossible as interviewing the Lama of Tibet. He has never once talked to a newspaper man, even privately, and is the most aloof of all the world's well-informed men. Sonnino's brilliant mind illuminates everything within a certain radius, but the circle on which he throws its light is small.

It is reported that the Swiss are heavily mobilized on the Italian frontier. The reason given by a well-informed authority is this: In previous wars Italian and Austrian troops have not been over-scrupulous about territorial boundaries. Switzerland is determined in the present circumstances that there shall not be the smallest violation of her neutrality.

"IN THE CODE of the landscape-painters of books and magazines" [illegible]

TEUTONS GAIN A BRIDGEHEAD

Establish Themselves on the West Bank, 19 Miles from Venice.

TAKE HILL STRONGHOLDS

Berlin Reports Capture of Fonzaso, West of Feltre, and Two Mountain Fortifications.

GUN DUELS ON THE RIVER

Italians and Austro-Germans in Fighting Contact Along the Lower Reaches.

ROME, Nov. 13.—The Austro-Germans, with the aid of large boats, have effected a lodgment on the west bank of the Piave near Zenson, on the southern reaches of the river, having established a bridgehead near that town, says the Italian official report. It is stated that the Teutons have been driven back toward the stream.

Attacks along the Asiago plateau, on the Trentino front, have been repulsed by the Italians, according to the statement, which follows:

The communication reads:

During the night of Sunday the enemy, with renewed and greater efforts, attempted to attack the Monte Gallio-Longara-Meletta di Gallio front on the Asiago Plateau. In a counter-attack, following a desperate struggle, the enemy was repused and suffered very serious losses. Well supported by artillery of all calibers, the Ninth Infantry Regiment of the Regina Brigade and the Verona Alpine Battalion distinguished themselves by their bravery. Yesterday afternoon intense enemy movements, which were the prelude to a new attack, were thwarted effectually and stopped by our artillery.

Near Canove, west of Asiago, our sixteenth storming detachment attacked an enemy detachment and through its capture released some of our men who had been made prisoners in previous actions.

From the Brenta to the lower Piave the enemy armies, which in the last days had only been hindered in their advance by rearguard actions and stopped by interruptions on the highways, have occupied territory evacuated by us and are now in contact with our line.

With the aid of large boats enemy groups succeeded at dawn at Monte San Dona di Piave, (about twenty-three miles northeast of Venice, in crossing to the right (west) bank of the river at Zenson and in establishing a bridgehead. Promptly faced by our troops they were counterattacked and driven back toward the river bank.

Yesterday, in spite of unfavorable atmospheric conditions, a large number of our aviators bombarded enemy bivouacs on the left bank of the Piave and turned machine gun fire at a low altitude on troops marching along the road on the bank of the river.

BERLIN, Nov. 13, (via London.)—Fonzaso and Monte Longara have been captured by the Austro-German troops invading northern Italy, says the German War Office.

The text of the afternoon statement reads:

In the Sette Comuni we wrested Monte Longara from the Italians.

Troops advancing in the mountains between the Sugana and the Clamone valleys took by storm the Leone work on the Casoni di Campo and the armored fort on the Casoni di Lena. Fonzaso is in our possession.

On the lower Piave there has been an increase in the artillery fire.

The supplementary report from General Headquarters this evening says:

South of the Sugana Valley (Italian front) further high positions have been captured.

Diaz Asks the Press to Co-operate.

By The Associated Press.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ITALIAN ARMY, Monday, Nov. 12.—(Delayed)—General Diaz, the new chief of the General Staff, a man of sturdy build and with a manner vibrating with energy and reserve force, tonight received the correspondents attached to headquarters. Referring to the presence of those representing the press of Italy and the allied countries, the General said he felt sure of their co-operation at the present solemn moment, adding:—

"I do not doubt that all will aid in the common end of enlightening and elevating the public mind so that all will be animated toward that victorious result to which our country looks forward, even in the difficult and terrible experiences of the present day."

A heavy and continuous bombardment is proceeding along the lower Piave River, marking the opening stages of extensive operations on this new line. Whether a general engagement is imminent depends largely upon the enemy, as the Italians are now intrenched behind the river and adopting defensive tactics, with the stream and their re-established forces checking the extension of the Austro-German offensive.

The engagements thus far have consisted of skirmishes at detached points, although the shelling extends almost uninterruptedly for forty miles along the lower Piave. The cavalry of some enemy

heavy guns is now heard, showing that the Austrians and Germans have been able to bring up a few of these monster pieces.

No longer is a secret made of the fact that the Piave is the line of defense upon which the supreme command has been concentrating its energies for the last ten days. The upper end of this line joins the Trentino front, making virtually one unified front sweeping in a huge arc from Lago di Garda to the mouth of the Piave, near Venice.

Precautionary measures to protect Venice continue, lest the enemy, whose long-range guns are not far off, should attempt to bombard the city. The Palace of the Doges has been covered with sandbags, and the delicate arched façade has been shored with heavy timbers. The Campanile has sandbags for forty feet around the base. The Grand Canal is filled with gondolas, which are being used for transportation purposes.

Italians Retake Gallio.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Monday, Nov. 12, (Delayed.)—The enemy is very active on the Trentino front. Evidently the Austrians hope to obtain definite gains before severe Winter weather sets in. The Italian troops, however, are in perfect condition and ready to meet the enemy.

Powerful Austrian groups, aided by atmospheric conditions, were able to penetrate the region near Gallio, which is the centre of communications with the Sette Comuni Plateau, thus threatening the Italian left wing and the roads leading to Asiago. Italian contingents frustred this movement, repulsing the enemy forces. In encounters at Gallio the Italians showed wonderful daring and spirit. After withstanding the enemy's fire they counterattacked the Austrians with such fury that they reconquered their lost positions, driving the foe from the village.

CADORNA NOT ON COUNCIL.

Declines Offer to Represent Italy as War Board Member.

PARIS, Nov. 13.—The Temps correspondent on the Italian frontier says that General Cadorna, the former Commander in Chief, has declined the offer to represent Italy on the Inter-Allied Military Committee.

REPORT GERMAN ATROCITIES.

Stories Reach Rome of Barbarities Committed by Invaders.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Monday, Nov. 12, (Delayed.)—When the Germans first invaded the Venetian plains it seemed as if they had changed their tactics and were doing everything to conciliate the population left in the villages evacuated by the Italian troops. Now, however, convinced that all their blandishments are unavailing and that the inhabitants remain firmly loyal, they are reported to be committing the same atrocities as in Belgium.

They have entered peaceful villages, it is said, breaking into the peasants' homes, where only women, children, and old men are left, and after sacking the houses and attacking the women, then kill the children before their mothers' eyes and set fire to the villages. It is said that many inhabitants have perished in such conflagrations, having been wounded by the invaders and being unable to escape from their blazing dwellings.

Another of their reported practices is to tie Italian prisoners in lines before them, thinking thus to prevent the Italian troops from firing upon them.

It has now been proved that enemy officers dressed in Italian uniforms circulated among the Italian troops at the beginning of the Austro-German drive. These men spoke the Venetian and Piedmontese dialects perfectly, having taken courses at the Military Academy in Turin. In the first phase of the attack they ordered the abandonment of important posts, cut telephone wires, and cried in Italian, "Everybody for himself!"

Another German trick was the falsification of Italian newspapers. On Oct. 20, in a given sector of the front, there were distributed by the thousand what purported to be copies of the Giornale d'Italia and the Corriere della Sera, perfectly imitated in size and printing. The letterpress contained terrifying descriptions of revolutionary disorders in Naples, strikes in Florence, revolts in Sicily and Apulia, of hundreds of dead in Liguria, and thousands in Tuscany, while English infantry were represented as having fired on women and children, also French cavalry as having trodden the bodies of revolutionists under their horses' hoofs. All this was described with such details and plausibility that it was enough to upset the minds of ignorant peasants. Investigations are being made to discover by what means these false copies reached the trenches.

BAKER SEES DANGER IN 'FRATERNIZING' FOES

Recognizes New Allied Difficulties in 'Political Offensives' in Russia and Italy.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The effect of Germany's "political offensives" against Russia and Italy upon the task ahead of the Allies is recognized in Secretary Baker's weekly review of military operations issued today by the War Department.

"The close interrelation of events on all fronts cannot too frequently be emphasized," says the review. "The political situation in Russia made it possible for the enemy to detach important contingents in the east which were speedily transported to the Italian front.

"It is not unlikely that, before initiating their powerful drive against the Italian forces, the enemy made painstaking and systematic attempts to undermine the morale of the Italian troops, with a view to breaking down their resisting power. This carefully planned political offensive, conducted preparatory to their military offensive, reveals clearly the present methods of the Germans.

"Surveying the broader aspects of the European situation today, we find that the enemy in the east is confining his efforts to political propaganda. Along the Italian sector he has recently made desperate attempts to secure a decision by means of a politico-military drive. In the west, while attempting to sap the fighting strength of the belligerent peoples, the enemy has now been compelled to act on the defensive and is being slowly but surely driven back.

"It should be borne in mind, however, that the further disintegration of the Russian forces will mean that the Germans will be able to thin out their line along this front, which will thus automatically contribute to the stiffening of their resistance in the west, as well as render available added contingents to take part in the engagements now proceeding in Italy.

Allied Gains in the West.

"During the week just closed, both the British and French were able to record significant tactical gains, the culmination of a long series of powerfully driven offensives.

"With Passchendaele securely in British hands, the first stage of the operations begun during the last week of September has been brought to a successful conclusion.

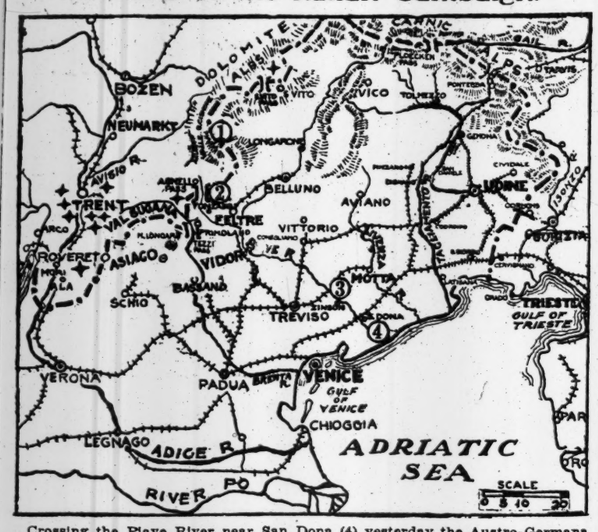
"The French counterpart of the British success took place north of the Aisne. Here the retreat of the enemy anticipated last week was carried out. The pressure of the French offensive, which has grown slowly and methodically in volume and intensity, reached a climax when by the recent French advance in this sector they were enabled to enfilade the German lines along the crest of the Chemin des Dames.

"For the last three years the presence of the enemy on this ridge had been a source of anxiety to the French. To dislodge them was a principal objective of the repeated offensives developed by General Pétain since last April. The sudden forced evacuation of some forty square miles of the most important terrain in this sector of the western front has been the tangible result achieved.

"The importance of this successful French advance must not be overlooked. It means more than a mere gain of so many square miles of territory; it means the penetration of the powerfully fortified Siegfried line, hitherto considered by the enemy impregnable, and pushes back his main defensive position to within five miles of the fortress of Laon, the major objective.

"In the sector where a small detachment of our troops had taken up their places in the trenches as a part of their training, the enemy (as is customary in trench warfare) when fresh troops are

Theatre of the Italian Campaign.



Crossing the Piave River near San Dona (4) yesterday the Austro-Germans established a bridgehead on the west bank near Zinson (3), although Rome reports that they were driven back to the edge of the stream. The invaders pushed westward from Feltre, capturing Fonzaso (2,) and also took mountain strongholds east of the Valle di Cismone, (1.)

believed to have taken places in front-line trenches) for reconnaissance purposes executed a well-planned raid and succeeded in temporarily penetrating the short segment of the line held by our forces, inflicting a few casualties and taking prisoners.

"A unit of our artillery, also in the course of its training, came in contact with the enemy and acquitted itself very creditably in this first encounter.

"In Italy the situation is developing as normally as can be expected under the circumstances. For the time being it would be of little avail to endeavor to seek for the contributing causes of the successes gained by the Austro-German forces, which have resulted in their incursion into Italy.

Italian Retreat More Orderly.

"The Italian retreat, somewhat confused in its earlier stages, has now become more orderly, and the retirement of the main forces of the Italian armies during the week continued uninterrupted.

"The line of the Tagliamento River was held by the Italians long enough to insure the safe retirement of large bodies of troops. This line has now been abandoned, and the enemy, penetrating the Venetian plain, has reached the Livenza.

"The Italians are continuing their efforts to contain the advancing Austro-German forces.

"The morale of the armies, shaken by the recent events, is being rapidly restored. Allied reinforcements have now formed a junction with the Italians. The pressure of the enemy is no greater.

"Along the eastern front no operations of military importance took place.

"The enemy, instead of attacking, has renewed his efforts to fraternize with the Russians. Owing to the involved political situation and the fresh outbreaks of the extremist elements, it is probable that these may have a marked influence on the general strategy of the war, which we must be prepared to meet."

OPTIMISM IN WASHINGTON.

French War Office Statement Says Piave Line Is Solidly Held.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The battle of the Piave has begun along a ninety-mile front in northern Italy, with every prospect of going down into history as one of the greatest the world has ever seen.

The battle front extends from the Adriatic across the Venetian plains, along the banks of the Piave River to Feltre, which is sixty-five miles from the seacoast and westward across the mountains to the Sette Comuni, a distance of twenty-five miles. Along the plains section of the battle front, from Vidor to the sea, forty-one miles, the two armies are engaged in a heavy and continuous bombardment, while the mountain links of the line are feeling the pressure of stubborn engagements at many points.

The actual distance from Zenson, on the lower Piave, where the Austro-German forces crossed that river with the aid of large boats, only to be driven back to the western edge of the stream by a prompt Italian counterattack, to Monte Longara, in the Sette Comuni, of which Berlin reports the capture, is 119 kilometers (73.94 miles.) Between these points the Italian Army is in position and holding its line, while the different columns of the main Austro-German forces are now taking the place of the advanced guard on the east bank of the Piave, and brisk artillery firing is proceding.

Close comparison of the latest advices from Rome and Berlin indicate that the general delineation of the main battle line is now as follows: San Dona di Piave to Zenson to Ponte di Piave to Susegana to Vidor to Feltre to Fonzoso to Casoni di Campo to Monte Meletta to Monte Longara to the vicinity of Asiago in the Sette Comuni. At six of these points the Austro-German forces are west of the Piave—Zenson, Feltre, Fonzaso, Casoni di Campo, Monte Meletta, and Monte Longara. But this does not mean that the German forces have forced a crossing of the Piave.

Only at one point does it appear that the Germans have actually crossed the river, and that point is Zenson, in the bend of the river between San Dona di Piave and Ponte Piave. Both these are railroad crossings. Zenson is twenty-three kilometers (14.29 miles) from the shores of the Adriatic, or little more than one-third of the distance between the sea and the foothills of the mountains.

Piave Forced at Only One Point.

While the German forces are across the Piave at the five other points named, no crossing of that stream was required to gain those positions, because they were approached from routes west of the great bend of the Piave near Feltre.

There is no reference in Berlin reports to the crossing of the lower Piave at Zenson, but the Italian admission that such a crossing was made, and that the Germans were driven back, is sufficient evidence on which to base the statement that at a point within 30 kilometers, (18.64 miles,) as the crow flies, from Venice, the invaders did actually succeed in crossing the lower Piave.

Ability of the Germans to drive their entering wedge across the river at this point would place them in positions to threaten the Italian forces defending the railroad crossing to the north at Ponte di Piave and the lower reaches, reaching at San Dona di Piave, and endeavor to throw out columns toward San Biagio di Callalta on the rail route from the Piave to the important town of Treviso, which commands the approach to Venice from the north as well as toward Mestre on the rail route from San Dona di Piave to Venice.

In the mountain region, where the Germans are concentrating their efforts upon the Feltre-Asiago-Bassano-Vidor quadrilateral, the reports from Rome say claim the advance of the Germans to four points, about equally distant from one another along the northwestern face of this quadrilateral. They claim to have taken Fonzaso. This is a point about five and a half miles due west of Feltre. Fonzaso is on the River Cismone, about eight miles north of Cismone, where the river of that name flows into the Brenta. The Berlin reports say that the Austro-German forces have taken two fortified positions—Casoni di Campo and Casoni di Lena—in the heights between the Cismone and Sugana Valleys. Casoni di Campo is one of the fortified points of defense overlooking the valley of the upper Brenta from the east. Monte Meletta, which the Austrians claim to have captured, is in the Sette Comuni, southwest of Casoni di Campo, and not far from Monte Longara. Both of these mountains overlook Asiago from the northeast.

Italians Appear to Hold Lines.

Taking the report as a whole, the Italian Army appears to be making a gallant stand along its new line, and to be holding the line pretty firmly. A statement prepared by the French War Office, made public here tonight, asserts that "the Germans have greatly exaggerated" the appearance of the Italian defeat, and that the "line of the Piave is actually solidly held." This statement was given out tonight by the Committee on Public Information. It deals with operations on the Italian front, and was prepared by the French War Office and furnished for publication through the courtesy of the French Embassy. The statement says in part:

"The Germans have greatly exaggerated the importance of the Italian defeat. In reality the Italian armies are far from being defeated. The Second army only has seriously suffered.

"The line of the Piave is actually solidly held. The Italian General Staff is awaiting the enemy forces. These operations, having shortened the front, allow of better means of resistance.

"The English and French armies are in reserve behind. The morale of the army has been strengthened and is becoming excellent. The country, at first strongly shaken, is becoming more settled as the political parties are getting more united."

FRENCH CABINET OUT AFTER DEFEAT

Continued from Page 1.

to an arrangement for an extension of the British front at an early date, which it would be injudicious to mention exactly. He referred to the necessity of systematic and complete economic coordination of resources by the Allies. Great Britain and France, he concluded, had reached a complete agreement respecting the provisioning of the two countries, which would be put into immediate execution.

The Foreign Affairs Committee of the Senate has asked Foreign Minister Barthou to communicate to it a letter from former Premier Briand to M. Barthou concerning a peace offer, and which later brought about the fall of M. Ribot.

M. Barthou declined to submit the letter on the ground that he could not communicate it without accompanying it with other papers, which he had no right to divulge.

The committee then decided to hear M. Briand and M. Barthou on the subject before Thursday, when an interpellation by Senator Pere on the reasons why Ribot resigned will come up for debate.

CABINET WEAK FROM START.

Obstruction by Socialists Beset Painleve with Difficulties.

The Cabinet of Professor Paul Painlevé started out on Sept. 14 without definite assurance of support from the Unified Socialists, to whom the preceding Government of M. Ribot, in which Professor Painlevé had held the Portfolio of War, had owed its defeat—partly this cause and partly the political capital which had been made out of connecting Louis J. Malvy, the Minister of Interior, with pro-German propaganda which culminated in the revelations of the Bolo scandal.

On the very day, Aug. 31, that M. Malvy resigned, M. Ribot had been on the point of giving way to the Radical Socialists and of reviving the Higher Council of National Defense, with M. Malvy as a member of it.

The Socialists declined to serve in a Cabinet, or to give it their support, which retained M. Ribot. But Professor Painlevé after half a week of negotiations with party leaders finally formed one with M. Ribot and without the Socialists. Whether Professor Painlevé was to be able to govern without them would be settled when the Chamber met on Sept. 18.

Meanwhile several attempts were made to break his slate. The Radical caucus tried, like the Socialist Party, but failed. A section of the Radical Party—the pacifist wing, led by M. Caillaux, endeavored to wreck the Interior portfolio from Professor Painlevé under threat of withdrawing altogether if the Socialists were not called in, but the only result was that M. Renoult, President of the Radical Party, had to retire from the Cabinet, in which he had a post, but all other Radicals selected by Professor Painlevé remained in.

Sept. 18 came. Although questions of persons and group politics of a petty nature still dominated the crisis, Professor Painlevé managed to hold a majority together. But obstruction by Socialists and Radicals so delayed the important business of Parliament that on two occasions in October he presented his resignation to President Poincaré, only to have it refused on the ground that he had not been defeated.

In Paris, as in Petrograd and Rome, it was evident that the extremists were playing the same game—keeping the Government in power, but without support; obstructing it in every way so that it must resign through impotency to direct legislation, when the extremists hoped to gain entire control.

On Oct. 23 Professor Painlevé threw a sop to the opposition by replacing M. Ribot by J. Louis Barthou. This for a time appeased the Socialists and Radicals, but the Unified Socialists revived their old tactics, and their press began to attack the new Foreign Minister. It was his energy which had forced through Parliament the three-year service bill in 1913, without which the French Army would have been worse off than it was in August, 1914.

FEAR CIVILIAN STRATEGY.

London Critics Continue to Assail War Council Project.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The speech made yesterday by Premier Lloyd George in Paris has created a stir in the London press, where his references to the Allies' "incredible blunders" and other extracts are printed under sensational headlines. Comment on the speech is mixed with criticism of the new Allied War Council announced here yesterday by Chancellor Bonar Law.

Some of the newspapers indorse the speech in the main or are non-committal. Others criticise adversely the new military plan and accuse the Premier of wishing to take over the strategic direction of the Allied campaign. Rumors in the Sunday newspapers of the impending retirement of Field Marshal Haig and General Robertson, chief of the General Staff, caused some commentators to insinuate that the reports were set afloat intentionally by semi-official hints.

The Morning Post connects the new plan with the rumors and says that both the nation and the army are alarmed over it. It adds:

"A political council advised by a military committee is to direct the strategy of the Allies' army. The blood of the nation will run cold at the idea. No more fatal and no more disastrous arrangement can be conceived. Premier Lloyd George from his speech in Paris, appears to think that this complicated project will achieve strategic unity. It seems to us that it will achieve strategic paralysis."

The Times says that the Premier "let himself go" and thereby opened the floodgates to a torrent of expert criticism. It continues:

"His views of strategy often are superficial, unsound and incompatible with practical conditions. But they are courageous and obviously sincere, and it is far better that they be stated frankly than to leak out through subterranean channels.

"The upshot of the speech is that the Premier is anxious for closer unity in the control of the Allied armies. It is an unimpeachable idea, but the point is whether the machinery set up at Rapallo will achieve this purpose. Lloyd George's instinct is sound in so far as he proposes to substitute a systematic council of Ministers for the past spasmodic and ineffectual conferences, but he will come hopelessly to grief unless he defines with far greater precision than Bonar Law did in the House of Commons the duties of the Council's military committee.

"Lloyd George's strength lies in his imagination and energy. His weakness is his failure to think out his plans to a logical conclusion. His first business when he returns must be to clear up the very real misunderstanding about the relation of his military advisers."

The Daily News, while believing that the new council ought to be an important gain, says that "the disquiet which has been expressed is due to the well-grounded suspicion, which has prevailed long, that there has been trouble between Premier Lloyd George and the heads of the army. The News, like The Post, suggests that rumors like these relating to Field Marshal Haig and General Robertson, were propagated purposely. It says that the nation demands that these leaders, in whom it has entire confidence, shall not be intrigued against, limited in authority or compelled to retire by the establishment of a War Council.

The Daily Mail says that Premier Lloyd George will make a statement explaining the new council in the House of Commons this week.

The Premier returned today from the Continent, where he has been in attendance upon the Inter-Allied Conference. He was accompanied by Elipherios Venizelos, the Greek Prime Minister. They were met at the station by Arthur J. Balfour, Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

Permits Bolo to Sue Humbert.

PARIS, Nov. 13.—The Senate today voted to suspend the immunity of Senator Charles Humbert, owner of the Paris Journal. This is to allow Bolo Pacha, under arrest for espionage, to institute proceedings against Humbert.

Bolo Pacha has charged that he loaned money to Senator Humbert to complete the purchase of the Journal. He also has accused the Senator of keeping some money. Senator Humbert last week asked the Senate to approve the suspension of immunity.

ALCEDO MEN TALKED TO U-BOAT'S CAPTAIN

German Asked the Name of Torpedoed Ship and Her Port of Destination.

AMERICANS COOL IN CRISIS

Fireman Prevented an Explosion of the Boilers—Survivors Tell How They Escaped.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 13.—The Chicago Daily News this afternoon prints the following special cable dispatch from its representative in France, A. R. Decker, dated from "A French Seaport, Nov. 10," regarding the torpedoing of the American patrol boat, Alcedo, when twenty-one men were lost, including twelve from New York and vicinity:

"Details are now available of the torpedoing of the Alcedo, an American armed yacht on patrol duty off the French coast. It occurred at 1:54 A. M., Tuesday, Nov. 6, and before 2 o'clock the vessel sank. One American officer and twenty American sailors perished. Both regular and reserve officers and men conducted themselves so coolly and bravely that one is filled with pride at realizing that the splendid traditions of the American Navy were fully upheld.

"The morning was misty with white squalls and the sudden changes to clear, windy weather which mark this region. The Alcedo was navigating off the coast, when abruptly through a rift in the clouds the officers and men on the bridge saw the silhouette of a submarine plainly visible in a ray of moonlight. At the same time they saw the wake of a torpedo rushing along apparently not far below the surface and coming at high speed directly toward the port bow of the Alcedo.

"Ensign ——— of Philadelphia, who was on duty, immediately perceived the U-boat and sounded to general quarters, the alarm getting the men out of their bunks and well started to the deck, which doubtless saved many lives. The Lieutenant Commander on the bridge, who coolly watched the attack, said in speaking of the sinking:

"'I saw the U-boat and the torpedo. We were hit on the port side, near the bow, and the whole forward part of the Alcedo crumpled up like a matchbox in one's hand. We started to sink and were going down so fast that I ordered the ship to be abandoned as rapidly as possible. I am glad to say those hurt in the explosion. The Alcedo sank in about four minutes. There was little suction. One section of the survivors I ordered to row to the shore, land, and, if possible, send help out to us. We remained to look after the remainder of the crew and then proceeded toward the shore.

"'Late in the afternoon, when we were near land, an airplane signaled our presence to some French torpedo boats, which picked us up and brought us to port. Some of the men were in bad shape when the torepdo boats rescued us.

"'One of the 'crew'—that is, engine room men—a stoker, told me his experience. He was visibly nervous from the shock and exhausted from the long grind of the row to shore.

"'I was down in the bunkers on top of a coal pile,' said the stoker, 'when I heard a muffled explosion, which made the Alcedo tremble. It started the coal sliding, and almost immediately a wall of cold water came through in a gap in the side and washed me right through the bunker room. I stumbled to my feet and climbed up an iron ladder to the top side as quickly as possible. On the deck I found a lifebelt, and as I took hold of one end of it another fellow grabbed the other end. It was no time to argue for its possession, and so I let the sailor have the belt. I ran to the stern and, diving overboard, swam to a dory. This was well filled, but I was able to get aboard.

"'Collier, one of our firemen, was the real hero of the day. He secured the engine and opened the safety valve, thus preventing the boilers from exploding as well as preventing the boys from being caught in the propeller blades. Collier dived over the side and swam to our dory, which by this time was jammed, having twenty-one men on board. Fortunately it was calm. Three dories full of water were floating not far away and one of our men volunteered to bail them out. He took a bailer from our boat and swam to the three dories, which seemed stuck together. He got them apart and holding on with one hand bailed out one boat until he could stand in it. He then climbed in and called for us to come over and help. Collier and a few others did so, finished bailing out the boat and took in some of our party, besides picking up some fellows swimming around. We then had twenty-eight men in our two boats.'

"The wireless man on watch had a bad time of it before he could get communication established. The torpedo blew his cabin to pieces and he was thrown high in the air. The 'sparker' landed against a stanchion, many yards away. A rib was broken, his back was wrenched, and he almost bit his tongue in two. Nevertheless, after regaining consciousness, he tried to start the motor, until he saw that the apparatus had been smashed, and then he jumped into the water and swam to a raft, which was already saved. So he swam further, until he came to a boat, the crew of which picked him up.

"One sailor spoke of having seen the body of the torpedo intact floating alongside. He was thinking of jumping overboard and using it as a life raft, but changed his mind in favor of a boat some distance away.

"'A regular bluejacket told me his story in the Y. M. C. A. restaurant, while his mates from other ships listened, spellbound. We all forgot to eat during the tale, though the good American food of the Astor-Taylor Y. M. C. A. restaurant is not to be disdained.

"'I was on deck,' said the bluejacket, 'when general quarters sounded. The torpedo hit us very soon afterward, in less than a minute, and exploded, but not loudly. There was a little excitement, because some of the boats had been damaged by explosion. Most of the boys got away on rafts. The torpedo hit squarely in the quarters of the port watch. Only two of our shipmates were left out of the gun crew. The others must have been killed immediately.

"'The Captain's secretary ran down into the cabin and came back with the ship's papers, which he stowed in his blouse, jumped overboard, and supported himself on plank nearby. There was a sailor in the water who was weakening fast and calling for help. Bellaty got him and supported both himself and the sailor. They were in the water an hour and a half, until they were picked up by the Captain's boat.

"'Mate Doyle lowered the whaleboat single handed and launched it safely. He picked up many men besides unnesting some dories. In some way the boats got separated. I saw the whaler was going and so I jumped for it, and swam hard away from the side. In a few seconds the Alcedo sank, its sirens shrieking until the last, like a lost soul. One of the dories picked me up. Our dory also picked up several of my shipmates.

"'One big fellow came splashing toward us. We called out "Who is that coming?" "Kaiser Bill," the swimmer replied. Sure enaough, it was a shipmate named Kaiser, whom we nicknamed Kaiser Bill.

"'We hauled Bill into our boat and started to row. Right in the middle of the débris the U-boat approached. It was a small type submarine with a clipper bow and a strong wireless outfit rigged on a solid mast. The Captain of the U-boat called out through his megaphone:

"'"What ship iss dat?"

"'"We replied: "Alcedo."

"'"What's your cargo?"

"'"We are light," some one replied.

"'"Where were you bound for?"

"'"New York," some sailor said.

"'The U-boat commander seemed to doubt and asked many question in good English, but with a decided Teuton accent. He kept returning every few minutes and we rowed away. He finally gave us our course to the nearest land and departed.

"'Needless to say we were relieved when daylight came. We were pretty tired, cold and hungry. The other boats were not in sight. We had left them exploring the wreckage for our shipmates, while we tried to make shore to get help. Toward 2 o'clock in the afternoon we picked up a lighthouse, but were too exhausted to continue rowing. Luckily one of those brown-sailed sardine fishing boats sighted us and came alongside. The fishermen took us into a typical Brittany village. We will never forget the welcome those fishermen and fisherwomen gave us. They even gave us their stockings.'

"Probably the U-boat which sank the Alcedo was resting on the surface after having finished charging its batteries when the Alcedo popped out of the night. It was a case of sinking the Alcedo or being itself sunk. It used the torpedo which was probably intended to sink a fat merchant ship."

SENDING LUXBURG HOME.

Argentine Authorities to Watch Him Closely Until He Starts.

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Nov. 13.—The Argentine Government sent a destroyer to the island of Martin Garcia and brought here today Count von Luxburg, the expelled German Minister, so that he might embark on a Dutch steamship for Amsterdam. The ex-Minister will be kept under strict surveillance by the authorities until he leaves the country.

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Nov. 13.—The Dutch steamship on which Count von Luxburg, the former German Minister to Argentina, has engaged passage back to Europe was stopped on her voyage between Rio Janeiro and Montevideo by a British warship. British sailors went on board the vessel, and, after examining the documents, seized some of them.

The Uruguayan Government has forbidden the passengers on the Dutch vessel to debark at Montevideo. Among those on board are the Cuban Minister to Argentina and the Cuban Minister to Uruguay. These diplomats have protested against the Government's action.

Count Karl von Luxburg, after being handed his passports by the Argentine Government, was taken to the detention camp on the island of Martin Garcia where he arrived Oct. 12.

PETROGRAD BATTLE IS STILL IN DOUBT

Continued from Page 1.

lamation summoning the Russian people to unite against the Bolsheviki.

Russian Soldiers in France Loyal.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Russian soldiers in France have united in a telegram to Kerensky, a copy of which has been forwarded to Washington, expressing their confidence in the Russian leader and urging him to fight the extremists. The troops pledged themselves to respond to any call Kerensky may make upon them and urged him to deal pitilessly with the Bolsheviki and secret counter-revolutionists.

Their telegram concludes: "You are the only guarantee for our safety; be firm and pitiless toward the enemies of Russia."

A cablegram received here today from Petrograd via Paris says the Narjdnce Slovo of the popular Socialists in Russia publishes a ukase by Kerensky, dated from Gatchina, announcing his arrival there at the head of loyal troops and ordering all units of the garrison who had joined the Bolsheviki to return immediately to their duties. The paper also prints an order from General Kornuloff, who had been named by Kerensky as commandant of the forces and of the operations against Petrograd, demanding from the garrison that delegates should be sent to him in order to know who were traitors to the country.

RED GUARDS SLAY CADETS.

Bolsheviki Arm Thousands of Factory Workmen.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—Telegraphing yesterday the Petrograd correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says the Bolsheviki have armed thousands of factory hands, mostly young fellows who never handled rifles in their lives, who don't know what discipline is, and are capable of every sort of atrocity when excited by being under fire.

"These so-called Red Guards," he continues, "massacred batches of captured cadets with the utmost brutality. After the capture of the telephone exchange three cadets were trampled to death and their bodies left lying in the street. Immediately after the capture of one cadet school after obstinate resistance the capture was due to insufficient ammunition of the defenders—the Red Guards surrounded the prisoners, shouting:

"'Chop them up! Why waste time trying them? Let's finish them off now!'

"Had it not been for the protection of slightly more disciplined soldiers surrounding the cadets they would have received short shrift. As it was a few on their arrival at the Petrograd fortress were seized by sailors and torn to pieces.

"Every now and again rifle fire is heard and the occasional noise of field guns or an armored car. One of the latter, containing an inexperienced Bolshevik crew, jumped into the river.

"The Military Revolutionary Committee has now ordered the commissaries to take men away from the factories to increase the Red Guards. While obviously the garrison contains many waverers it is equally clear that some of the Red Guards and sailors will fight to the end.

"Petrograd has extracted a solitary smile from the unpleasant events of the last few days. Yesterday morning a Bolshevik Commissary arrived with four young girls at the telephone exchange and said he had come to take possession. The official in charge replied: 'Very well, but you'll have to provide your own staff.'

"'That's all right,' said the Bolshevik, turning to his satellites. 'Here they are.'

"The official politely requested his successor to follow him round the place. He pointed out 2,000 women employed on each of three shifts. The Bolshevik emissary, greatly surprised, withdrew, apparently regarding the matter in a different light.

"A few hours later, however, when the exchange was garrisoned by a handful of cadets and defended by an armored car the Bolsheviki attacked in force and were victorious."

American Girl and Man with Cadets.

PETROGRAD, Monday, Nov. 12.—The seizure of the Central Telephone Exchange by the military cadets was made possible by deceiving the Bolsheviki guard, to whom the cadets presented forged credentials from the Lenine Government. Two Americans spent Sunday with the cadets who defended the building. They were Bessie Beatty of The San Francisco Bulletin and Albert Rheys Williams of Boston.

The military cadets were prompted to undertake the adventure in the belief that Premier Kerensky was on hand with his army and was on the point of retaking the city. They numbered not more of ammunition. Early in the afternoon the cadets realized that the cause was than sixty, and had but a small supply hopeless, as no news had come of the expected relief, and their ammunition was nearly exhausted. Many of the cadets were paroled after the surrender of the Winter Palace last week, and refused to trust themselves again in the hands of the Bolsheviki. In taking the exchange the cadets had captured M. Antonoff, the Assistant Minister of War, whom they held prisoner.

Panic soon seized the defenders. The officers in desperation cut the buttons and insignia from their uniforms, while others discarded their uniforms and attired themselves in the garments of line men. Frantic telephone calls were sent in every direction asking for help. Finally M. Antonoff and Mr. Williams were sent to parley with the Bolsheviki, who gave their word that the men would be spared if they surrendered. The military cadets were led out one by one and formally delivered to the victors.

The telephone operators became excited during the fighting, but many remained at their posts throughout the firing. Miss Beatty cheered and encouraged the more timorous girls and assisted in treating the wounds of the military cadets who had been shot by the Bolsheviki.

REPORTS MOSCOW FIGHTING.

Our Consul There Communicates with Ambassador Francis.

PETROGRAD, Monday, Nov. 12.—The American Consul General at Moscow, telegraphing to Ambassador Francis under Sunday's date, confirms reports of fighting there between the Bolsheviki and the Provisional Government forces. The Consul General says:

"It seems the Government troops are winning. John F. Stevens is here, but cannot get in touch with him, as Consulate is centre of fighting. All Americans safe. Rumors Cossacks already arrived."

Ambassador Francis, who says he will remain here to look after the interests of his Government and the safety of American citizens, has received no offers from the Bolsheviki Government or any word from Washington since Nov. 3.

Mr. Stevens as Chairman of the American Railway Commission went to Moscow to act as special adviser to the Government in connection with the operation of Russian railways.

REPUDIATE REBEL REGIME.

Russian Officials in London Call Bolsheviki Traitors.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The Russian Chargé d'Affaires made the following announcement to an interviewer this evening:

"The Russian Embassy and all the Russian officials in London wish it known that they do not recognize the authority of a band of traitors who have temporarily gained the upper hand in the capital and call themselves the Russian Government."

TORPEDO KILLS FIVE; SINKS AMERICAN SHIP

Unseen Submarine Destroys the D. N. Luckenbach, from New York, Off France.

TWO DAYS IN OPEN BOATS

Twenty-three Survivors Picked Up by a West-Lound Ship—Cargo for Allies Is Lost.

The first news of the sinking of the American steamship D. N. Luckenbach on Oct. 27 off the French coast, with the loss of five of her crew, was brought to an Atlantic port yesterday by Captain Gus Smith and twenty-three survivors of the crew, who arrived on a Danish steamship which rescued them from their lifeboats after they had been battling with the wind and sea for forty-eight hours.

Details of the torpedoing of the steamship were given by the Captain to the agents of the Luckenbach Steamship Company. At noon on Oct. 27 the D. N. Luckenbach was steaming about 11 knots, he said, when she was struck by a torpedo on the starboard side abaft the funnel. The torpedo was launched from an unseen submarine. The explosion presumably killed five members of the engine room crew outright, as they were not seen again. The steamship foundered stern first in about twenty minutes.

The five men killed were Fred Olsen, second assistant engineer, a naturalized Norwegian, whose next of kin is George Olsen, father, of Fredericksted, Norway; A. Pena, third assistant engineer, whose wife lives at 883 East Thirty-third Street, Brooklyn; Domois Chromis, fireman; Bemis Evangelous, oiler, and Peter Vallianos, oiler.

There was a rough sea running, with a strong breeze, which made it difficult to launch the lifeboats and get them clear away from the ship's side. The Captain said that there were plenty of provisions and water in the boats, but the men suffered much from exposure during the two days before they were picked up by the Danish steamship.

The reason no report of the torpedoing was received previously was that the survivors were picked up by a westbound steamship and there was no opportunity to communicate the news to an American or British warship. Captains of merchant vessels have strict orders not to use their wireless apparatus at sea, as messages could be picked up by enemy submarines.

The D. N. Luckenbach left New York on Oct. 13 with 3,000 tons of cargo for the Allies, which went down with the ship. She was an iron single screw steamship of 2,329 gross tonnage, 330 feet 7 inches long and of 38 feet 2 inches beam and 20 feet 2 inches depth of hold. She was built at Newcastle on Tyne in 1883 as the Lillburn Tower for the China trade and later became the Spanish steamship Pedro. She was captured in the Spanish-American war and her name was changed to Hector. After her purchase by the Luckenbach Company the vessel was renamed D. N. Luckenbach.

Two other vessels owned by the same company have had encounters recently with German submarines. The Lewis Luckenbach was torpedoed and sunk early in October with the loss of a naval gunner and nine of her crew, and on Oct. 19 the J. L. Luckenbach was saved from a similar fate by an American destroyer after a gun duel which lasted four hours. In the fight between the steamship and the submarine two of the American naval gunners and seven of the crew of the J. L. Luckenbach were wounded.

U-BOAT CAPTAINS FEAR THEIR CREWS

Officers Heavily Armed, While Sailors Are Searched for Weapons to Avert Mutiny.

LONDON, Oct. 20, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Captains of the German submarines are compelled constantly to carry their revolvers and to disarm the members of their crews to prevent mutiny and voluntary surrender to their enemies, according to an Amsterdam correspondent of The Daily Express. He quotes a man who claims to know the conditions of the German submarine service as saying:

"For the last two months the U-boats have been putting to sea under very peculiar conditions. The commander and his second start heavily armed. The men, on the other hand, are searched for weapons before every embarkation. From some of the vessels all the rifles and other small arm ammunition have been removed. In some cases rifles are on board, but they are kept securely locked in their racks, and the key reposes in the commander's pocket.

"The reason for all these drastic precautions is to be found in the spirit of the men at present serving Germany beneath the waves.

"I will give you the psychological experience of the German submarine sailor. After his course of special training for the work he makes his first trip. His vessel has one or two narrow escapes from disaster, but returns safely to her base. The sailor goes ashore for his short leave, spends his pay, and enjoys himself. Then he makes a second trip and again returns after escaping death by inches.

"Gradually it dawns on him that luck of this kind cannot hold out forever and that eventually his fate is certain. From the moment that this realization forces itself upon him his duty becomes a veritable nightmare. He sets sail on each new cruise with the conviction that it will be his last. In the language of the English soldier, he is perpetually 'going over the top' and his period of strain is much more lengthy and nerve racking than that of the land fighter.

"The effect on his mind is easily to be understood. He begins to cast about him for some means of escape from this branch of the service, but he quickly realizes that his only chance of escape is that of capture and internment, either by an enemy or neutral power. It is this longing for capture which sends him to sea helpless and unarmed, while his officers bristle with the means of enforcing obedience and discipline.

"Every U-boat commander now has to face an added danger—that of his own men, who may seize the first opportunity of taking control of his vessel and delivering it to the enemy in exchange for their own lives."

GERMANS HOTLY SHELL PASSCHENDAELE POSTS

*British Report Increased Artillery Activity at Several Places

AMERICANS SHIFTED IN TRENCHES AGAIN

Third Lot of Battalions Goes In by Starlight, Unknown to the Enemy.

HEROISM SHOWN IN RAIDS

Five Privates Repel Invading Party —Food for Thanksgiving Dinners Arrives.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Nov. 13, (by The Associated Press.)—The second American detachments to enter the trenches have returned to their billets. The relief was accomplished successfully and without the knowledge of the Germans. The third series of battalions is now occupying the first line, having marched in on a brilliant starlight night.

Among the returned troops is the company which bore the brunt of the raid on the trenches by German shock troops. The battalions in the trenches had a good taste of shell fire during the first hours, the Germans using their artillery more heavily than usual and continuing steadily and the American batteries replying energetically.

There has been active patrolling in No Man's Land by the Americans and the enemy, but no clash between patrols has so far been reported.

The soldiers are rapidly becoming expert at patrol work, and their officers say they carry on in No Man's Land as if they had been at it for years. This is explained partly by the fact that activity in No Man's Land along the sector held by the Americans virtually is open warfare, which is distinctly an American game.

Already stories of the heroism of individual soldiers in trench raids are coming to light. Some men hesitate to tell what they have done, but are anxious and willing to tell what they have seen others do. The latest incident discovered involved five privates, who rushed from their dugout as the Germans were about to enter the trenches. Standing, kneeling, and lying in front of the entrance they fired on the enemy so successfully that they prevented the Germans, who made several attempts, from entering.

The Lieutenant who was knocked down three times by shell fire in the recent German raid in the American sector has described his experiences to The Associated Press. His face is covered with scratches from flying gravel.

"When the firing began I started back to the trench," he said. "The first thing I knew there was a crash. I seemed to see sparks shooting from all over my body. I started to crawl, and it seemed ages before my face hit the mud at the bottom of the trench. The same thing happened again a minute later. Then I picked myself up and started in another direction, a Corporal and two men joining me.

Officer Knocked Senseless.

"A shell burst a few feet from us on the parapet. I lost consciousness. When I came to all was black, and grenades were flying in all directions. I had lost my shrapnel helmet, but feeling around with my hands, I found one by the head of a man who was lying near me. I put it on and started away, stumbling over the body of the man, who was a Corporal.

"I went on and gathered some men. We spread ourselves out, expecting a heavy attack. As a matter of fact, I found out later that the raid was over and that the grenades we saw were being thrown by retreating Germans."

It is the opinion of all the officers that the troops are bearing up excellently under their first experience in the trenches. All are learning how to conduct themselves under fire, and learning also that shell fire, even when intense, is not so dangerous as it sounds.

So much shrapnel has fallen since the battalions of the second contingent in the trenches have taken their places that the men have ceased to worry about it, hardly paying any more attention to it than to rain. The commander of one battalion said that since the men had entered the trenches mumps had caused more of them to go to the hospital than the enemy's fire.

The firing in this battalion's sector has been rather more intense than is usual for several nights. A heavy shell fell in a machine gun ammunition dump and exploded thirty boxes, bullets flying in all directions. The men near by threw themselves on the ground and no one was hurt.

A large shipment of turkeys, mince meat, cranberries, nuts, raisins, oranges, and sweet potatoes for the Thanksgiving dinner of the American soldiers has arrived in France. It will be distributed among the various instruction centres and villages where the troops are billeted. Other shipments will follow.

GERARD FLAYS TRAITORS.

Would Hang Them, Whether Americans or German-Americans.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Nov. 13.—The time for repentance of disloyal Americans and pro-German sympathizers has passed and the day is at hand when every person must decide whether he is for or against America, declared James W. Gerard, former American Ambassador to Germany, in an address at a food conservation mass meeting here today.

"Americans are to be congratulated on their efforts to induce Germans in this country to be loyal, but there are still many under the protection of the American flag who are snakes in the grass," said the former Ambassador. "The time has come, however, when they must say straightforwardly whether they are for or against America.

"We should 'hog-tie' every disloyal German-American, feed every pacifist raw meat, and hang every traitor to a lamp post to insure success in this war. And our traitors are not all German-Americans. Some men high in public life are aiding the Prussian cause. There is no dirtier chapter in American politics than the crusade of these men, whose names you know."

HOUSE RECEIVES REPORTS.

Fellow-Members of Mission Tell of Progress in London.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—Colonel E. M. House, head of the American mission, called the members to a conference today and received reports on the progress of their deliberations with their British colleagues. He expressed himself as pleased with the splendid spirit of cooperation manifested.

The reports showed that the discussions had accomplished much in overcoming the difficulties heretofore caused by long-range conversations. The members also outlined to Colonel House what work remained to be done before they proceeded to the Paris conference.

The Colonel's callers today included Lord Northcliffe and Viscount Reading, Lord Chief Justice. In the afternoon he lunched with former Premier Asquith.

In the evening Ambassador Page gave an informal war ration dinner in honor of Rear Admiral William S. Benson. Those present included the First Lord of the Admiralty, Sir Eric Geddes; Admiral Jellicoe, Sir Edward Carson, Vice Admiral Sims, and the Earl of Wemyss.

Loan of $310,000,000 to France.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—A loan of $310,000,000 to France to cover expenditures in this country during November and December was made today by the Treasury. This makes the total credits extended to France $1,130,000,000 and the total of loans to all the Allies $3,876,400,000.

Miss Wilson's Red Cross Check.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Nov. 13.—The Canadian Red Cross Society acknowledged today a check for $500 received from Miss Margaret Wilson, daughter of President Wilson, being part of the proceeds of a concert recently given in this city by Miss Wilson.

URGES WORKERS HERE TO FACE WAR DUTY

Sir Stephenson Kent Says Reverses Should Not Turn Us From Road on Which We Set Out.

Sir Stephenson Kent, Director General of Britain's Ministry of Munitions, speaking last night at a dinner given to the commission by the United Engineering Societies, declared that the nations at war must realize that a serious set back has been met because of reverses on the Italian front. He also said conditions in Russia were not as encouraging as they might be. Sir Stephenson in his address told how the troops on the firing line were dependent on the workers at home for the sinews of war.

"We are now called upon to face a very serious crisis," said Sir Stephenson. As allies we must look the facts in the face and realize that we have met with serious setbacks of late. The reverses on the Italian front and conditions in Russia are not as encouraging as they might be, but we cannot be turned from the road upon which we set out. Your race and my race are stickers and we propose to stick for a long time to come, let us hope forever. This war will not be won in a few days or weeks—it's going to be a long war and we must face the issue shoulder to shoulder."

"We realize that the success of the allied forces would not rest alone on the bravery of our soldiers in the trenches, but to a considerable degree upon the workers who remained behind to supply the sinews of war.

"We never had to abandon an offensive on our front for want of continuity of our supplies. We have impressed upon the employer the need, nay the wisdom of encouraging skilled laborers and mechanics, every gun, airplane, tent, and motor truck that is sent to the front is accompanied by skilled workman. It is for this reason we have encouraged the skilled mechanic and we point with pride to the fact that there has not been a strike since the formation of the Ministry of Munitions.

The commission yesterday conferred with the men who are in charge of American airplaine, motor truck, guns, shells, ships, and railway equipment manufacture. About seventy-five firms were represented at the conference held in the rooms of the Merchants' Association. Addresses were made and questions answered by Sir Stephenson Kent and by Commissioner G. W. Baillie.

Commissioner Baillie in his address told of the methods employed by the British in relieving the labor shortage, which, he said, was done chiefly by the widespread employment of women to do men's work. He declared that today there were about a million women working on munitions in England, the number of women employes being as high as 80 per cent. of the total in some shell plants. In one plant, he said, 94 per cent. of the workers were women.

Commissioner Baillie asserted that in every machinery operation, with the exception of some of the heavier shipbuilding work, women were employed on an equal scale with the men.

At a luncheon yesterday where the commission met the editors of the New York newspapers, and also the trade journals, Commissioner H. W. Garrod told of the need of this country settling its labor disputes.

BLEW UP A FORT ON OESEL ISLAND

Russian Officer Relates Thrilling Incidents of Naval Battle in Gulf of Riga.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 13.—Further details of the recent battle between the Russian and German fleets in the Gulf of Riga were disclosed here today by Lieutenant P. Tirbak, who is on his way to Washington, where he will be attached to the staff of the Russian Ambassador, George Bakhemetieff.

Lieutenant Tirbak, who was on the flagship of the Russian Admiral, said the fleet was handicapped in its engagement with the Germans by the shallow water in Moon Sound which prevented their modern ships from joining the battle. Russian forces on Oesel Island consisted of 4,000 infantrymen, said Lieutenant Tirbak. They were not supported by artillery and were opposed by five times their number. The Germans advanced under cover of their heavy warship guns after the destruction of the forts at Hundra and Soelo Sound.

Three of the four Russian regiments attempted to desert when they discovered the numbers of the enemy and were shot down in droves by the fourth regiment, which stood fast to its position and was slaughtered. Of the original 1,400 men in this regiment only fifteen survived, said the Lieutenant.

The Russian fortress at Zerel was deserted soon after the Germans gained a foothold on the island, and because he did not wish to see it captured, Lieutenant Tirbak set a time fuse to the munitions magazine and destroyed the fort. It was considered impregnable, as it had withstood the bombarding of the heavy shells of the enemy's navy and airplane squad.

Lieutenant Tirbak witnessed the sinking of the Russian battleship Slava, a relic of the Japanese-Russo war, which went down in the channel of Moon Sound. The sinking of this vessel blocked the channel and prevented the Germans from gaining access to the Gulf of Finland. The Lieutenant said this move was thought to be one of the most brilliant strategic actions of the Russian Navy in this war.

Lieutenant Tirbak is accompanied by Lieutenant G. Lordkipandize, another naval officer, who will be attached to Ambassador Bakhmatieff's staff.

CABLE RATE TO BE REDUCED.

New Tolls to South and Central America Effective Dec. 1.

The Mexican Telegraph Company and the Central and South American Telegraph Company, operating jointly the All-America Cables, announced a reduction in cable rates yesterday between North America and Central and South America, to take effect on Dec. 1.

The rate on regular traffic between the United States and Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Chile, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay, will be reduced fifteen cents, making the rate between New York and these countries 50 cents a word. Deferred rates will be reduced proportionally. The rate between the United States and Panama will be reduced 10 cents a word, making the rate 30 cents, and the rate between the United States and the Central American Republics will be reduced 6 cents, making the rate between Galveston and those republics 35 cents.

John L. Merrill, Second Vice President, called attention yesterday to the increase in trade between the United States and South America and the commercial importance of cables in the promotion of such trade. The quality of this service, Mr. Merrill added, is shown in the transmission between New York and Buenos Aires, an average of less than twenty minutes being maintained. When the companies were organized, Mr. Merrill said, back in 1882 the rate between the United States and Buenos Aires was $7.50 per word, and double words such as New York and San Francisco were counted as two words.

Mr. Merrill said that the Central and South American Telegraph Company had signed a contract with the Republic of Brazil for the extension of its All-American lines from Buenos Aires to Santos and Rio de Janeiro, and that the extensions of 1,200 and 1,900 miles, respectively, would be made as soon as possible after the war.

F. C. Payne Wins War Cross.

Frederick C. Payne of Bronxville, N. Y., volunteer ambulance driver with Harjis Unit No. 5, attached to the Sixty-sixth Division Chasseurs, received the Croix de Guerre on Oct. 17 for "courage and coolness in evacuating very badly wounded during the hottest time of an intense bombardment on Oct. 2, 1917."

TIGHTEN THE REINS ON ENEMY ALIENS

Government Revokes Permits of 50 and May Extend Order to 500 More.

ASKS POLICE TO CO-OPERATE

New Zone Regulations May Bar All Germans from the Waterfront.

In a general tightening of the reins on enemy aliens, following the suspicious fire which destroyed the plant of the Washburn Wire Company Sunday, United States Marshal Thomas D. McCarthy yesterday began the revocation of the permits issued to unnaturalized Germans to live in barred waterfront zones. About 50 permits were revoked, and the Marshal's orders contemplate the revocation of between 400 and 500 more. Fifteen men from his office were set to work yesterday notifying these Germans that they must move within twenty-four hours.

In June Marshal McCarthy issued his order barring enemy aliens from the waterfront. A large number of permits were granted to Germans on the lower end of Manhattan to go within striking distance of piers and docks. Many Germans live along South and West Streets, for instance. The Marshal holds the power to revoke any permits granted by him, and has exercised his power. He does not wish it held that suspicion has been cast in particular upon the enemy aliens ordered to move, but that they are moved in accord with a general policy.

What is regarded by the Marshal as one of the biggest steps toward dealing with the enemy alien question was taken yesterday, when Police Commissioner Woods agreed to his suggestion that 25,000 Germans who applied for zone permits be brought to the notice of the police and their neighbors, so that they may know a watch is being kept upon them. Under the Marshal's plan the police on each post will visit the home, and other policemen the working place of each enemy alien and get acquainted with the Germans. At the same time the police will notify the neighbors of the German that they are living next to an enemy alien. The Marshal believes that in this manner the unnaturalized Germans of the city will have thousands of citizens constantly observing their actions, and will keep a far closer check upon them than could be kept by the limited force of the Marshal's office alone.

It is expected that within the next week there will be issued additional zone regulations which will have the effect of further barring Germans from the waterfront. It is the attitude of the authorities that the enemy alien problem has been well handled in this district. It was pointed out yesterday that the Washburn fire is the first in Manhattan since this country entered the war to which any suspicion of the work of enemy aliens was attached. It is the general attitude of the Marshal's office that the enemy alien who behaves should be treated leniently, and that strict coercion of a German-American who is loyal to this country would produce a strained situation which might result in encouragement, through resentment, to acts which would not occur otherwise. It was also pointed out that since the United States entered the war 23,000 ships have sailed from New York Harbor without any damage occurring to them from plots here. It was said that this experience was better than that of the Port of London.

The local United States authorities are turning their attention to the problem which will be created here if the United States declares war on Austria. There are tens of thousands of unnaturalized Austrians working in New York in zones that are barred to Germans. The authorities have no power over them, so long as the United States is not at war with Austria. These men, hundreds of them, are in positions to damage shipping if they so desired. They work on piers, on lighters, and in loading ships, as well as in munition factories as machinists. It is the belief of many that these Austrians constitute a dangerous menace.

It is likely that there may come from the Attorney-General's office a definition of a "munitions" plant. There are perhaps no large plants in this district that are not doing some work, directly or indirectly for Government use. The definition of "munitions" plant now in force in this district is such that it is held that there is not a munition plant in New York City. It may be that the Attorney-General will rule that a plant doing a certain proportion of work for the Government of a certain kind is a munitions plant.

There has never been any step taken in this district to bar Germans from those plants, from which the President's proclamation said they should be barred, which are engaged in the manufacture of any product for the use of the army or navy. It was pointed out by a Federal official that this would be a tremendous undertaking, inasmuch as a strict observance of that section of the President's proclamation would include factories making uniforms, mills making flour for the Quartermaster's Department, factories making shoes for soldiers, and perhaps, even coal mines. These questions may form the subject of an early conference in Washington.

Fire Marshal Thomas Brophy yesterday continued his investigation of the Washburn fire. He examined seven or eight men who worked in the plant, but said upon adjourning the investigation until today, that so far as the Fire Department was concerned the origin of the blaze was still a mystery. The New York Board of Fire Underwriters is also conducting an investigation.

The fire insurance companies are aroused to the danger to the food and munition supply of the country and to their own business from fires in factories and storage houses, and are using every effort, in co-operation with local and national defense councils, to reduce hazards to a minimum. In New York City, it was learned yesterday, a comprehensive plan of fire prevention was put into effect some three months ago, and is now in maximum operation, under the direction of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense.

The work in New York City is under the general direction of F. J. T. Stewart of the Bureau of Survey of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters, who three months ago became Superintendent of the Bureau of Fire Inspection of the Committee on Industry and Employment of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense. Working under Mr. Stewart, between twenty and thirty expert Fire Inspectors, loaned by the insurance companies and underwriters of the city, keep a constant watch upon manufacturing plants and storage places.

A high official of one of the largest fire insurance companies in the city said that, in his opinion, Congress should amend the Espionage act to make any one who destroyed foodstuffs or munitions of war guilty of treason or espionage, whether the destroyed property was owned by the Government or private individuals.

AMERICA GETS NEUTRALS' FLEETS

Continued from Page 1.

dairy shipments continue to find their way to the Central Powers.

Wheat brought to the United States from Argentina and Australia will be milled in this country for re-export. The Food Administration has decided to export no more wheat from the country, but will send out only flour. This will save cargo space, furnish feedstuffs for American cattle, and guarantee a supply of flour to keep American mills running on full time.

No time has been set for turning over the neutral tonnage, but the ships held here now probably will be allowed to receive bunker coal as fast as they can obtain it. Many will make transatlantic voyages, carrying in part Belgian relief cargoes.

Arrangements for turning over the 40,000 tons of Swedish ships in American ports were completed some days ago.

ROUNDUP TO CHECK SPY MENACE SOON

Assistant Attorney General Fitts Forecasts Step to End Propaganda.

PRESIDENT TO ISSUE EDICT

Proclamation Requiring All Enemy Aliens to Register—Question Up in Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Assistant Attorney General Fitts, in charge of criminal prosecutions for the Government, declared in an address tonight before the Washington Chamber of Commerce that enemy propagandists now working in this country soon would be rounded up and the spy menace largely eliminated. Special significance was attached to his statement, in view of the Government's pending plan to register all Germans within the country and place further restrictions on their movements.

"The few thousand criminal agitators who are trying to make it harder for this country to win the war and easier for a relentless enemy to reach us," said Judge Fitts, "will be brought under the mighty arm of the law. Day by day as the patience of the many become exhausted, the detested few who seek to betray or starve their country will be driven to cover.

"Disloyal Americans who encourage violence are actually few. Under the rule that it is always that which is unusual and out of the ordinary which attracts attention, the instances of violence and arson which are accomplished by these treacherous agents of the enemy seem to be great in number because it is so shocking that they should be at all."

Germany must be beaten, he said, to stop the organized dissemination by that Government of sedition and social unrest among populations of other countries while carefully suppressing it at home.

Proclamation Expected Soon.

President Wilson is expected to issue a proclamation soon requiring every enemy alien within the United States to register as a step toward ridding the country of spies and sabotage.

The Government has virtually decided that this procedure is the only way open for sifting from the million Germans in the United States the few who are believed to be causing fires in munition plants, grain elevators and warehouses, and promoting propaganda injurious to America's prosecution of the war.

Attorney General Gregory took to the Cabinet meeting today for President Wilson's consideration a draft of regulations under which the registration might be carried out, following the program adopted by England and France for keeping a close watch over the activities of enemy subjects. The recent increase in the number of disastrous fires and indications of renewed operations of enemy propagandists has prompted officials to consider more radical steps against German residents than the restrictions heretofore imposed barring them from a half-mile zone about munition plants and Government property, without special Government permits.

Under the proposed registration plan Germans would have a specified time, probably several weeks, in which to report their names, occupations, and family or business connections to Postmasters or some other Government agency. Those not registered then would be rounded up and prosecuted, and officials believe that the failure of some to enroll would give valuable clues to the identity of suspicious persons whose conduct and interests might be carefully scrutinized.

For Periodical Reporting.

Some officials recommend that every enemy alien so registered be required to report periodically to the Government, in order that watch may be maintained over their movements. Under present conditions, Germans may move from one locality to another without hindrance providing they do not enter the barred zones about munition plants and Government establishments.

To assist Government agents in this work of watching dangerous aliens, a volunteer league of citizens has been organized and is reported to be enlarging its membership, particularly by the addition of employers and industrial leaders, who are in position to watch aliens employed in manufacturing plants. Thus the limited forces of Government agents hope to overcome the handicap peculiar to conditions in the United States, where the foreign populations are so large that adequate supervision could not possibly be maintained by professional Government investigators.

Only Germans could be compelled to register by a Presidential proclamation, since Austrians, Turks, and Bulgarians are not classed as enemies under the espionage law. Congress might extend the restriction to those nationalities, however.

DESTROYERS THE TRUE MATCH FOR U-BOATS

More Effective Than Multitude of Anti-Submarine Inventions Submitted, Says Daniels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Important progress has been made in the problem of locating submarines, after which their destruction is a comparatively simple matter, Secretary Daniels said today in a statement discussing the 40,000 separate suggestions, plans, or models of devices submitted to the Naval Consulting Board since the United States entered the war against Germany.

"The idea that the submarine will be overcome by a miraculous invention is not now seriously considered," the Secretary said. "The more intimate knowledge the civilian obtains on this subject the more convinced he is that the submarine can be conquered by persistently hunting him down with the weapon of which he is most afraid. This is the armed service boat, equipped with all the latest scientific devices and typified in the modern torpedo-boat destroyer. Foreign naval authorities have frankly stated their admiration of the degree of perfection of American designs.

"In regard to the protection of ships against torpedo attacks, the undeniable evidence of recent months of submarine activity has demonstrated that the immunity of a vessel depends very largely on its speed and manoeuvring ability. There is a possibility that some artificial means of protecting cargo-carrying vessels may be found practicable. In no other field have so many suggestions or so many duplicate inventions been presented to the board."

The Secretary said that the thought of submarine defense could be sub-divided into three groups.

(1) Methods to accomplish the destruction of submarines involving detection and destruction after detection.

(2) Means of avoiding submarine attack, involving instructions for merchant vessels, proper handling of vessels, camouflage, smoke screens, and other confidential information known to American naval authorities.

(3) Protection of ships against torpedo hits.

All of the 40,000 suggestions submitted have received careful consideration, Mr. Daniels said, and much valuable aid has been given to various branches of the war service. Many proposals, however, have been found to be impractical, largely due to the failure of inventors properly to inform themselves of certain fundamental principles.

The Naval Consulting Board and the Navy Department have prepared and are giving free distribution to pamphlets which give general information to inventors that they may avoid acting upon misconceptions as to fundamental principles, with consequent waste of effort.

CAPRONI MAKES FAST FLIGHT TO VIRGINIA

Covers 322 Miles From Mineola to Langley Field in Four Hours and Two Minutes.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Nov. 13.—Lieutenant Resnati, in the big Caproni biplane, carrying nine passengers, arrived at Langley Field, near Hampton, Va., at 2:43 o'clock this afternoon, having covered the distance of 322 miles from Mineola, L. I., in four hours and two minutes.

The Caproni biplane, that flew from Langley Field at Hampton Va., about three weeks ago, started on the homeward trip from Hempstead at 10:41 o'clock yesterday morning. Coming north from the home field the distance was made in four hours and eight minutes, and it was said that an effort would be made to beat this record time going south. Different crews, but consisting of the same number of persons of about the same total weight, were carried each time.

Yesterday the passengers consisted of Lieutenant Resnati of the Italian Aviation Corps, Captain H. K. Salmon, U. S. A., the alternate pilot; Lieut. Commander C. A. Davis, U. S. N., Lieutenant Edward B. Haggerty, Lieutenant A. S. Simoni, Captain William T. Willetts, Lieutenant H. E. Watson, U. S. A., and Privates John E. Neidhart and William J. Blackman, who served as mechanicians.

When the trip began a strong northeast wind was blowing, and the biplane flew low, less than an altitude of 500 feet until it had got well under way. The roar of its engines could be heard for miles and attracted a big crowd. The men were dressed in fur-lined coats and leggins, knit woolen helmets under leather caps, and were provided with writing tablets, on which to keep memoranda of the trip.

It was the intention of Lieutenant Resnati to follow the coast line and to make the trip in less than four hours. He thought there would be no difficulty about this because the wind favored him. The start yesterday was the third time that it had been attempted. On the two other occasions the motors failed to work satisfactorily, and it was determined to wait until everything was in perfect trim.

ZIONISTS GET TEXT OF BRITAIN'S PLEDGE

Balfour's Declaration Promises Defense of Jews' Rights in Palestine and Elsewhere.

The declaration by Great Britain of its purpose to facilitate the effort of the Zionists to establish a national home for the Jewish people in Palestine, which was formally announced by Arthur J. Balfour, Secretary of State of Foreign Affairs, in a letter to Baron Rothschild, Vice President of the British Zionist Federation, on Nov. 3, carries with it a proviso that the establishment of a Jewish State in the Holy Land shall not in any way conflict with the rights of non-Jewish communities now existing in Palestine. It also carries pledges of Great Britain to oppose any project offered at the peace conference which might in any way impair the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country.

The Provisional Zionist Committee in this city has received from Dr. Chaim Weitzman, President of the British Zionist Committee, and Dr. Nachum Sokolow of the Inner Actions Committee a cable giving the complete text of the British proposal, which differs somewhat from the first reports published in this country. The full text of the British declaration is:

"His Majesty's Government views with favor the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and will use its best endeavors to facilitate the achievement of this object, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rites of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country."

FRATERNIZING WITH FRENCH

Military Value Seen in American Soldiers' Comradeship.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—American and French troops are fraternizing about the camps in France in a way that promises well for future joint operations. Private letters from American officers lay stress on the amicable relations that have been established between the men, despite the difference in language.

The soldiers go about in groups during their leisure hours, often with a French private strolling on each side of a big American, and all three laughing uproariously over their attempts to understand each other. The villages where the Americans are quartered are full of such scenes daily. When there is a boxing match or other trial of strength, the mixed audiences cheer the victor impartially, although each side shouts encouragement to its own men during the fight.

Thus a spirit of friendship and of mutual respect is being developed among the men who are to fight side by side, which no provision by the leaders of the two armies could have secured. In this officers here see a gain of priceless military value.

AIRMEN BOMB VLISSEGHEM.

British, in Haze, Attack German Airdrome in Belgium.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—An Admiralty communication dealing with aerial activity of the British naval forces on Monday says:

In the afternoon of Nov. 12 naval aircraft carried out a bombing raid on the Vlisseghem (Belgium) airdrome. Several bombs were dropped on the objectives. The visibility was only fair, owing to the haze.

During patrols which have been carried out several engagements with enemy aircraft have taken place, in one of which a hostile scout was shot down in flames. All our machines returned safely.

A MOVE BY ARGENTINA.

Will Send Military Mission to France, Naval Mission Here.

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 13.—It is announced that the Argentine Congress will grant authorization at an early date to the Government to arrange for a military mission to France and a naval mission to England and the United States.

The newspapers comment favorably on the proposal.

CONVICT GERMAN PUBLISHER

Orth Awaits Sentence for Aiding Atlanta Prisoner to Escape.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 13.—Albert Orth, publisher of the Deutsche Zeitung of Charleston, S. C., was convicted in the Federal Court here today of aiding a German prisoner to escape from the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta.

Judge Smith announced he would await the hearing of four other charges in the indictment against Orth before passing sentence.

British Parliament Prolonged.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The House of Commons today adopted a bill extending the life of the Parliament for another eight months, carrying it to July 30. This is the fourth time the life of the Parliament has been prolonged.

Europe to Get Wilson's Labor Talk.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—President Wilson's speech to the American Federation of Labor is to be printed in various languages and distributed throughout Europe.

CHINA STANDS UPON RIGHTS AS NATION

Declines to be Bound by the American-Japanese Agreement Concerning Her.

REFRAINS FROM PROTEST

Merely Makes Declaration of Principle So Worded as to Require No Answer from Lansing.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13. — Developments today clarified the atmosphere with respect to the attitude of the Chinese Government toward the exchange of notes recently effected between Secretary of State Lansing and Viscount Ishii, head of the Japanese Mission to the United States, concerning the Far East and China.

China has made no protest against the exchange of these notes, which bind the United States and Japan to maintain the open door in China, and stipulate that this Government recognizes that Japan has special interests with respect to China. The text of the communication which the Chinese Minister yesterday delivered at the State Department under instructions from his Foreign Office, shows that, instead of protesting against the recent exchange of notes the Chinese Government contents itself with making a declaration of principle—the principle that the Chinese Government will not allow herself to be bound by any agreement entered into by other nations.

The communication places China on record as not being bound by the Lansing-Ishii treaty. The form of the communication was such that it calls for no reply. It will probably be filed without being answered, beyond the usual courteous acknowledgment, unless China presents a communication calling for an answer.

The State Department made public the text of the Chinese Minister's communication in this form:

"The Government of the United States and the Government of Japan have recently, in order to silence misohievous reports, effected an exchange of notes at Washington concerning their desires and intentions with regard to China. Copies of the said notes have been communicated to the Chinese Government by the Japanese Minister at Peking, and the Chinese Government, in order to avoid misunderstanding, hastens to make the following declaration so as to make known the views of the Government.

"The principle adopted by the Chinese Government toward the friendly nations has always been one of justice and equality, and consequently the rights enjoyed by the friendly nations derived from the treaties have been constantly respected, and so even with the special relations between countries created by the fact of territorial contiguity it is only in so far as they have already been provided for in her existing treaties.

"Hereafter the Chinese Government will still adhere to the principles hitherto adopted, and hereby it is again declared that the Chinese Government will not allow itself to be bound by any agreement entered into by other nations."

JAIL MILWAUKEE ALDERMAN.

Seidel's Socialistic Meeting Broken Up by Ill-Smelling Bomb.

HORICON, Wis., Nov. 13.—Emil Seidel, Milwaukee Alderman and Socialist, was arrested and held in the city jail last night on a charge of "using language tending to provoke an assault and breach of peace."

Denied the use of the City Hall and a local lodge auditorium, Mr. Seidel held forth in the home of Leo Burow. According to auditors he severely attacked officials of the State and nation. The meeting ended abruptly when some one in the audience threw an improvised chemical bomb of exceedingly unpleasant olfactory quality. The arrest followed.

Seidel was released on bail this forenoon. A hearing in his case has been set for Nov. 26.

SHARP FIGHT IN MACEDONIA.

Italians Beat Off Attack at Bend of Cerna River.

PARIS, Nov. 13.—The War Office communication issued tonight records an infantry attack in Macedonia yesterday which was repulsed by Italian troops. The communication says:

The artillery activity was particularly spirited at the Cerna bend and west of Lake Ochrida; rather feeble on the rest of the front. At the Cerna bend and Hill 1,050 the artillery action was followed by an enemy attack which was repulsed by Italian troops.

EXPERTS SAY TEUTONS CANNOT BE STARVED

But Condition of Population in Central Empires Is Said to be Very Serious.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The theory long held by the exponents of the blue water and other schools here that Germany could be defeated by a strict blockade has come to be abandoned with the successive increases of her territorial holdings. It is now recognized here that, useful as will be the blockade, which with the measures taken by America seems likely to reach a high pitch of perfection, it will not be sufficient to obtain a war decision.

A review of the internal situation in Germany, compiled from a close study of newspapers, official documents, and statements from reliable sources, shows the greatest distress, but no chance of the reducing of the Central Powers by economic means. There is much war weariness and discontent, but no chance of starving the country as a beleaguered fortress.

Letters found on prisoners describe epidemics of dysentery, tuberculosis, cholera, and hunger typhus. These are probably exaggerated, and more importance is attached to the reports of neutral doctors, leaving Germany, on special food diseases, such as perforated intestines and night blindness, in which the sufferer is blind in twilight.

The Frankfurter Zeitung speaks openly of the probability of conditions "leading to the elimination of the weaker part of the population."

In Munich the births last year were only 8,400, and the deaths 12,400. In comparison the births of the year before the war were 12,900, and the deaths 9,700. An insurance journal states that the mortality among the civilian population is now as great as at the front.

Another sign of want is the steady flow home of Dutch and Scandinavian workmen despite the high German wages and the sending of German conscripts to Switzerland to be fed up for fighting.

One aspect of the straitened circumstances of Germany from a military point of view was mentioned to THE NEW YORK TIMES by a high British officer as his actual experience. He observed a number of prisoners taken on the Western front, apparently boys of 15 and 16. Investigation showed them to be two or three years older, and he suggested that their stunted growth was due to lack of food, and malnutrition, during the period of adolescence.

Dominance Without Arrogance In My Officers' Uniforms

YOU who have honored me by complimenting my style in "cits," will find its messmate in my "regimentals." Dominance without arrogance; personality with no hint of puppy or prig; West Point sailing down to meet New York.

O. D. Heavy-Weight Serge Blouse and Breeches, $40 and $45. Heavy Melton Service Greatcoats, $45.

Rubberized Trench Coats with Detachable Knitted Fleece Lining, $25. Heavy O. D. Waterproof Coats with Detachable Sheepskin Lining, $45.

Also the correct accoutrements, Puttees, Caps, Khaki Shirts and Kerchiefs, Fleece-Lined Gloves, Woolen Socks and the like.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

ISN'T IT?

Buying machine-made clothes when you can buy hand-tailored clothes for the same money is about as sensible as buying yesterday morning's paper this morning, or hanging up a 1917 almanac on January 1st next, or kissing your wife's picture when your wife is present!

Why spend your money or your affections on replicas, when it costs you no more to get the real thing?

Men's Ready for Service
Suits and Overcoats . $25 to $60
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HAVE ARRANGED FOR TODAY, WEDNESDAY
An Exceptional Sale of
About Two Hundred
WOMEN'S TAILLEUR SUITS
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REDUCED TO
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This collection of suits has been assembled from the regular stock and features the season's smartest modes. Chic short coat models and medium length coats trimmed with Hudson seal, nutria or beaver. Also several strictly mannish tailored styles in velour, silvertone, broadcloth, Rayonnier cloth and tricotine.

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The Specialty Shop of Originations
FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET
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TEUTONS AS LOOTERS IN BOXER CAMPAIGN

Letters, Long Secret, Reveal That Gen. Chaffee Protested to von Waldersee.

GERMAN MARSHAL ANGRY

Returned American Communication and Wrote That He Was "Unfavorably Impressed."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Nearly seventeen years after it was filed there has been found in the records of the War Department a protest which the late Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee sent to the German Field Marshal Count von Waldersee, then commanding the allied forces sent to the relief of the Peking legations, in which General Chaffee called the Marshal's attention to the fact that the German troops under his command were looting the ancient Chinese observatory at Peking.

In that letter Chaffee, who was as blunt in speech as he was efficient in action, told Waldersee that the United States Government "would vehemently denounce any officer of its service who might enter upon spoliation of this sort." Instead of putting an end to the looting Waldersee sent a curt reply to Chaffee, in which he stated that the protest of the American commander impressed him "most unfavorably."

Many Other Outrages.

But the looting of the Peking Observatory said to be the oldest in the world, was only an incident of the Boxer campaign so far as the Germans who took part in that expedition were concerned. There are today in the army of the United States officers who can tell the story of outrages committed upon unoffending and helpless Chinese, of petty and grand larceny, and of an overweaningness on the part of the Germans that caused every officer of the other nations who took part in the march on Pekin., and the subsequent occupation of the Chinese capital, to look upon the Germans more as enemies than anything else. The records fail to show where the soldiers of other nations ever referred to them as "comrades."

Von Waldersee never forgave Chaffee for calling him to account and officers who were members of Chaffee's staff during that stormy year tell the story to this day of the contempt in which the famous American General held Waldersee, who by reason of rank was his commanding officer at the time. Berlin protested to Washington, but Chaffee got the facts home ahead of the protest and Elihu Root, then Secretary of War, upheld the action of Chaffee and the reprimand that the Kaiser sought so hard to have made was never forthcoming.

Th looting by Germans began several weeks before General Chaffee decided to ignore the military proprieties and to call his superior officer to account. Report after report was made to the General concerning the conduct of the Germans, and finally when word came to him that they had begun the systematic and thorough looting of the observatory, which is sacred in Chinese eyes, he decided to act.

He wrote a latter to Waldersee, and handed it to Lieutenant Edgar T. Collins, then an aide on his staff, with instructions to personally deliver it to the German Field Marshal. Collins, who is now a Colonel and Chief of Staff of the national army division at Wrightstown, delivered the letter within half an hour after Chaffee handed it to him. This is the letter found today in the files of the War Department:

Complaint to Waldersee.

Headquarters China Relief Expedition,
Peking, China, Dec. 3, 1900.

Your Excellency: Having heard that the astronomical instruments are being removed from the Observatory, an officer of my staff went there yesterday and on his return confirms the report.

I have the honor to inform your Excellency that my Government would vehemently denounce an officer of its service who might enter upon spoliation of this sort, and it will sincerely regret to learn that any nation with which it co-operated to relieve the besieged legations in Peking authorizes or permits its troops to injure or remove any instruments or other part of the Observatory.

As commander of one of the four co-operating columns which relieved the legations on Aug. 14, I make to you respectful protest in this matter, and shall inform my Government of the fact.

With assurances of high esteem, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ADNA R. CHAFFEE, Major General, U. S. V., Commanding U. S. Troops, China Relief Expedition.

To Field Marshal Count von Waldersee, Commanding Allied Forces in China.

Collins, then, as now, the typical West Point regular, was admitted immediately into the presence of Waldersee. He saluted and uttered the customary military greeting, "With the compliments of General Chaffee," and handed to the German the envelope containing the letter.

Waldersee thought it was an ordinary military request. By the time he finished reading the letter he was angry through and through. He hurriedly dictated a short reply using the German language. The late General Theodore Schwan, who was a member of Chaffee's staff, translated it into English.

So angry was Waldersee that he sent two letters. The translation follows:

Marshal "Unfavorably Impressed."

Peking, China, Dec. 31, 1900.

Your Excellency: I beg most respectfully to inform you that the communication of this date respecting the instruments of the Observatory has impressed me most unfavorably, not only in respect to its form but regarding its substance as well.

I am not in a situation to receive utterances of this kind, and permit myself very respectfully to place the accompanying communication at your Excellency's disposal.

With high esteem, I remain, your Excellency's obedient servant,

WALDERSEE,
Field Marshal General.

To His Excellency General Chaffee, General and Chief American Troops in East Asia, Peking.

[Translation by General Schwan.]
[Inclosure Translation.]

Peking, China, December 3rd, 1900.

His Excellency General Chaffee, Commander in Chief U. S. forces in East Asia, Peking, China.

Sir:

I have the honor to respectfully inform you that I am very much astonished at the form and contents of your letter of December 3rd.

I am not in a position to stand those expressions, and I take the liberty to herewith return your letter.

Your obedient servant,
WALDERSEE.

Baker Gives Out Letters.

Colonel Collins has often told the story of Chaffee's actions to his friends. No young officer of his time was closer to Chaffee than Collins, and officers who know Collins, but who do not know the facts of the German part of the Chinese expedition, have often expressed a desire to know exactly why Collins always appeared to be just a little more pro-Ally than any other pro-Ally officer in the regular army. Colonel Collins told the story to a member of THE TIMES staff shortly after the outbreak of the present war, but it was not until the letters were found in the files of the War Department today that their publication was authorized by Secretary Baker.

Another officer of the army who was with Chaffee and who knows all the facts as to the brutal behavior of the German personnel in the international force under Waldersee is Captain James P. Drouillard, who was a Lieutenant in the famous Ninth United States Infantry at the time of the Boxer troubles. The Ninth, together with the Marines under the late Rear Admiral Bowman H. McCalla, bore the brunt of the fight as far as the Americans were concerned.

Captain Drouillard told a TIMES reporter more than a year ago that what the Germans were doing in Belgium, in northern France, and in Serbia was simply a continuation of the policy that they had followed during the Boxer troubles.

Soldiers who participated in the expedition have even charged the poisoning of wells and the outraging of women by the German troops which went to Peking under Waldersee.

Another Chaffee Letter.

It is believed that the War Department files contain the text of at least one other protest made by General Chaffee regarding the actions of the Germans, and if that protest is found it is believed that it will disclose the fact that Chaffee told Waldersee that "if you don't put a stop to it, I will."

In the records of the foreign relations of the United States for 1900 there appears a letter written by the Kaiser to President McKinley. The letter was written a few days after Field Marshal von Waldersee, because of his rank, was appointed to command the allied troops ordered to the relief of the legations in Peking.

"I received with pleasure," the Kaiser wrote, "the decision of the United States that American and German soldiers shall fight together for the common cause of civilization under one Commander in Chief. The brave army of your country which has shown of late so many warlike qualities, united with Europe, will be irresistible. Field Marshal Count Waldersee, who will have the honor of leading your forces, is not a stranger to America. His wife is an American by birth. I beg your Excellency to accept my heartfelt thanks for the confidence the United States places in the leadership of Count Waldersee."

This was the only letter written by the Kaiser on the subject. There is no record of any official appreciation having been expressed by the United States, or any of the other foreign Governments, regarding Waldersee as a Commander in Chief, after the Boxer troubles were settled.

TO CLOSE EXEMPTION CASES

Provost Marshal General's Regulations to Fill Camps at Once.

The great number of drafted men seeking to have their cases reopened and their claims for exemption reconsidered has so interfered with the raising and training of the national army that Provost Marshal General E. H. Crowder yesterday set aside regulations governing the reopening of cases promulgated by him on Sept. 27 and substituted for them regulations designed for the quick disposition of all applications for the reopening of cases.

Roger B. Wood, who directs the operation of the draft law in New York, gave out last night a telegram received by him from the Provost Marshal General, in which the new regulations were embodied, and added that the situation in New York required such treatment as that now provided. He said that, since Sept. 27, he had considered from 3,000 to 5,000 applications of men who anted their cases reopened, and that in 95 per cent. of the cases he had found that the applicants had received full justice from local and district boards and had no merit in their claims. At least 4½ of the 5 per cent. of cases that had merit, he said, concerned aliens who, through ignorance or stupidity, had failed to fill their original papers propoerly. The procedure from today on, says the Provost Marshal General, shall be as follows:

"Any person already inducted into military service who claims that he has not had a full and fair hearing may apply to the commanding officer of his mobilization camp within seven days after his arrival at the mobilization camp to be discharged. If the commanding officer desires information he may request the Adjutant General of the State to investigate the facts, and the Adjutant General of the State forthwith shall call upon the proper board for a full report."

The cases of men certified for service by the local board to the District Board, but not yet certified back from the District Board to the local board, and the cases of drafted men awaiting induction into military service after all preliminaries of procedure are completed, "may be reopened," according to the telegram, "only when the claim for such reopening is filed with the Adjutant General of the State within ten days after the date of this telegram.

WILSON ADVICE ENDS STRIKE AT NEWARK

Return of 6,000 Men to Shipbuilding Plants Directly Due to Buffalo Speech.

LEADERS DEMAND ACTION

Business Agents of 20 Unions Direct Employes to Resume Work at Once.

The most momentous immediate result of the President's speech before the convention of the American Federation of Labor at Buffalo yesterday was the return to work of 6,000 men who on Monday had left work on Government shipyards, army supply depots, and storage warehouses near Newark, N. J.

The business agents of twenty unions affected by the strike decided yesterday to direct their men to return to work after telegrams had been received from labor leaders in Buffalo telling of the plan for settling labor troubles with the Government, which had been adopted after the President's speech. The telegram which put an end to the strike was from John Donlin, President of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, who reported that a committee had been appointed to confer with President Wilson over the labor situation in Newark. A score of other telegrams were received by local labor leaders in Newark, all in favor of an immediate end of the strike.

The men who returned to work yesterday were 1,500 employes of the Foundation Company, which is building a shipyard in the Kearny Meadows for the construction of wooden ships for the Shipping Board; 3,000 workmen of the Federal Shipbuilding Company, erecting a shipyard in the Kearny Meadows for the same work, and 1,500 employes of Snare & Triest, Inc., which is building storage warehouses for the Quartermaster's Department in the Kearny Meadows. Plans had been made yesterday to call out 2,500 employes of the MacArthur Brothers Corporation, which is building supply depots for the army at the Port Newark Terminal. This strike order was canceled after the news from Buffalo.

The 6,000 who struck were called out, not because they had grievances against the concerns employing them, but by way of a protest to the United States Government against the methods of the Lackawanna Bridge Company, which has been, it was alleged, employing only non-union men. The Lackawanna Company is building a shipyard near Newark for the Submarine Boat Corporation, which has a contract to manufacture a large number of fabricated steel ships of the standard pattern adopted by the Shipping Board.

The Lackawanna Company has 1,200 men employed at present and intends to increase its force to 9,000 men during the month. The union leaders insist that this concern has refused to give employment to union men. Because of the lack of organization of workmen at this plant no strike could be declared, so that the Newark labor leader sought to deliver a blow at it through the sides of the companies employing union men on the Government work.

The Lackawanna Company officials have stated that they would employ union men but would not refuse employment to non-union men. The labor leaders insist that, in nearly every case, the company has rejected union men who applied there for work.

RAID I. W. W. CONVENTION.

Fifty Delegates, Including One Woman, Taken in Custody in Omaha.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 13.—Federal officers and the police today raided a meeting here of the Industrial Workers of the World, arresting about fifty persons.

The meeting was made up of delegates claiming to represent North and South Dakota, Minnesota, and Nebraska. The "convention" met here on Monday, but the proceedings have not been made public.

United States Marshal Flynn, Police Captain Heitfeld, and a posse entered the hall late today, arrested all the delegates, and seized all the records that could be found. The officers declined to state the grounds upon which the raid was made, except that the order came from Washington. The prisoners, including one woman, were held for investigation.

Last day tomorrow

You know the old joke about the Christmas cigars.
See that you send him good ones "Over There." Make it

JEAN VALJEAN CIGARS

"*Truly* a Cigar"

You must send them tomorrow to "catch" Christmas.

Boxes of 25 and 50—$2.25 and up.

Where good cigars are sold.

CORRECTION!

In yesterday's Times, through error, yesterday was announced as the last day to send Jean Valjean cigars across to the soldiers. It should have stated Thursday as the final day.

The L. B. Card ledger ideal for mechanical posting

Time is an important factor in accounting work—next to *accuracy*. More time is wasted in ordinary ledger work in finding an account than in the actual posting.

The L. B. Card ledger cuts down the finding *time*—the cards have the essential properties for quick handling, the guides make accounts easy to find, and the trays hold the cards in correct working position.

It means *accuracy* too—every account is automatically kept up-to-date, and daily proved, thus cutting out the chances to make mistakes.

The L. B. Card ledger mechanically posted means *speed-with-accuracy*. That's why banks and commercial houses everywhere have adopted it.

And that's why you should inquire into it. Our new booklet makes clear its advantages—for *all* accounting work. A letter or phone call will bring you a copy.

Library Bureau

Card and filing systems — Founded 1876 — Filing cabinets wood and steel

O. H. RICE, Manager
316 Broadway, New York
Forty salesrooms in leading cities of the United States, Great Britain and France

HEED PRESIDENT, CALL OFF STRIKES

Continued from Page 1.

an attempt before the end of the convention to break up one of the centres of Socialist and pacifist activity.

The resolution submitted by Ernest Bohm, Secretary of the Central Federated Union of New York, for the breaking up of the United Hebrew Trades, which include a very large number of those who were in discord with the Gompers administration and the support of the war, is going to be supported vigorously by the organization and is expected to find much favor among many of the delegates who are inclined to look with disfavor on the segregation of labor organizations by race and religion. At present the outlook is that this motion will be carried.

There appear to be likely two or three opportunities for the Socialist and pacifist minority to start a fight and try its strength on the floor. There is a possibility that they will attempt a disturbance if there is much discussion of the report on Russian conditions which is to be delivered, probably in the latter part of this week, by James Duncan, First Vice President of the federation, who was a member of the Root Mission to Russia.

The Resolutions Committee has received several hundred proposed resolutions, all of which have to be reported out, whether adversely considered or not. One of these, submitted by a delegate from Milwaukee who is said to be closely affiliated with Victor Berger and other Socialist leaders there, calls in general and rather ambiguous terms for the rights of free speech and a free press, "now unconstitutionally withheld by a technicality." This may afford a chance to the radicals to expound their views on the floor with some hope of gaining support from delegates of moderate opinions who would not stand with the pacifists on a straight-out issue of support of the Government during the war.

During this morning's session there was some argument over a proposal to have the entire proceedings of the convention reported stenographically. Delegates charged that several detective organizations had advertised that they had full information of everything going on, and even had delegates in their pay, and it was suggested that these men might deliberately make statements that might tend to throw labor into disrepute. Other objectors to the proposal thought that some bona fide labor leader in all loyalty to his cause, but speaking hastily might make some ill-judged remarks, which would have the same effect.

Joseph D. Cannon, a miner delegate, well known for his pacifist activities, said that Secret Service men and spotters were keeping their eyes on the convention and that verbatim reports would prevent the possibility of misrepresentation.

"If anybody is reckless enough to say anything he should not," he said, "let him stand for it."

Mr. Gompers declared his disbelief that any delegate was in the pay of a detective agency, and it was finally decided not to publish verbatim reports.

Mr. Gompers's speech to the federation, which is expected to touch on important points of policy, probably will be delivered tomorrow morning.

Donlin's Request Voted Down.

BOSTON, Nov. 13.—No action on the question of calling off strikes at Watertown, Quincy, and on other Government work will be taken here until the delegates from this city to the annual meeting of the American Federation of Labor at Buffalo return and report, it was announced today at the headquarters of the Building Trades Council of Boston and Quincy.

At a meeting of delegates from local bodies a suggestion from John Donlin, International President of the Building Trades Department, that the men return pending adjustment of their grievances, was voted down, according to a statement issued by James Walsh, Chairman of the Publicity Committee.

LONDON PRAISE FOR WILSON.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 14.—The Morning Post today pays a tribute to President Wilson, saying: "We wish some of our own Ministers would acquire President Wilson's knack of saying the right thing at the right time."

The newspaper goes on to say that President Wilson's Buffalo address, although simple in form, was irresistible in its effect. It adds that Premier Lloyd George, who in his Paris speech "made a well-justified if rather a daring contrast between rhetoric and realty, might have illustrated his point from the utterances of President Wilson, who has the rare gift for touching realities in a phrase—a gift that is peculiar to true leadership."

Referring to pacifists, The Morning Post says President Wilson has done more to discredit their always mischievous and sometimes malicious activities than any other influence.

"He has given not only to his own countrymen, but to all the Allies," says the newspaper, "just the forthright and unflinching lead they needed—a lead he always renews unfailingly when it is most needed. As we said, President Wilson is a good man to go tiger hunting with."

The Daily Mail, commenting on the Buffalo speech, says it deserves a high place in the literature of liberty.

"There has been nothing more impressive since the United States entered the war," says The Daily Mail, "than the attitude and demeanor of American labor. The working men and and women of the United States, under the leadership of Samuel Gompers, have displayed the practical patriotism which is the supreme test and proof of American earnestness and American unity."

The Columbia Shop

GRAFONOLAS AND RECORDS

Fifth Avenue's Beautiful House of Music

CAN you picture this quaint Gothic Grafonola in your living-room? It is a delight to the eye as well as to the ear. It is a design worthy of the superb beauty of Columbia tone. You can see this and many other equally handsome period Grafonolas in the Fifth Avenue Columbia Shop. Any of them will be sent to your home for trial. Convenient terms may be arranged and we shall be glad to advise you regarding the disposal of your present phonograph.

The Columbia Shop, Fifth Ave. at 37th Street

Gothic Design of Columbia Grafonola

Grande Maison de Blanc

ORDERS FOR INDIVIDUALLY MONOGRAMMED

HOLIDAY GIFTS

SHOULD BE PLACED NOW TO INSURE PROMPT DELIVERY

FIFTH AVENUE AT 45TH ST.

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

Today

Large Price Reduction

Women's Evening Gowns

Reduced to **38.00**

Heretofore $49.50 to $79.50

EXCEPTIONALLY beautiful gowns for the theatre, the dance, the restaurant and patriotic entertainments; made of chiffon velvet, brocaded satin, crepe satin or silk net.

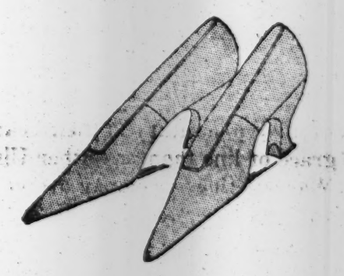
The trimming of bugle beads, pearl beads, gold or silver lace, gives an air of elegance. The colors are black, white, Copenhagen, Du Barry rose or delicately tinted evening shades.

NO EXCHANGES — NO CREDITS

CAMMEYER

Stamped on a Shoe Means Standard of Merit

34th St. New York



Beautiful Evening Slippers

¶ For winter gayeties we have a selection of Evening Slippers that go far toward the making of a perfect costume.

¶ Of particular interest is a slender, graceful model to be had in *Cloth of Silver or Gold*.....$6.50

¶ Newest of all slippers are those of *Gun Metal Silver Cloth, Bronze Gold Cloth, Rose Silver Cloth, Aluminum Silver and Dull Gold Cloth*.....$7.50

¶ With hand turned soles and covered Louis XVI. Heels, these slippers would be *delightful luxuries*—except for their *low prices*.

¶ Please remember that this is but a hint of the many charming models we have produced for women who realize that the choice of Evening Slippers is a fine point to which careful attention must be given.

Broadway **Saks & Company** *at 34th St.*

Now offer on the Sixth Floor, Exclusive Models in

Chauffeurs' Livery for Town Cars

In Claret, Green, Brown, Blue and Black

These liveries are the product of a highly specialized tailoring organization devoted exclusively to the production of motor apparel of an unusually high order. Each uniform is made of All-Wool Cloth, and tailored throughout in a manner that will appeal to the most critical motor car owner.

Suits.....$55
Overcoats.....$60 to $75

Chauffeurs' Outfits

Special at $48.50

Overcoat, Suit and Cap to Match

Smart, perfect fitting, and durable, the best value in Motor Clothes for Chauffeurs that can be bought. A Double-Breasted Overcoat. A smart Norfolk Jacket, Trousers and Cap. All made of fine gray worsted whipcord — the outfit complete $48.50, or as follows:

Suit.....$18.50
Overcoat..$28.00
Cap.....$2.00

Other Outfits of Better Grade at $64.50 and $78.00
Chauffeurs' Raincoats—Guaranteed Waterproof—$22.00
Catalogue and Chauffeurs' Apparel Chart Mailed on Request.

Brill Brothers

BROADWAY AT 49th ST.

LABOR WANTS DILLON KEPT AS FOOD HEAD

Requests Governor Whitman That He Be Retained in State Service.

ALLEGE UNFAIR TREATMENT

Secretary Betts of State Commission Says He Knows of No Plan to Drop Commissioner.

Through a letter sent yesterday to Charles H. Betts, Secretary of the New York State Food Commission, the Labor Food Conference informed Governor Whitman yesterday that under the reorganization of State departments to comply with the new food law, labor wants John J. Dillon, Commissioner of Food and Markets, retained in the service of the State. The Labor Food Conference is made up of representatives of the Central Federated Union, the Central Labor Union, the United Hebrew Trades, the Labor Forum, and the Women's Trade Union League. It claims a representation of 500,000 labor men and women.

The letter is signed by Carl Beck, Secretary of the conference. He agrees with Mr. Dillon that the administration has slighted the Food and Market Department, and says that the consumers have long wondered why the Department of Agriculture, "with nothing to do," could get $1,500,000 while Dillon was "hamstrung" so he could do little. With a fraction of this money, Mr. Beck says, Mr. Dillon could have built and operated a city pasteurization plant which would have demonstrated what the cost of milk distribution should really be.

"Dealers who list $9,000,000 of their capital as 'good will' and admit they are paying interest on $80,000,000 had their agents at the Milk Committee hearing where Dillon testified to heckle him," said Mr. Beck. "Their interest was to show what it cost to produce milk—well, that it 'cost' all they had been able to get out of the game of distributing it."

Mr. Beck, after charging that Dillon has had to use his entire salary to sustain the work of his department, continues:

We noted that over $1,000,000 was appropriated for the New York State Food Commission, $500,000 for the State Food Supply Commission, $1,000,000 for the State Defense Council, and $1,000,000 for the Council of Farms and Markets.

In looking up representatives of these various departments, we found that Jacob Gould Schurman was one of the Commissioners of the new State Food Commission. His public reputation as a close associate of organized politicians was such that labor people could not have confidence in his disinterestedness.

The third member of this commission, a former head of the Department of Agriculture, had had over a million a year to spend in that department, and it was precisely because he spent it to produce mountains of pamphlets but no constructive results, that the farmers demanded the creation of Dillon's department.

It was precisely because the people are tired of these everlasting pamphlets that our labor forces turned to Dillon for a program of action which they, with the farmers, now propose to see through to a finish.

Today our labor people when they want to see their Federal food administrator, Arthur Williams, have to enter the offices of a much-distrusted public service corporation, only to find their food administrator ensconsed in one of its inner offices. They find him saying that certain things cannot be done to eliminate middlemen's profits and middlemen's power to fix the west or wes of farms producer and city consumer. Mr. Dillon says they can be done.

It is stated by the Labor Conference that Commissioner Dillon has won the trust of the farmers and of labor in this city because he has tried to do things under a handicap, and because he has not had a square deal from the State Administration. Labor, Mr. Beck says, wants Mr. Betts to understand that there were gross sins of omission in Albany, and that labor had not been blind to them. It is not the intention of the laboring men, for whose interest the conference believes Commissioner Dillon has been working, to see the Commissioner thrown into the discard either for personal reasons or because he is too radical to suit some who do not want existing conditions interferred with.

"We propose to act in this case," continued Mr. Beck, "not as one of politics or personalities, but as one in which this question is involved: Shall the organized farmers up-State and the organized workers in the cities stand by in silence and see the department which has won their confidence by delivering the goods sidetracked and ignored at a time when we need the greatest possible amount of fearless expert service in the food field?"

Labor was also interested and much pleased by a report in an afternoon paper that Mr. Dillon was slated by the new City Administration to succeed Henry Moskowitz as Commissioner of Markets. Judge Hylan said later in the day that he was not going to consider appointments until after the first of the month. Mr. Dillon had not been recommended to him for appointment. Commissioner Dillon laughed when he heard the news.

After Commissioner Dillon testified before the Mayor's Milk Committee several days ago he gave an interview in which he charged Governor Whitman and the State Administration with being unfriendly to his department, and with having handicapped it by indirect legislation and lack of proper appropriation. This statement brought a reply from Secretary Betts of the Food Commission, who said that Mr. Dillon had not been handicapped because of lack of funds. He said that Mr. Dillon had been well treated by the Governor. It was this statement by Mr. Betts that aroused the Labor Conference.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 13.—Secretary Charles H. Betts of the, State Food Commission, who was today elected Secretary of the State Council of Foods and Markets, said that at the meeting of the council a resolution was adopted which directed the heads of the various bureaus taken over by the State Council to report to Chairman John Mitchell during the time that the various activities are being classified. So far as Mr. Betts knows there is no disposition to drop Jonn J. Dillon as Commissioner of Foods and Markets. He will be under Mitchell's direction for a time. The letter answering Betts has not been received here.

There is talk here that Calvin J. Huson, former State Commissioner of Agriculture, is to have some position under the new Food Administration. It may be that he is slated for Dillon's job. No one can say positively it this is so.

BAKER REVERSES HIS CAMP POLICY

Continued from Page 1.

tary Baker will announce the duty to which the 8,000 men for whom there is no command will be assigned. According to members of the General Staff, these men could be used as additional instructors at the national army camps, and in the opinion of some military experts, should be concentrated in one camp and advanced instruction given to them.

The Adjutant General of the Army has notified commanders of National Guard divisions that reserve officers attached to guard units will be permitted to transfer into guard organizations on their own application, and that those so doing will lose their status as reserve officers. The order provides also that reserve officers attached to guard organizations who do not transfer to the guard will not be eligible for promotion until all surplus guard officers receive active assignments. As it was put in an official statement: "Reserve corps officers are eligible for appointment or promotion in National Guard divisions only after all available and suitable National Guard material in the unit has been utilized."

A great many officers of the National Guard have been left without active duty or command on account of the amalgamation of guard units. Two and sometimes three guard regiments have been merged into one, which left a large number of guard officers without troops. This brought a protest from many quarters, as it was supposed that the surplus guard officers would be dropped from the army rolls or placed on the inactive list, but the War Department now announces that all of the surplus guard officers will be retained. As fast as vacancies occur in guard commands these surplus officers will be provided for, and after all have been assigned the reserve officers attached to National Guard divisions will have their chance.

The announcement of the War Department in this connection reads:

"No National Guard officers rendered surplus in the reorganization will be demoted or discharged as a result of the changes, but all will be utilized in the formation of corps troops, army troops, &c."

The order issued by the War Department and explained in the statement issued this evening disposes of the uncertainty as to the status of reserve officers who remain with National Guard divisions. Those who have elected to retain their status in the Officers' Reserve Corps must wait a long time before they are eligible for advancement, as the policy adopted by the War Department places a check on their promotion until all National Guard officers who were not taken care of in the reorganization of guard units have been assigned to vacancies as they occur. The explanation offered at the War Department for giving this preference to surplus guard officers is that they were entitled to places in the guard and have a prior right to active duty with guard commands.

The status of reserve officers who were assigned to National Guard divisions is thus defined in the statement issued this evening:

"With each National Guard division are about 200 reserve officers commissioned from the first series of officers' training camps. They are placed with the National Guard divisions to give and receive instruction and for practice in exercising command. These officers are not permanently attached, but are being temporarily utilized to fill vacancies in those units or in addition to the regular complement of National Guard officers."

BIG DAY IN RECRUITING.

Monday's Enlistments Total 1,208 —West Virginia Passes Quota.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Recruiting took a big spurt yesterday throughout the country. West Virginia passed its war quota, 2,442. The total of new men accepted for the day was 1,208, the biggest in weeks. The daily statement includes the following:

	Obtained Nov. 12.	Since April 1.		Obtained Nov. 12.	Since April 1.
*Conn.	31	2,996	N. Hamp.		177
*Delaware.	2	577	*N. Jersey.	41	1,236
*Dist. of C.	3	606	*New York.	148	27,441
Maine	5	1,336	*Penn.	210	29,327
*Maryland.	15	2,845	*R. Island.	7	1,825
*Mass.	46	12,139	Vermont	2	179

*Quota obtained.

Total quota, 153,898.

Total acceptances for Nov. 12, 1,208.

Total acceptances since April 1, 248,024.

EXHORTS ALBANIANS HERE.

Ismail Kemal Bey, Accepting Leadership, Urges Party Unity.

PARIS, Nov. 13.—Ismail Kemal Bey, former President of the Provisional Government of Albania, has issued a proclamation to the Albanian National Party recently formed in America.

"The ardor of my own patriotism," he says, "is in no need of a stimulant. Nevertheless, the faith reposed in me by the Albanian National Party in America is gratifying. The expression of the desires of our beloved country gives me fresh strength and encouragement to devote the remainder of my days to the defense of our sacred cause under the glorious banner of our immortal hero, Scanderberg, which after five centuries Providence has assigned me the signal honor of once more unfurling. I shall not hesitate a moment to enter into a fresh struggle for the salvation of our beloved country while fortified by the confidence and support of my dear compatriots, nor can I doubt success if only I may count on finding you all united in calling a truce to petty rivalries and quarrels."

After calling on the Albanians in America to unite, the proclamation concludes:

"Thus may we at the termination of the great world war place before the supreme council of the powers, relying on their enlightenment and justice, unanswerable arguments in support of our rights. Thus may we give this council an opportunity of repairing the injustice committed in the amputation of Albania, which is borne by us with such resignation. Thus will the restitution of our territorial integrity and our national independence offer a solid guarantee of equilibrium and peace for the people in the Balkans."

The proclamation of Ismail Kemal Bey was in response to a formal request from the Albanian National Party, which numbers 70,000 and is regarded as representative of Albanians throughout the world, that he lead the nation in defense of its political and territorial independence.

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Fifth Floor B'way

Macy's

Herald Square

B'way, 34th to 35th St.

Fifth Floor B'way

Clothes Like These Are Not Equalled Elsewhere At This Price

That is not a boast—it's a plain statement of fact, based on conscientious shopping which we have done for men too busy to shop around for themselves. Our cash buying and cash selling policy has saved money for thousands of men. Shop around a bit yourself and then learn what it will save for you in this instance.

Men's and Young Men's

Suits & Overcoats

At $24.75

THE OVERCOATS are excellently tailored, of warm, dependable fabrics, in various models, from the extreme belted coat to the conservative Chesterfield, with plenty of variety between them.

THE SUITS include English Roll Sack Coats, Belted Coats, Double Breasted Sack Coats and Three-Button Conservative Models tailored of all wool materials with the care usually employed on clothes at higher prices.

Other Suits $16.50 to $39.75. Other Overcoats $16.50 to $64.50

R. H. Macy & Co.

Gidding

PARIS 5TH AVE. AT 46TH ST. NEW YORK

"THE PARIS SHOP OF AMERICA."

Luxurious

Fur-trimmed Wraps

Of rich metallic brocades and fine chiffon velvets at $175—$195—$250

Charming

Gowns and Dresses

For street and afternoon wear—smart new models and materials at $65—$95—$125

Fashionable

Tailor-made Suits

In new materials and shades, richly lined and fur-trimmed, at $65—$75—$95

Smart

Motor and Street Coats

Of fine velours—Siberian cloth and rich soft vicunas combined with fashionable furs at $65—$95—$125

Smart Hats

Especially featuring brocaded and fur-trimmed effects—charming afternoon styles and fur hats with two toned velvet facings at $25

SMART STREET HATS AT $15

Take a Look at

The New Saks Town Ulsters

¶ For the man-about-town the new Saks' "Town" Ulsters are great! As smart as the crack of a whip, military in their bearing, with more grace of line than any other Ulsters ever had. Warmer than a regular overcoat and fit to wear on any occasion—whether it be business or pleasure.

¶ "Ulster" to most men simply suggests a long loose overcoat, but once you have seen a Saks "Town Ulster" you will realize that Saks have put more meaning into that particular word than any other shop ever knew how. We consider them the most practical of all Winter overcoats for Metropolitan men—and our best contribution to this season's overcoat styles.

Tailored in warm Fleecy Woolens that are the choicest we've seen in years, in a variety of distinctive colorings such as few men have ever had the pleasure of choosing from.

Prices $25 to $65

Saks Clothes are Saks Made

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th St.

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

The Greatest Shoe Event of the Year

Tenth Annual Sale of

MEN'S SHOES

To-day and Until Saturday Inclusive

Our entire stock of Men's Shoes is reduced in price for this important Annual Event.

The finest American makes and leathers, all up to our well known high standard of quality.

Men's Shoes Value $6.00	$4.85	Men's Shoes Value $8.00 and $9.00	$6.85
Men's Shoes Value $7.00	$5.85	Men's Shoes Value $10.00 and $12.00	$8.50

Ground Floor.

B. Altman & Co.

are featuring, in the Officers' Equipment section of the Men's Wear Department,

Officers' Trench Coats

(an imported model, just received) made of olive drab waterproof gabardine, with a detachable fleece lining and an interlining of oil silk. Made on full, generous lines, with the wide skirt necessary for trench warfare, these coats are identical with those in use among officers in France. The price in regular stock is

$60.00

(Department on the Sixth Floor)

Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets New York

FURS

of Superior Quality

Distinctive in Style

Coats in All the Fashionable Furs

Capes, Muffs and Neckpieces in a large variety of attractive models

C. G. Gunther's Sons

391 Fifth Avenue - - - - - New York

FOR the Business and Professional Man or Woman.

Tan Cape gloves made from skins of superior quality—thoroughly well sewn, pique and outseam, with self and two-tone embroidery—

Perfect fitting, cleansable and a glove that will last all winter.

2.50

Only 6 Saturdays before Christmas

Centemeri Gloves

400 FIFTH AVE.

(Opposite Tiffany & Co.)

SPECIAL—*MENDERS*—1.15

"Menders" are our high-grade gloves that have had minor defects carefully repaired. Formerly priced 1.50 or more per pair. No Exchanges—No Charges.

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

Shop from Camp On a D. A.

It is the modern day method of shopping and saving money—a system evolved during a 60-year period of storekeeping and learning how to save customers' time and money—to sell on the cash principle with all the conveniences of the wasteful charge account.

Send your deposit today and you will receive a D. A. card bearing a number. Then simply sign your name and D. A. number to your orders.

We pay four per cent. interest on daily balances, credited quarterly. You may withdraw all or part of your balance whenever you wish.

The process is simple—first you make a deposit of any amount you wish—then you send in your orders and we charge them to your balance.

We are prepared to handle the whole business by mail—saving you carfares and long trips to town.

Because we buy for cash and sell for cash, men in the service can make their allowances go further by purchasing here where prices are always "Lowest-in-the-City."

R. H. Macy & Co's Depositors' Account Department, Private Bankers, Under the Supervision of the Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York.

Macy's—Main Floor Balcony, 34th Street.

A Comfort Kit De Luxe $15.89

With fine water-proofed case. Contains Gillette razor, Hudnut's talc, military brushes, trench mirror, shaving brush, tooth brush, comb and other necessities.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre.

Domet Flannel Sleeping Garments for Men, $1.89

Heavy, strong and warm pajamas, cut full and roomy. Tan, blue or pink stripes on white grounds.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Woven Names on Tape

Every man's clothes and undergarments should be marked with his full name. These tapes furnish a good method. We require from 10 days to 2 weeks to complete orders. Gross, $1.84; half gross, $1.19.

Macy's—Notion Department, Main Floor, 34th St.

Fountain Pens For Soldiers, $1.39

With ink tablets, one of which when dissolved in water makes sufficient ink to fill the pen. 14 kt. Gold pen points. Complete with 80 tablets.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Rear.

A Guide for Shopping Soldiers

This booklet is full of money-saving suggestions. It tells of sweaters, leather coats, raincoats, hosiery, underwear, service watches, camp kits, cameras, books and other things at prices less than elsewhere. There's a copy here for you for the asking

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre.

ESTABLISHED 1849
MARK CROSS
TRADE MARK
LONDON
ACTUAL MAKERS

Beauty More Than Pig-skin Deep

Surface beauty may merely be part of the fact that an article is good all through.

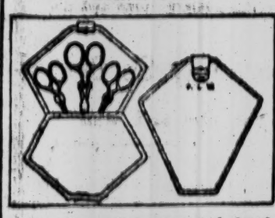
A charming exterior is no proof of superficiality.

"Mourning" Bag, Card Case

"Mourning" Hand Bag, at left, cut jet solid beads both sides of bag, gunmetal frame 5½ inches long; silk lining, attached mirror, three drop ornaments; 6¼ inches deep.....$42.00

Card case, at right, jet beads on both sides, flower design, silk lining, kidskin lined pockets, 3¾ x 3¼ inches.....$9.75

Scissor Case

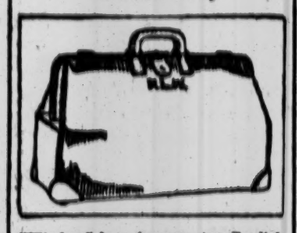


Scissor Case, shown open and closed, of colored beaver leather, border design of gold tooling, satin lining, three pair of scissors; gilt fastening, 5¼ x 6¼ inches, complete. (Initials on case, 25c).....$9.00

Bonnet Box

Bonnet Box, for women, black enamel-cloth covering, leather binding, oretonne lining, pocket, inside cover, belts and lock; 20-inch diameter, 9 inches deep (initials painted, 50c. extra).....$9.00

"Windsor" Bag



"Windsor" bag, for men, tan English grained hide, box body, reinforced corners, linen lining, one long and one elastic pocket, gilt fastening and lock, 16-18-20 inches.....$24, $26, $28

Initials stamped without charge.

Mahogany Furniture

Cabinet safe, at left, solid mahogany, carved frieze and festoon decoration, top drawer, metal safe with combination lock, three jewelry drawers and shelf in colored enamel finish, outside door with lock and key; 15 x 15 x 33½ inches high.....$39.50

Smokers' stand, solid mahogany, "Sheraton" design, top 7" inches square, glass ash tray, match box holder; 27 inches high.....$5.50

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Dealers Throughout the World

WOMEN TO DEMAND PLACE ON JURIES

Determined to Remove "the Last Remaining Civil Disability" of Their Sex.

MEAN TO RUN FOR OFFICE

Already Their Eyes Are Fixed On the Governor's Mansion and the City Hall.

WANT TO GET ON "FORCE"

Brooklyn Suffragists Will Ask Appointment as Policewomen to Do Patrol Duty.

Enfranchised women will make a concerted move soon after the Legislature meets to secure to themselves the right to sit on juries. Already steps are being taken toward the drafting of a bill to remove what some women term the "last remaining civil disability" of their sex.

In the absence of any provision either in the organic or the statutory law to prevent women from becoming candidates for or holding any office filled by election or appointment, it is now assumed by leaders among the women who have fought so hard and successfully for the ballot that it will be within their power to nominate and if they can gain the necessary support, elect a woman Governor of the State of New York or a Mayor of the City of New York.

Members of the legal profession who have given study to the subject agree with the woman leaders. In fact, women running for office in this State, even before women were accorded the right to vote has not been an unusual feature, though no woman has ever received a sufficient number of votes to be elected. The Socialists, with women always a factor in their party management, in 1915 nominated a woman for Secretary of State. In this year's election the Socialists had several women candidates for the Assembly, nominated from districts in this city.

The present disability of women to do jury duty is due to a provision of the Civil Code embodied in Section 1,027, which holds that "in order to be qualified to serve as a trial juror in a court of record a person must be a male citizen of the United States" as well as a resident of the county in which the court where the juror serves exercises jurisdiction. Lawyers who were questioned regarding the expediency of admitting women to jury duty said yesterday that undoubtedly it would be done whether the men wanted it or not. No strenuous objections are expected either from the lawmakers or the courts.

Ex-Senator William B. Carswell of Kings, a lawyer who has given some study to the subject, said last night that the inadmissibility of women to jury duty under the present law should not be regarded as a civil disability peculiar to women, because the qualifications established by law excluded some men as well as all women.

"To characterize it as a civil disability would be far too broad," said Mr. Carswell. "There is no doubt that with the women enfranchised the right and—it should be added—the duty of serving on juries should be conferred and imposed on women by legislation. I do not believe, however, that in the case of women it should be made compulsory. The legislation should provide for an added right, instead of an added burden. Women who desire to be freed from jury duty should be freed on application."

Mayor-elect John F. Hylan, who is already committed to a plan of giving women representation on the Board of Education and possibly on the Civil Service Commission, more than intimated yesterday that there might be other women appointees, though he was not prepared to make any detailed statement regarding places in the City Government that women might fill after Jan. 1.

"Do you think women would be of aid to you as heads of departments?" the Mayor-elect was asked.

"They are a help, no matter in what capacity they serve," said Judge Hylan with a smile. The Mayor-elect, both as City Magistrate and as County Judge, has advocated the wider employment of women in probationary work with the courts. He said yesterday that he had never had reason to regret what he had done in this direction. Supposedly inspired by the suffrage victory, women of Brooklyn have started a movement to have the incoming City Administration appoint members of their sex to the police force for patrol duty. The People's Equality League, which is composed of women voters, has decided to petition Mayor-elect Hylan to appoint policewomen when he takes office. The members of the league think that women can do certain patrol work and other duties in the Police Department as well as men.

Governor Whitman has been added to the list of speakers at the "victory meeting" to be held at the Metropolitan Opera House next Tuesday evening under the auspices of the Woman Suffrage Party. At the meeting which will be the opening event of the New York State Woman Suffrage Convention, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt will also deliver addresses. At the convention proper, which will be held at the Ritz-Carlton, beginning a week from today, steps will be taken to amend the Constitution of the Woman Suffrage Party so as to conform to new conditions and there will be a general discussion by the women of "how to make themselves most useful to the State, to the women who are still unenfranchised, and to the country at large."

Mrs. Charles Evans Hughes was the guest of the Women's Republican Club at its meeting held yesterday at Delmonico's. Mrs. James Griswold Wentz, President of the club, deplored, amid applause, the recent Tammany landslide and urged the Republican women within her hearing to remain true to their party colors.

Women in this city are already beginning to look about for a political education, according to statements made in the suffrage camp. Since election hundreds of letters have reached the headquarters of the New York City Woman Suffrage Party, at 3 East Thirty-eighth Street, asking for instructions in citizenship and suggesting that regular classes be started for the purpose.

"These requests come from women in all walks of life—from society women, professional women, and from women on the east side, who ask that classes be held in the nearest settlement," said Mrs. Thomas B. Wells, Secretary of the City Party. These requests are offset by the offers of other women to act as instructors. Teachers and college graduates are coming forward eagerly to do their bit in helping the new voter to understand civil government and party policies.

"The need of a Bureau of Information is borne in on us through the requests of numbers of women to us to define their status. Some are American-born women married to foreigners, others are the widows of foreigners. One has lost her husband by death and wants to know if she reverts to her American citizenship. Another is divorced or separated. One young Austrian had a father who was naturalized and voted, but she has no record of this. Will she have to be naturalized? These are the kind of questions with which we are deluged. We are convinced that if we go quietly on with our plans to give an educational course we are supplying a great demand."

Since the woman suffrage amendment was ratified at the polls the number of women who have applied for their first papers at the county naturalization bureau has increased from the normal 2 per cent. of the total number of applicants to about 11 per cent. During the last five days fifty-nine women have taken out their first papers and the daily number has been steadily growing. Clerks in the bureau said yesterday that they had talked with a number of the women seeking to become citizens and that they explained that they want to exercise the new privileges which the voters have conferred upon them.

Among the applicants yesterday were two maids employed by the wife of a Supreme Court Justice, who is an ardent suffragist. She had advised the maids to become naturalized so that they could exercise the right to vote. Many of the other applicants occupy similar places in the homes of well-to-do women interested in suffrage, and it was said that their presence in the bureau was due to suggestions made by their employers.

MAY AMEND CONSTITUTION.

Bay State Convention Has Proposition Before It.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 13.—While New York's suffrage victory has encouraged the suffrage force in Massachusetts, it is felt by those in closest touch with the movement here that the Bay State will be one of the last to adopt woman suffrage, if left to its own initiative.

The State Constitutional Convention now in session has before it an amendment which would grant full suffrage to women. This, if adopted as expected, as expected, will be submitted to the voters of the State for ratification at next November's election.

WHITE HOUSE PICKETS HELD WITHOUT BAIL

31 of Those on Parole Are Rearrested—Malone Denounces Treatment of Alice Paul.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Thirty-one militant suffragists, members of the Woman's Party, most of whom were arrested for picketing last Saturday and yesterday, almost caused a riot in front of the White House this afternoon. These women had been convicted of obstructing traffic, but their sentences were suspended. Expecting that there would be no further picketing the police failed to appear at the White House this afternoon when the suffragists made their demonstration.

The banner bearers rushed from their headquarters half a block away and paraded unmolested before the gates of the White House for some time. As the crowds poured from the Government departments and packed the street, boys set upon the women and tore down their banners. Some of the women in defending themselves were roughly handled. When the police arrived the disorder had subsided. They arrested the women and took them in patrol wagons to the House of Detention, where they were locked up. Bail was refused. Suffrage leaders demanded of the police that they arrest the boys who had attacked the pickets, but the police said they were unable to find anybody who had torn down the banners.

With few exceptions the women arrested tonight figured in the picketing Saturday and yesterday. The New York women arrested this afternoon were Mrs. John Winters Brannan, Miss Belle Sheinberg, Miss L. H. Hornesby, Miss Dorothy Day, Mrs. Henry Butterworth, Miss Cora Week, Mrs. P. B. Jones, Miss Hilda Blumberg, and Miss Matilda Young of New York City, and Miss Amy Jungling and Miss Hattie Kruger of Buffalo.

Dudley Field Malone of New York, personal counsel for Miss Alice Paul, who is serving a seven-month sentence and being forcibly fed in the District of Columbia Jail, had a conference with his client today. Miss Rose Winslow, another suffragist, is also on a hunger strike and is being fed by force. Speaking of his visit Mr. Malone said:

"Miss Paul and Miss Winslow both are very weak and are being forcibly fed. They are resisting food as a protest against the failure of the Government to treat as political offenders women who are arrested for demanding the passage of the Federal suffrage amendment.

"I was shocked to find that Miss Paul, because she is the leader of the National Woman's Party, had been singled out from among the other suffragists and transferred to the psychopathic ward, in spite of her demand first to see her personal physician and her attorney.

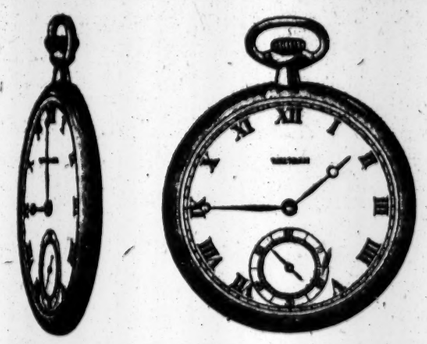
"Miss Paul is imprisoned in a room in the midst of insane patients, whose shrieks she can hear day and night. For fear she may not hear them the door of her room has been taken off. One of the windows has been boarded up with heavy wooden shutters, and the other one cannot be opened to let in air, so that most of the air must come from the inside halls of the building. Against her protests, alienists have repeatedly been sent to interview Miss Paul and have even brought with them a stenographer to take down—she says.

"I talked with Miss Paul for an hour and a half, and she is more sane than any of the administration officials who have been responsible for this outrage. I demanded of the Warden that this malicious attempt to discredit Miss Paul's leadership and to reflect on her sanity in placing her in the psychopathic ward, surrounded by maniacs, cease at once, and that she be removed forthwith. If this is not done, I shall appeal to the court for relief from this unspeakable situation.

"It is time that the sportsmanship and gallantry of American men and that the humanity and political power of the women voters of the State of New York and of the Western States spoke out against this conduct of the Government."

Mrs. William L. Colt, one of the pickets recently arrested at the White House and now out on suspended sentence, was at the New York headquarters of the National Woman's Party yesterday, saying that the authorities at Washington had no fixed policy in their treatment of the suffrage pickets and were guided by no law.

"The whole thing is a farce," said Mrs. Colt. "I have picketed repeatedly since Jan. 10 and had no trouble. I led the first group of pickets which went out the first day after the first sixteen women were released from Occoquan by the President's pardon. On that day we walked from Cameron House to the White House gates and stood unmolested by public or police from midday until 5 P. M. On the following day another group, carrying the same banners which we carried, went out and were arrested and sentenced to thirty days which they served in the work house at Occoquan."



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pictured above is the watch preferred by the American Business Man. Its thinness is only one of the mechanical marvels that commend it.

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JEWELERS *and* SILVERSMITHS
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Sixth Avenue at 19th Street

A Sale of Shoes for Men, Women and Children

Substantial reductions from former low prices make these shoes superlative bargains.
The sizes are not complete in each style, but there is a good choice in every size, and while the quantity is large early shoppers get best choosing.

Men's Shoes At $6.85

Mahogany color calf lace. Black calf and patent leather, lace and button.

54 pairs were $10.00
167 pairs were 9.00
168 pairs were 8.00
243 pairs were 7.50

Even with large quantities there are sizes missing here and there.

At $5.85

Black kid, wax calf and gunmetal calf—tan calf, all lace shoes.

361 pairs were $7.50
306 pairs were 7.00
220 pairs were 6.50

Women's Boots $4.85, $5.85, $6.85 and $7.85

Practically all leathers in the styles and colors most in demand.
Very few sizes missing as the sale starts.

Women's Slippers $3.85

Opera slippers—patent leather and gunmetal calf—bronze kid, plain and beaded—satin in black, white, pink, blue, yellow, green, red and flesh tints. Louis heels. Regularly $4 and $5.

Children's Shoes $2.50 and $3.00

Black calfskin, solid leather all through. Our orthopaedic last for girls and small boys.

If you wish to make sure that your plans for disposing of your property will be carried out after your death, appoint us trustees of your estate now.

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Dinner & Supper Dances
With AYDA & SENOR ARBOZ

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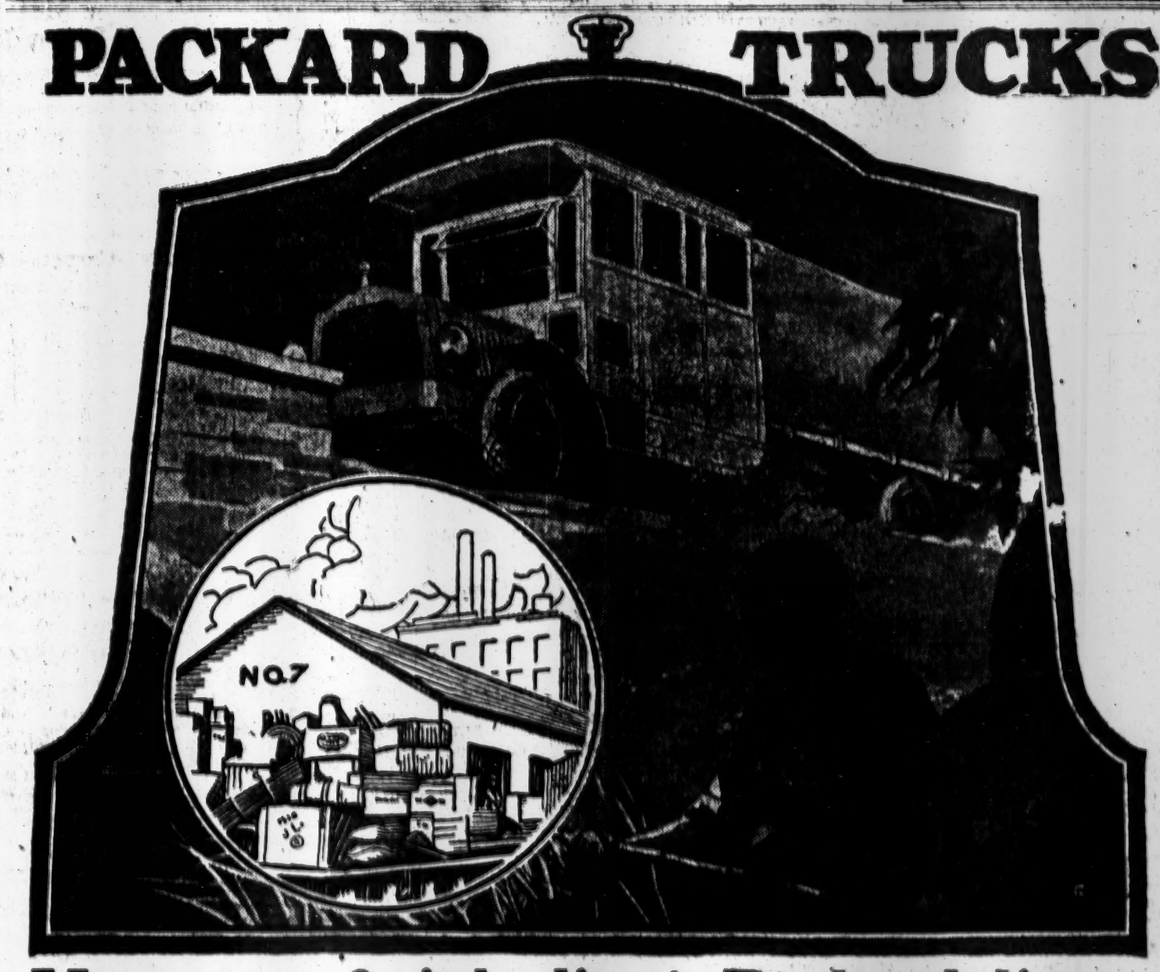

Your own freight line! Packard direct shipments cut costs and delays.

"Help!" the railroads cry to shippers. "You must lift the load which war traffic has dumped on us."

The American Railway Association is now urging business men to "eliminate the use of railway equipment when the tonnage can be handled by motor trucks."

Hauls up to forty miles, it is suggested, should be made with trucks, in order to lessen congestion and release cars and locomotives needed for imperative shipments.

Foreseeing this congestion, hundreds of executives have already made their businesses independent of traffic delays by installing Packards.

On long hauls—and short—experience and cost sheets have satisfied them that Packard silent, chainless trucks provide *faster*, *cheaper* and *more certain* transportation.

Call on Packard Motor Car Company of New York, Broadway at Sixty-first Street, New York. *Ask the man who owns one.*

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To Interest
The Young Men of
New York

TO interest the New York young man of to-day, you must offer something more than garments which are merely meritorious—you must offer the exceptional and the extraordinary. . . . These suits and overcoats of ours were tailored in the shops of A. B. Kirschbaum Co., embodying the high standards and fine ideals of these famous clothes-makers. . . . . And they are offered at a margin so close to production cost that these values—while giving full credit to their contemporaries about town can only be described as most extraordinary indeed,

$20, $25, $30, $35

Stern Brothers

WEST FORTY-SECOND AND FORTY-THIRD STREETS

Young Men's and Men's Clothes, Third Floor—Elevators Convenient.

WOMEN GOING SLOW IN PLEDGING VOTES

Up-State Suffragists Are in No Haste to Divide on Party Lines.

AWAIT CONVENTION'S ACTION

Many Leaders Realize Power They Would Hold by Maintaining Present Organizations.

Dispatches received from correspondents of THE NEW YORK TIMES in political centres of the State indicate that the newly enfranchised women are in no haste to divide on party lines and align themselves with the political organizations managed by men. The general outlook up-State is that the women who formerly worked as a unit to obtain the ballot for their sex are determined to go slow, and in any event to take no decisive step toward a new alignment until they have had ample opportunity to deliberate upon their future plans. This opportunity will be afforded by the Woman Suffrage Convention to be held in this city next week.

Among the woman leaders, who until the ratification of the woman suffrage amendment a week ago were workers for the suffrage cause, there seems to be a general realization of the fact that with the ballot the women have nothing to gain by disbanding and joining existing political organizations, while by maintaining their present organizations intact they may be in a position to hold the balance of power for many elections to come. They will have every right in the exercise of their suffrage by staying out of the men's organizations that they could obtain by joining them.

The dispatches from correspondents in up-State cities follow:

Conference Called at Poughkeepsie.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 13.—A Suffrage Party conference will be held at the Court House in this city Thursday afternoon to discuss the many problems to be worked out as a result of the victory at the polls last week. Delegates will be present from all the counties of this district, Dutchess, Putnam, Columbia, Ulster, and Greene.

Mrs. A. Gordon Norrie of Staatsburg, Chairman, will preside. Mrs. William C. Mattern, Secretary of the Suffrage Party for this county, stated tonight that the Suffrage Party would continue its organization here on a nonpartisan basis, working for the Federal amendment and for the good of the suffrage cause. It was her view that the part that the women would play in the political party organizations would depend upon the attitude of these organizations and the desires of the women as individuals.

Thaddeus J. Herrick, Chairman of the Dutchess County Democratic Committee, favors separate county and city organizations for the women in each of the parties. However, no definite action has been taken by either the Republican or Democratic Party. Willet M. Hoysradt, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, said the Republican organization would be glad to invite the women to enter into the councils of the party, but he doubted whether they would care to take as active a part here in party politics as in New York. It would depend to a large extent upon the wishes of the women voters themselves, he said. There is a Republican Club here with over 1,000 members, and Mr. Hoysradt said he was sure Republican women would be welcomed into its membership.

Yonkers Women Undecided.

Special to The New York Times.

YONKERS, N. Y., Nov. 13.—Mrs. William H. Ives, leader of the Yonkers branch of the Woman Suffrage Party, said tonight that the members had not yet decided whether to maintain their present organization independent of all political parties or to disband and form auxiliaries of the various political clubs here. A tentative decision will very likely be made at an executive meeting tomorrow morning. The sentiment among the members seems to favor the continuation of the suffrage party as a separate organization. Other prominent leaders have stated their opinion in opposition to any move toward disorganization as playing directly into the politicians' hands.

No Change in Orange County.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Nov 13.—So far as Newburg and Orange County are concerned no action has been taken by old party leaders to win the votes of the women, nor will they reveal what their next step will be. This will be decided at the convention of the County Committees of the two organizations later on. The leaders say there is no necessity for haste, and nothing will be done without counsel with the State Committee.

This is practically the case with the suffragists, who say they will hold aloof from making any changes until the convention in New York City next week, the local suffrage body will retain its organization for educational purposes. Mrs. Morrison, a leading suffragist, says there has been no overtures made by the old parties, and the question of a new woman's party or of dividing with the male parties will be settled by the State delegates.

Marking Time at Albany.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 13.—Albany County political leaders have done nothing toward gaining the support of the women voters, and although the Republican organization had informally discussed several plans nothing definite will be done until State leaders have a conference. It is understood that this will shortly be called and that legislation necessary before women can participate in primaries, enrollment, and registration will be arranged for. There has been nothing done by the Democratic organization to gain the votes of the women.

Until the New York State suffrage party maps out its line of work at the State convention to be held at the Hotel Astor in New York next week Albany members of the party will wait. Officials of the Albany County organization said tonight that no plans have been made as yet for joining any of the existing political parties, but that when the convention is over the local organizations will go to work along the lines that are there suggested. Meanwhile the local organization is seeking larger quarters.

On the Fence in Rochester.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 13.—The various political parties in Monroe County are doing what they can to attract the suffragists. At the jubilee meeting held in Convention Hall last Friday night the women voters heard representatives of all political parties. No plans have yet been made by the suffrage leaders or the antis regarding a separate party organization, or as to how the women are to align in the election next Fall. The leaders have advised some of the women to go slow and not make any promises or support to any party. The local Socialists claim the credit of getting the vote for the women and claim their support in return, but the Socialists oppose prohibition And rigid supervision of the liquor traffic, and because of this it is believed the women will not join with them.

The local leaders of the Woman Suffrage Party here decline to outline any plans as to the future, as they declare none has been agreed upon. It is believed that the women of Rochester will divide up among the parties just as the men do, and except at the special election scheduled for next April there will be about the same vote multiplied by two. It is expected that the bulk of the woman's vote here will be cast for a dry city.

Syracuse Women in Doubt.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 13.—No formal steps have been taken by political leaders here to get the woman votes, but questions as to the best methods for gaining suffragist support at the polls and aligning the new electors with existing organizations have been discussed. The plan which seems to find most favor with conservative politicians of the old parties is not to have women representatives in county and city committees, but to form auxiliary organizations. In this way men and women Republicans or Democrats, while working in harmony, would have separate fields of activity. Prominent suffragists in Central New York are up in the air as to the question of maintaining a separate party or affiliating with other political organizations. It is probable they will wait consideration of the matter by State leaders, abiding by their decision.

Women Want Their Own Party.

Special to The New York Times.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Nov. 13.—The leading political parties in Chemung County have been inert on the woman suffrage issue since election. The women have no settled policy but are arranging a banquet when the matter will be discussed. The present plan is to have a so-called woman suffrage party open to both men and women. The women will take up issues appertaining to subjects they espouse and seek not only to hold the women as a unit but to win men to their cause.

Local leaders assert the scheme will be State wide and declare they will not affiliate with the old parties. Leaders of Democratic and Republican organizations stated that nothing had been done to encourage the women to take their place as Democratic or Republican party adherents. Chemung County was opposed to woman suffrage by a majority of approximately seven hundred and the men do not believe the women will exert much influence in local politics. Saloon men, however, anticipate that women will place Elmira in the dry column next Spring.

Keeping from Old Parties.

Special to The New York Times.

HORNELL, N. Y., Nov. 13.—"The women of the State certainly will affiliate with no party for the present," declared Mrs. Sarah Smith, the Steuben County Chairman, this evening, following a meeting of local suffragists to discuss that question. "We have received instructions from the suffrage headquarters to hold ourselves aloof from political alliances for the present. We will form a civic union in every city in the State, and we expect to have enough voters enrolled in it to make it of great importance everywhere. Later we may join with some other parties, but the intention for the present is to keep free from all political entanglements."

Chairman B. C. Dewitt of the Republican committee and Chairman Floyd Whitman of the Democratic committee, expressed the opinion that there would be no affiliation of the women with either party until the women had struck the best bargain possible.

Will Enroll with the Men.

Special to The New York Times.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Nov. 13.—The women voters of Broome County will not form a separate political organization, nor will they favor such a step when they meet in conference with other women leaders of the State in New York next week, according to the suffrage leaders here. Mrs. George W. Topliff, who is one of the State Chairmen of the suffragists, Mrs. H. M. Gitchell, and other suffrage leaders were emphatic in their declarations that the women of this section would affiliate with the other parties.

Neither the Republicans or Democratic leaders in Broome County have made any overtures for the women's votes so far, but the women are prepared to enroll with these parties, nevertheless, and as one of the leaders expressed herself, "there are some things in the management of these parties we propose to straighten out." For five years there has been a lively factional fight between the Republican organization in Broome County, led by ex-Senator Hinman and a wing of the Republican Party led by Senator William H. Hill. At the last primaries the organization won by a small margin. Senator Hill has always been aligned with woman suffrage, while ex-Senator Hinman has not been. Senator Hill has announced he will introduce a bill in the Legislature not only enabling the women to vote at the local option election this Spring, but to enroll for the Fall primary. This the Hill supporters believe will align the women of Broome County strongly on their side and give them control of the organization.

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The magnitude of our operations puts us in the King's Chair as to purchases of building materials, and often enables us to save to a client more then the fee we receive ourselves.

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These Rugs, Marbles, Porcelains, Bronzes, Brasses and other *objets d'Art* run into thousands of examples, to which we have added *additional pieces not previously shown.*

Architects—You will find just the Chinese Antique Marble you have been needing to fit into your choice scheme of design.

Hotel Men—You will find the great, superb Vase, Jardiniere, Bronze, Buddha, Screen, Chinese Rug or other decorative effects that you have been planning so long to use as an enticing bit of color to lure delightful people into your distinctive hostelry.

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You will find the luxurious *objets d'Art* that you have been wanting differentiate your magnific nt house from that of your monotonous neighbor, who persists in imitating your alluring taste.

Country Clubs that spell the last word of Generous Comfort to all of their habitues will find Chinese Antiques that will appeal to the jaded taste of their exacting clientele.

* * *

Just to assist all of these visitors to the Geo. Borgfeldt & Co. Sale to use their time quickly and intelligently at Gimbels we cite the following:

Memo.

Vases—60 inches tall, some in gay and stimulating colors. Dealers price, $750.00. Gimbel Sale Price, $500.00 per pair.

Dozens of Vases also, $19.50 to $27.50—12 to 18 Inches Tall

Jardinieres—20 inches tall x 24 inches broad, superb in design, flawless in mould and decoration. Dealer's price, $200.00 each. Gimbel Sale Price, $150.00 each.

Dozens of Jardinieres of Lesser Sizes at Smaller Prices

Marbles—Human figures delineated according to Chinese conception that are graceful, reposeful and highly decorative. Some nearly 6 feet tall, others less than 3 feet high, ranging from $50.00 to $300.00. Gimbels Sale Prices are vastly less than Borgfeldt's or any other firm's, so far as we have been able to ascertain. No duplicates, moreover, of these splendid marbles—real marbles.

Lanterns—Hexagonal Porcelain lanterns, with pierced trellis work sides, decorated in exquisite enamels.

Facsimiles of those in the English Salting Collection. Prices to $27.50.

Buddhas—Large temple pieces or small ones delightful for paper weights at prices inadequate to the service they render.

Look at **Buddha** (No. 788) on quaint teakwood shrine of exquisite lines. Dealer's price, $125.00. Gimbel Sale Price, $67.50.

Bronze Buddha (No. 175 M 103), draperies of Old Cloisonne about 25 inches high. Dealer's price, $350.00. Gimbel Sale Price, $150.00.

Kang Hsi Beaker (No. 29-1621), white porcelain and blue (such a lovely deep, true Chinese blue), around 28 inches in height. Dealer's price, $150.00. Gimbel Sale Price, $75.00.

Vase (6) powder blue, exquisite powder blue, beaker type, around 17½ inches in height. Dealer's price, $75.00. Gimbel Sale Price, $50.00.

Incense Burners also, from Chinese Temple pieces to tiny facsimiles of glorious Indo-Chinese pieces. Some as small in price as $3.75, but the *Chef d'oeuvre* is one in old Canton enamels (after the manner of French Limoges and the English Battersea Enamels) in luscious blues and rose, with contrasting colors, very Persian in feeling, showing that the Chinese-Parsee-Convert influenced the Chinese artist to produce a lovely thing, that he, the Parsee, might more easily enjoy his incense-purifying rite.

You will want this entrancing blue bit (No. 34) of the Kang Hsi period for some wonderful spot, where you can rest your tired mind through its seducingly lovely color. *The price—Price counts for nothing to the person who will buy this Incense Burner!*

* * *

We haven't touched the $30,000.00 worth of Chinese Rugs; we haven't referred to the 500 or more wonderful embroidered hangings, many of which are suitable for Great Hotels, Fine Country Houses and Luxurious Clubs. But all of these are here and it only remains for you to come to Gimbels for them.

GIMBELS—Fifth Floor.

Today's Notable Sales

GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE"
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SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

War Declared Between Income & Expenditure

It is a fight to the finish, and the laurels of victory go to those who can bring up reserves at the critical period of the battle.

These reserves MUST come from the outside, from sympathizers in a righteous cause with supporters of the oppressed.

Greenhut's sympathizes with those whose income is diminishing and who find themselves at a loss in these critical times.

To all such, this universal provider among stores is literally a boon and a blessing.

BUY EVERYTHING THAT YOU NEED AT GREENHUT'S—that's the most practical solution of your difficulties.

GREENHUT'S.

Usual Complimentary Green Trading Stamps Free Today.
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As many sets of the "S. & H." Green Stamps as are reasonably required for books unfilled will be given, but only one set of any date good in one book. Only 100 Complimentary Stamps good in any one book, but you may start as many books as you please.

Food Is Ammunition. Sign the Pledge Card Not to Waste It.

FURNISH YOUR HOME NOW!

Furniture for Thanksgiving

A $141 "William and Mary" Dining Room Suite, Today for $105

A most exquisite quartered oak dining room suite, exceptionally handsome in design and honestly constructed in every part.

The Buffet is 54 inches wide, and 23 inches deep.
The China Closet is 67 inches high, and has 3 wooden shelves.
The Serving Table is 38 inches wide, and 19 inches deep; has drawer and shelf.
The Extension Table is 48 inches in diameter, extends to 6 ft.; seating 8 people comfortably.

The entire suite is beautifully finished in a rich Butler oak color. Several designs of chairs for your choice.
CAN YOU THINK OF A BETTER FURNITURE OFFERING THAN THIS BEFORE THANKSGIVING?

Fine Rugs—Carpets—Linoleums—Curtains and Curtain Materials—
In a Word EVERYTHING to Impart That New Touch Which You Are Seeking Preparatory to Thanskgiving.

In the Floor Covering Section

Choice colorings and qualities of the best.

Axminster Rugs—Size 9 x 12 feet—Regularly $44.50; sale $37.50. Regularly $39.50; sale $32.50.
Velvet Rugs—Size 9 x 12 feet—Regularly $39.50; sale $32.50. Regularly $26.50; sale $19.50.

Axminster Rugs—mill samples that are slightly defective,—the defects, however, being so insignificant that they only show to the eye of the expert. Nothing to affect wear or sightliness. Regular price $44.50; sale $32.50.

$5.75 Pro Lino Rugs—at $3.75. These are made by the Nairn Linoleum Co. Slight imperfections here, also unnoticeable. Admirably wearing rugs.

$6.25 Congoleum Rugs—size 6x9 feet.....$3.75
Printed Linoleums—2½ yards wide; attractively selected patterns; slight imperfections in the print. Regularly 95c; square yard, 56c

A Clean-Up of Inlaid Linoleum Cuttings and Remnants, square yard 29c

Upholsteries at These Low Prices:

$1.75 and $1.95 Scrim Curtains—pair.....$1.59
Imitation Cluny insertion and edge. Dutch effect; white and ecru.

Couch Covers—Oriental stripes; plain and fringed.
Reg. $1.95.....Sale $1.65
Reg. $2.25.....Sale $1.95

Table Scarfs—art silk effects; regularly $1.95; each at.....$1.39

Imported Cretonne—suitable for draperies and coverings; 50 inches wide; regularly $1.25, $1.35 and $1.65; at, yard.....$1.10

Imported Lace Centerpieces and Motifs—Lacet Arab and Renaissance; regularly 75c to $1.25; at each.....59c to 98c

Large Assortment of "Odd" Pairs of Nottingham Lace Curtains at greatly reduced prices.

Housefurnishings Specially Priced

We have arranged a series of practical demonstrations in cooking wares which will help you to roast the "national bird" to a turn.

Lisk Self-Basting Roasting Pans—enameled inside and out:
No. 1, at $3.50 and $3.90.
No. 2, at $3.75 and $4.15.
No. 3, at $4 and $4.35.

Sheet Iron Self-Basting Covered Roasting Pans—size 9x14; regularly 45c; at 39c.
size 10x16; regularly 60c; at 49c.

Savory Covered Self-Basting Roasting Pans—seamless; oval and smooth inside; size 10x16; at $1.39.

Silver's Royal Self-Basting Roasting Pans—made of high grade blued steel; size 10x14; at $1.50.
size 11x16; at.....$1.65
size 12x17; at.....$1.89
size 12x19; at.....$2.00

Demonstration and Sale of "Wear-Ever" Aluminum Roasters—
size 10x14½; at.....$3.95
size 11x16; at.....$4.50

$1 American Food Choppers—good size; four cutting plates; cuts fine, medium and coarse; at.....79c

$2.89 Climax Bread Mixers—3 to 6 loaf size; at.....$2.39

$1.35 Family Scales—weighs up to 25 lbs.; can also be used for parcel post; at.....$1.49

$1.65 Fireproof Casseroles—handsome nickel-plated frame; brown earthenware dish and cover; white inside; 7 inches; at.....$1.35

Three-Piece Carving Sets—Sheffield Steel; 9 inch blade; stag horn handle; at.....$3

$1.25 Serving Trays—handsome mahogany frames; medallion centre; glass covered; size 11x17; at....85c

Cylinder Oil Heaters—Japan finish; smokeless and odorless; at....$5.76

Cylinder Oil Heaters—Japan finish; large size; at.....$6.40

Cylinder Oil Heaters—nickel trimmings; at.....$5.60

$3.75 Rotary Ash Sifters—good, roomy hopper; fits over ash cans; at...$3.15

$2.75 Galvanized Ash Cans—heavy corrugated body; black iron side protectors; size 15x25; at.....$2.35

$3.25 Galvanized Ash Cans—size 17x26, at.....$2.50

$2.10 Galvanized Wash Tub Covers—fit over two tubs; at.....$1.69

$1.75 Combination Step Ladders and Chairs—made of hardwood; strong and well constructed; at.....$1.49

Felt Juliets

For Women Today, Pair. 95c

Regularly $1.25 to $1.50

They are made of fine quality felt, with hard chrome elkskin covered soles in brown, grey, purple, blue and black. They are handsomely trimmed in various combinations, and come in all sizes from 3½ to 8.

Men's Overcoats

Sale Today; at $13.95

Measured by every fair standard these overcoats are worth up to $20 each

This is a most unusual offering now, coming as it does at a time when overcoat bargains are simply out of the question.

These are stylish, warm, serviceable and in most wanted materials.

Chesterfield Models,
Ulsterettes,
Balmacaans,
Box and Belt Backs.

Newest browns, greys, tans and plain staple colors.
Sizes up to 42 chest measure.
Only 147 Overcoats in this sale.

Hundreds of Pairs of "Kingly" Trousers at $3.95 and $5

Best trousers for business and dress wear. Every pair fully guaranteed. Every pair sewed throughout with Belding Bros.' cablecord silk.

Striped Worsteds, Cassimeres, Blue Serges and Black Thibets.

Every waist measure from 28 to 60.

This will surely be a rousing sale, for trousers in these grades are not to be had around town today at the prices quoted.

Women's Suits

All Sizes for Women, Misses also In Extra "Stout" Sizes

Suits formerly priced $16.50 & $19.50
Today at $14.75

Suits formerly priced $27.50 & $29.50
Today at $22.50

The styles are the latest, the workmanship excellent, even to the minutest detail. The materials are of splendid quality and in the most desirable weaves and colorings.

The $16.50 & $19.50 Suits on Sale at $14.75

These suits are shown in a splendid assortment of pretty styles. They are fashioned of Burella Cloth, Serge or Gabardine, in brown, green, navy and black. Many have new shaped convertible collars, novelty pockets, plaited backs and trimmed with velvet and buttons.

Sizes for Women and Misses

The $27.50 & $29.50 Suits on Sale at $22.50

Choice of such desirable materials as: Burella Cloth, Gabardine and Oxford Cloth.

Two specially designed models for stout women are included. These are made of navy or black Serge or Gabardine in sizes 39 to 52 inch bust.

All these suits are lined with peau de cygne or novelty silk.

Filled Books of "Sperry" Gold Stamps Are Redeemable for $2.50 Worth of Merchandise in Any Department, or for $2 in Cash at the S. & H. Office on the Fifth Floor. We Give S. & H. Green Trading Stamps, as Usual. Ask for Them. Double S. & H. Stamps Till 12 o'Clock. Single S. & H. Stamps Thereafter. Single "Sperry" Gold Stamps All Day.

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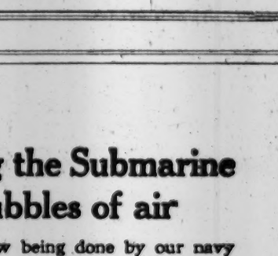
All For $445



This Player-Piano with Bench to Match; Music Rolls.

ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED

Examine carefully, in any New York store, Player-Pianos selling at $550, and even above; then compare them with this instrument at our special offer and draw your own conclusions.

FREE Bench, Music Rolls, and Delivery

This wonderful 88-note Player-Piano with Standard Player Action—beautifully finished—exceptional tone; high grade throughout—backed by the manufacturers and the dealers—(one and the same.)

Do Not Let This Opportunity Go By!

TERMS: Only $2.50 Per Week.

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115 West 40th Street New York
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How it is now being done by our navy is shown in the December "Popular Science Monthly." This is one of 300 graphic pictures and 200 vital articles in this issue. They are as vivid as the movies, as brief as telegrams, as accurate as the compass.

You waste no time—you keep posted.

If it's something new in airplanes, in submarines, in torpedo-foilers, in guns, in wireless—then it's in the "Popular Science Monthly." There are helpful ideas, money-making ideas, curious things in each number—and the most wonderful pictures you ever saw.

Here are a few of the 200 December articles—

"Curing Wounds with Sugar."
"A Gun that could Shoot Seventy Miles."
"All About the Construction of Airplanes."
"How Rifles Are Made for the Boys at the Front."
"Catching Eagles with Airplanes."
"A Lizard that Shoots Blood from its Eyes."
"Hatching Chickens by Electricity."

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EQUITABLE BLDG., 120 BROADWAY

Open for Breakfast After 8 A. M.

LUNCHEON SPECIALTIES
Ready at 11:30 A. M.
Luncheon specialties (ready dishes) are served in all of the Savarin Restaurants, including the Ladies' Restaurant.

DINNER IS SERVED
Until 9 P. M.
Only entrance to Cafe Savarin after 7 P. M. is by the Broadway entrance of Equitable Building and Savarin private entrance on Pine St.

SEEK DWIGGINS NOW FOR MISUSING MAILS

U. S. Commissioner Issues Warrant for Missing Agent of Bankers Life Co.

LONG UNDER SUSPICION

Insurance Superintendent Began Investigation Soon After First Liberty Loan.

On the charge that he used the mails to defraud investors in Liberty bonds, a warrant was issued yesterday for the arrest of Elmer Dwiggins, general agent here for the Bankers Life Insurance Company. The warrant was signed by United States Commissioner Samuel M. Hitchcock following an investigation into the activities of Dwiggins and his so-called "Liberty Loan Extension Club." Since his disappearance last Saturday, nothing has been heard of the missing agent.

The investigation into Dwiggins's affairs, it was admitted by Federal authorities yesterday, has been continued along lines which will show whether there was any connection in the Liberty bond selling campaign conducted by its agents and the home offices of the Bankers Life Insurance Company. Officials of the company from Des Moines are expected in this city tomorrow, among them I. N. Earle, one of the Vice Presidents. It is expected that, even though no legal grounds for holding the company responsible for the actions of its agent in getting people to subscribe to Liberty Bonds on a partial payment plan devised by himself, yet it will be pointed out that the name of the Bankers Life was used throughout by Dwiggins to attract investors and to give an apparent guarantee of the safety of the investment.

The following statement was issued by the Federal Reserve Bank yesterday:

"In the matter of the dealings of Elmer Dwiggins of the Bankers Life Insurance Company, 165 Broadway, the officers of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York make the following statement to correct certain misapprehensions which may have been caused by the various publications that have been made in the newspapers:

"After several inquiries had been received by the staff of the Liberty Loan Committee concerning the activities conducted by Mr. Dwiggins under the name of the so-called 'Liberty Loan Extension Club' at the offices of the Bankers Life Insurance Company, the Federal Reserve Bank caused some investigations to be made, which resulted in the bank's laying the matter before Mr. Knox, Assistant United States Attorney. Further investigation was made by a Post Office Inspector, accompanied by several employes of the Federal Reserve Bank, under the general direction of the United States Attorney's office. During the course of these investigations Mr. Dwiggins disappeared. The Federal Reserve Bank, the United States Attorney's office, and the Post Office Inspectors are all co-operating to conserve the assets for the benefit of the members of the so-called 'Liberty Loan Extension Club' and are also conducting further inquiries to ascertain the responsibility in the matter of the Bankers Life Insurance Company. The representatives of the insurance company are expected to arrive in this city tomorrow.

"It should also be noted that Mr. Dwiggins was not either requested or authorized to solicit subscriptions for Liberty Loan bonds by either the Federal Reserve Bank of New York or by the Liberty Loan Committee of this district."

All day yesterday investors in his scheme filled the offices of the Bankers Life at 165 Broadway. Each was told by Lee J. Wolfe, Consulting Actuary of the company, who has taken charge of the office since Dwiggins's disappearance, to come again on Friday. There was practically no disorder, and, except for one or two women, there was little excitement.

Correspondence between Jesse M. Phillips, State Superintendent of Insurance, and the Bankers Life Company and between Superintendent Phillips and Dwiggins, written last Summer, showed that fear of Dwiggins by the State authorities was only soothed by the statement from Mr. Earle for the company that "the Bankers Life would not permit an investor to lose by participating in Dwiggins's plan."

On June 25 Superintendent Phillips wrote to Mr. Earle of the Bankers Life, urging that the insurance company take steps to protect investors in Dwiggins's Liberty Loan plans. The letter contained this paragraph:

"In which event, (in case of loss of investment,) the people who will suffer loss will be in most cases poor people who are paying a few dollars a week from their savings."

In reply Mr. Earle wrote that the Dwiggins club was not a Bankers Life affair. He said that the company had asked its agencies to do everything possible to help the Government in the flotation of Liberty bonds, but that the method of getting subscriptions was the business of each agent. He pointed out that the Irving National Bank here, the depositary of the company, was the real instrumentality through which the bonds were taken, carried, and paid for. In another letter Mr. Earle wrote the Superintendent as follows:

"As I stated in my former letter it is not a Bankers Life proposition at all. But this company could not permit any one to lose through Mr. Dwiggins's plan."

Superintendent Phillips also wrote to the State Insurance Department of Iowa. He was told by Superintendent Emory H. English that the Bankers Life Company had told him that while they did not regard Dwiggins's plan as their proposition, yet they would not let any one lose through participating in it.

The New York State Insurance Department also wrote Dwiggins in regard to his plan, and were told by the agent that what he was doing was a patriotic act. In his letter to Superintendent Phillips, Dwiggins explained that he had received a letter from his home office outlining to him the plan of getting Liberty bond subscriptions carried out by the Des Moines office. He explained that he had got bonds from the Irving National Bank, paying 10 per cent. down and giving his note for the other 90 per cent. He asserted that the money the Liberty Loan investors paid him was kept in the Irving Bank in a separate account.

It was stated at the Irving National Bank yesterday that Dwiggins had bought $118,000 worth of bonds of the first issue through the Irving National, and $200,000 worth of the second. He had also, it was said, bought another $50,000 worth of the later issue through the National City Bank. About two weeks ago the Federal Reserve Bank reported to the Irving National that Dwiggins was using paid solicitors, and the bank thereupon forced him to cancel his order. It was decided at the bank that Dwiggins had any separate deposit for Liberty bonds subscribers' money. He had two accounts, one belonging to the Bankers Life and one of his own.

Laurence Priddy, President of the National Association of Life Underwriters, notified THE TIMES last night that Dwiggins was not a member of the association, and had not been authorized by the association to sell Liberty bonds.

Robert B. Beadle, Acting Principal of Public School 62, where, it was said yesterday that Dwiggins had sold some of his membership cards, denied the report. He said the school had dealt exclusively with regularly authorized banks.

The Federal officials investigating Dwiggins have found $15,000 which he kept on deposit with a Wall Street brokerage house. If this money is held by the authorities it will lessen the discrepancy to $58,000.

INDICTED FOR SEIZING COAL.

Officials of Willoughby, O., Charged with Impeding Trains.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 13.—Coal seizures in times of urgent need went under the ban today when the Federal Grand Jury reported indictments against Mayor Carmichael of Willoughby, Ohio, Prosecuting Attorney George C. Von Besseler, and Deputy Marshals James Barnes and Grant Lamos for impeding interstate commerce shipments and for conspiracy to commit such acts. All are charged with seizing New York Central Railroad coal Nov. 1 and 2.

Action by the Grand Jury follows the announcement a few weeks ago by District Attorney Wertz that city and county officials have no right to confiscate coal and that the law which forbids such confiscation must be obeyed.

Several freight trains were held up at Willoughby, the indictments charge, and engineers and conductors were arrested. Mayor Carmichael, it is stated, was told by Prosecutor Von Besseler that he had a right to confiscate coal and that the law of humanity was greater than that of the Government.

The Mayor, Prosecuting Attorney and Deputy Marshals would face, if convicted of conspiracy, penalties of $10,000 fine, two years' imprisonment, or both. If convicted of holding up the trains with which another set of indictments charges them, they would be liable to fines of $100 and six months' imprisonment, or both.

WORK ON CATHEDRAL IS HALTED BY WAR

Dean Robbins Makes Announcement at Opening of Diocesan Convention.

WILL WAIT FOR VICTORY

Then, He Adds, St. John Nave Will Be New York's Thank Offering for Peace.

The Cathedral of St. John the Divine is to go unfinished until the war is ended. All work on the great structure, upon which many millions already have been spent, is to halt until the coming of an American victory, and then is to be rushed to completion at high pressure, that the cathedral may be the centre of a great devotional celebration of permanent peace. It was at the opening of the 134th annual convention of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New York in Synod Hall at the cathedral yesterday that Dean Howard Chandler Robbins made know that program, to the evident approval of the delegates.

"The Cathedral of St. John the Divine," said Dr. Robbins, "is to be a new world cathedral, adaptable to new conditions and congenial to American democracy in every fibre of its being. That is what decides our policy in regard to building. While our country is in arms, fighting in defense of every liberty that makes human life worth living, we cannot, for patriotic reasons, go on building. We cannot divert any of the energies or any of the resources that can be put into the winning of the war.

"But the war is not going to last forever. It will end in just one way, because the American people have decided to stay with it until it has been ended in that one thinkable way. When that time comes, the cathedral will have a great right of way over every other building operation in New York, because we shall want the cathedral nave to be the thank offering of the City of New York for peace with victory. We shall want it to be an act of corporate thanksgiving to One who, in giving victory to the cause of freedom, will be giving us peace that shall endure."

Bishop David H. Greer presided at the opening business session, which followed holy communion service in the cathedral, at which he officiated, assisted by Bishop Charles S. Burch, Dean Robbins, Archdeacon William H. Poft, and the Rev. Dr. George Nelson. The convention adopted a constitutional amendment changing the fiscal year to conform with the calendar and dating the annual convention in May instead of November.

A loyalty resolution, introduced by the Rev. Dr. Stires of St. Thomas's, reviewed in its preamble the circumstances attendant upon America's reluctant entrance into the war, and concluded with a pledge of whole-hearted loyalty to the Administration on the part of the diocese. It was carried unanimously.

There was adopted a resolution in favor of a Congressional enactment to provide an army Chaplain for every 1,400 men in the army. Bishop William Lawrence of Massachusetts, telling of the work of the war commission of the Church, said in many camps, with 18,000 to 40,000 men in training, there were but one to four army Chaplains. He announced that, beginning next January, the Church would appeal for $500,000 for its welfare work among the soldiers. A reception was given to the members of the convention at the cathedral last night. The sessions continue today.

Walter Pulitzer Found Guilty.

Walter Pulitzer of 2,025 Broadway was found guilty yesterday in Special Sessions of having indecent pictures in his possession. Charles J. Bamberger, an agent for the Society for the Suppression of Vice, testified that he had gained entrance to Pulitzer's apartment by pretending that he wanted to buy furniture, and that he had bought the picture for $2. Walter Pulitzer is not connected with The New York World, which is owned by the family of the late Joseph Pulitzer.

The Quinine That Does Not Affect Head Because of its tonic and laxative effect. LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE can be taken without causing nervousness or ringing in the head. There is only one "Bromo Quinine." E. W. GROVE'S signature is on box. 30c.—Adv.

TUMULTY DENOUNCES CANARD OF ARREST

Has Been Annoyed by Rumors That He Had Been Seized for Treason.

GAINED WIDE CIRCULATION

Department of Justice Agents Seeking Origin of Attempt to Weaken Confidence in Government.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Angered and chagrined over a false charge that has obtained wide currency in the country, Joseph P. Tumulty, Secretary to the President, issued a formal statement tonight denouncing what is believed to be a systematic effort to injure the Administration by the persistent circulation of a report that Mr. Tumulty had been arrested for treason. The statement issued by Mr. Tumulty, which he sent to THE NEW YORK TIMES Washington Bureau from the White House this evening, reads:

"For several days friends have written, telegraphed, and telephoned me from all parts of the country stating that rumors are being assiduously spread alleging that I have been imprisoned at Fort Leavenworth. All sorts of fanciful tales are being passed from mouth to mouth by innocent persons, who are the victims of a systematic and insidious propaganda to weaken confidence in officials of the Federal Government. Officials of the Department of Justice are investigating the origin of this conspiracy, to determine who has been guilty of actually starting this falsehood."

THE TIMES correspondent saw Mr. Tumulty this afternoon. He had been receiving telegrams and long-distance telephone calls all day from persons who wanted him to know that the report that he had been arrested as a spy was being circulated in their respective localities.

How the story originated has not been ascertained. Agents of the Department of Justice are now engaged in a determined effort to get at the bottom of the canard.

Mr. Tumulty was on the point of issuing a statement last Saturday concerning the report. He received on that day a letter stating that at a meeting of bankers in Minneapolis ex-Governor Hanna of North Dakota had declared that Mr. Tumulty had been shot as a spy. It was decided, however, that any general notice of the matter in the press would only give the falsehood wider publicity. So far as the White House and the Department of Justice know, only one newspaper has given any currency to the rumor. In this newspaper it was credited to a militant suffragist who was quoted as saying that she had heard that Mr. Tumulty had been arrested as a spy. When the evidence has been collected Mr. Tumulty will take counsel as to the course to be followed to bring action against those who have been engaged in circulating the libel.

While the origin of the story is unknown, it is said to have obtained its original circulation through a message sent over a stock broker's wire from New York to Chicago.

RAILWAY MEN VOTE ON WAGE DEMAND

Continued from Page 1.

liminary to a strike vote. The brotherhoods are following their usual procedure of voting the men on the demands first, and then taking a strike vote if the railroads refuse the demands. When the brotherhood heads met the railroad managers in June of 1916 and first made their demands for the eight-hour day, no strike vote had been taken, and when the railroads refused the demands an adjournment was taken until August, when the labor leaders came to New York with the power to call a strike if the demands were not granted. It was when negotiations failed and a strike was impending that President Wilson stepped in, and as a result the Adamson law was enacted. The movement at that time was on behalf of the whole membership of the four brotherhoods—conductors, firemen, trainmen, and engineers—totaling between 300,000 and 400,000 men.

One of the railroad officials who took a leading part in the eight-hour negotiations issued the following statement last night:

"It would be a waste of effort at a time like this, when the railroads are struggling to carry the great volume of war traffic, to attempt to settle this new controversy by the long-drawn-out method of former years. The eight-hour controversy dragged along for two years, and the patience of the public was severely tried. I do not believe the country would stand for such a thing when all our energies must be devoted to the big job we have in winning the war.

"Immediately after our entrance into the war the railroads put themselves unreservedly at the service of the Government, and under the direction of the Railroads' War Board at Washington the entire transportation system of the country is being operated as an arm of national defense.

"If the train employes deserve to have $100,000,000 added to their wages in addition to the $60,000,000 gained under the Adamson act, with the almost certain after-development that the engineers and firemen would follow with a demand for a parallel increase that would amount to $70,000,000 more, then it is up to the Government to instruct the railroads as to what course to pursue.

"When Congress passed the Adamson act, and when the Supreme Court sustained the power of Congress to fix railroad wages to avoid a nation-wide strike, the power of the managers to meet these nation-wide demands was taken from them. The ordinary increases in wages for various classes of railroad workers can be handled by the managements, but concerted demands like these, running into $100,000,000 at a time, are now up to Congress and the National Government."

The four brotherhood leaders, themselves, according to advices received by railroad officials, were personally opposed to the promulgation of wage demands at this time, so soon after the victory of the Adamson law, but Mr. Lee and Mr. Garretson, it is said, found that they had either to approve the new demands or give way to more radical leaders of the brotherhoods. It is understood that at the recent meeting of the Grand Lodge officers of the conductors and trainmen at Chicago, some of the leaders denounced the proposed demands as beyond reason, considering the very large increases received under the Eight-Hour act. Railroad officials at that time got information that wage demands were proposed, but had no idea they would be so large. It was stated last night that never before had a body of workers in America made demands for so large an increase.

The eight-hour negotiations were conducted for the railroads by the National Conference Committee of the Railways, headed by Elisha Lee, now General Manager of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and acting Vice President in the absence of W. W. Atterbury, who is in charge of railroad work in France for the United States Government. Mr. Lee's Committee is still in existence, and to it the demands of the brotherhoods, if approved, will in all probability be submitted. It was said last night that it was probable that when the committee of managers received the demands they would refer them at once to the Council of National Defense.

In March last, when the railroad brotherhoods called a strike during negotiations with the carriers, Mr. Lee of the trainmen gave as a reason for the haste that, if the unions did not get the eight-hour day before this country entered the war, they would have to wait until after the war, because the nation would not countenance a strike while it was at war. "This country is in danger of war," he said at that time. "We may go to war next week, next month, any time. If America goes to war, the men know that, as patriotic citizens, they must stick to their jobs."

It was learned last night that the brotherhoods expect to have the vote completed and canvassed by Nov. 25, and if the demands are approved they will be submitted on Dec. 1, to become effective as of Jan. 1, 1918. The Adamson law went into effect last March as of Jan. 1, 1917.

Wedgewood Enamel

In offering Wedgewood Enamel to the discriminating printers and buyers of printing in New York, we would call especial attention to the exceptional purity of color, the entire absence of gloss, and, above all, to the remarkable affinity for printing inks, both simple and double-tone, which are characteristic of this unusual paper.

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Evening Wraps

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W. & J. SLOANE
ESTABLISHED 74 YEARS AGO

CLEARANCE SALE
OF
FINE HAND-TUFTED RUGS

In these Rugs, entirely woven by hand, are employed the finest and most durable wools, dyed with colorings quite as permanent as the best in Eastern Rugs.

Sizes, 12 ft. x 11 ft. to 20 ft. x 15 ft.

The prices at which these Rugs are offered represent a most substantial reduction from their regular selling prices, and afford a rare opportunity to secure Rugs of unexcelled durability.

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Great Artists Help

The Red Cross

Foremost artists of the opera and concert stages have generously volunteered their services for the

Two Great Red Cross Mass Meetings and Concerts

Wednesday, Nov. 14, Erasmus Hall, Brooklyn
Thursday, Nov. 15, Brooklyn Academy of Music

At the Wednesday Concert the following distinguished artists will appear:

Mischa Violin, the new genius of the violin, whose appearances in concert in Europe and South America and this country have been a succession of triumphs.
Grace Hoffman, soprano, former soloist with the Sousa Concert Company. Gifted with an extraordinary voice of rare freshness and great range.
Edna Moreland, lyric soprano, but lately returned from Europe, whence her reputation as a great artist preceded her to America.
The accompanist will be **Domenico Savino.**

The speakers will be:

Captain A. Rudd, Assistant to Russian Ambassador for four years.
Baron Vander Noot, eighteen months' active service in the Belgian Army.
Prof. H. B. Winslow of Yale, who was with Elihu Root in Russia.
George Olver Tamblyn, who is personally directing the Brooklyn Red Cross Campaign.

At the Thursday Concert the musical program will be given by:

Eleanora de Cisneros, America's great mezzo-soprano, who has the distinction of having sung in practically every opera house in the world.
David Bispham, the wonderful baritone, than whom there is no more distinguished American singer. A great artist whose career has been one of triumphal achievement.
Domenico Savino at the piano.

The speakers will include:

Dr. Allen MacRossie, recently returned from three months in France.
Dr. Henry van Dyke, Ambassador to Holland, together with Baron Vander Noot and George Olver Tamblyn.

You Are Invited—Admission by Ticket

Remember the dates—November 14 and 15—8:15 P. M.
Remember the places—Erasmus Hall and Brooklyn Academy of Music.
Remember the speakers and the artists—Remember the cause—The American Red Cross.
Tickets may be obtained—Free—at the box-office of Erasmus Hall and the Brooklyn Academy of Music—and at 163 Remsen Street, the Brooklyn headquarters of the Red Cross.

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OSSIP GABRILOWITSCH

"I have found the Duo-Art Piano flexible and adequate in its powers. I have been able to secure in my recorded interpretations very complete representations of my intentions."

THE DUO-ART is a new type of pianoforte. Like that well-known instrument, it answers to the touch of the pianist's fingers upon its keyboard. In tone and in form it is a pianoforte of the highest modern development.

But unlike the piano, the Duo-Art is not a passive instrument whose voice is lifted only at command of the gifted artist's agile hands. The sensitive Duo-Art action guided by Duo-Art Records of the finest interpretations by the world's greatest pianists, reproduces these performances with such perfect mimicry as almost to outrival the artist's recitals in the concert halls.

The Duo-Art immortalizes the fine art of pianism—makes its rarest and highest examples available in the home. And it is yet an instrument for self-expression, a piano or player-piano, a new and perfected player-piano far in advance of any other instrument of the type. The Duo-Art is made in Steinway, Weber, Steck and Stroud models.

DUO-ART RECITAL

There will be an informal Musicale this afternoon at three o'clock in our Duo-Art Salon. Recordings will be played on the Duo-Art Piano by Harold Bauer, Rudolph Ganz, Ossip Gabrilowitsch, Percy Grainger, Enrique Granados, Madam Carreno and other celebrated pianists. A well-known Duo-Art Artist will play in person. Admission without charge.

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GUARD DIVISION PLANS COMPLETED

War Department Announces the New Makeup of Half the Federalized Forces in Camp.

HOW EASTERN TROOPS FARE

Reorganization in Detail of New England and Pennsylvania Divisions—New York Today.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The War Department has virtually completed its plans for the reorganization of the sixteen National Guard divisions now being trained for service in France, and today announced the result for half of the guard forces of the country. The plans for the reorganization of the New York National Guard division, the Twenty-seventh Division—probably will be announced tomorrow.

The reorganized Twenty-sixth, or New England Division, commanded by Major Gen. Clarence Edwards, utilizes troops from the Fifth and Sixth Massachusetts Infantry, the First Connecticut Infantry, the First Vermont Infantry, the First New Hampshire Infantry, the Second Massachusetts Infantry, part of the Eighth Massachusetts Infantry, and the Second Maine Infantry in forming the four infantry regiments of this division. The announcement shows that the surplus troops of these infantry regiments have been assigned to the depot brigade of the new division.

The Twenty-eighth Division will be composed wholly of troops from Pennsylvania, and has been formed out of the old Seventh Division of the Pennsylvania National Guard. The First, Third, Tenth, and Sixteenth Regiments of the Pennsylvania National Guard will not lose their identity, as each of these organizations was large enough to form one of the new Federal regiments, but they will be renumbered respectively, the 109th, 110th, 111th, and 112th Infantry.

The divisions whose reorganization was announced today follow:

26TH DIVISION.

(Troops from New England.)

Unit of new organization and organizations from which formed:

26th Division Headquarters Troop—Troop B, Mass.; squadron cavalry.

101st Machine Gun Battalion—Conn., squadron cavalry and 196 enlisted men from 1st Vt. Inft.

51ST INFANTRY BRIGADE.

Brigade Headquarters—From 101st and 102d Inft. Regiments.

102d Machine Gun Battalion—Mass., Squadron cavalry, (less Troop B;) 3 officers, 213 enlisted men from 1st Vt. Inft.; reserve officers.

101st Infantry—9th Mass. Inft., 175 enlisted men from 6th Mass. Inft., 1,400 from 5th Mass. Inft.

102d Infantry—2d Conn. Inft, 1,500 from 1st Conn. Inft., 50 from 1st Vt. Inft., 100 from 6th Mass. Inft.

52D INFANTRY BRIGADE.

Brigade Headquarters—From 2d Mass. and 9th Mass. draft.

103d Machine Gun Battalion—R. I., squadron cavalry, (less Troops B and M;) N. H., machine gun company; 3 officers, 229 enlisted men from 1st Vt. Inft.; reserve officers.

103d Infantry—2d Me. Inft. and 1,630 enlisted men from 1st N. H. Inft.; balance of officers of 1st N. H. Inft.; reserve officers.

104th Infantry—2d Mass. Inft., 13 officers and 800 men from 6th Mass. Inft., 12 officers and 800 men from 8th Mass. Inft.

51ST ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

Brigade Headquarters—From 101st, 102d, and 103d Field Artillery Regiments.

101st Field Artillery—1st Mass.F.A. and 180 men from New England Coast Artillery.

102d Field Artillery—2d Mass.F.A. and 150 men from New England Coast Artillery.

103d Field Artillery—Battery A, N.H.F.A.; 3 batteries R.I.F.A., 2 batteries, Conn.F.A., Troop M, R.I. Squadron Cavalry, New England Coast Artillery.

101st Trench Mortar Battery—1st Maine Heavy F.A.

101st Engineers—1st Mass. Engineers, 100 enlisted men from 1st Maine F.A., 475 from New England Coast Artillery.

101st Field Signal Battalion—Mass. Field Signal Battalion.

TRAINS.

101st Headquarters and Military Police—6th Mass.Inf.

101st Ammunition Train—2 officers and 700 enlisted men from 1st Vt.Inf., 6 officers and 251 enlisted men from Mass Coast Artillery.

101st Supply Train—Troop B, R.I.Sqdn.; 8 officers and 300 enlisted men from 8th Mass. Inf.

101st Sanitary Train—1st and 2d Mass. Ambulance Corps, 1st and 2d Mass. Field Hospital, 1st Conn. Ambulance Corps, 1st Conn. Field Hospital, 1st R. I. Ambulance Corps, 1st N. H. Field Hospital.

101st Engineer Train—6th Mass.Inf.

SURPLUS UNITS ASSIGNED TO THE 26th DIVISION DEPOT BRIGADE.

Mass. Brigade Headquarters.
8th Mass Infantry.
9th Mass. Infantry.
8th Mass. Infantry.
1st Maine Heavy F.A.
1st Conn. Infantry.
1st Vermont Infantry.
Co. A Conn. Signal Corps.
Co. B, N. H. Signal Corps.
1st N. H. Infantry.

SURPLUS UNITS UNASSIGNED.

1st Conn. Separate Company, (colored.)
1st Mass. Separate Company, (colored.)

28TH DIVISION.

(Troops from Pennsylvania. This division is formed complete from the old 7th Division.)

UNIT OF NEW ORGANIZATION AND ORGANIZATIONS FROM WHICH FORMED.

Division Headquarters—7th Division Headquarters.

107th Machine Gun Battalion—Machine Gun Company, 4th Infantry; machine gun company, 18th Infantry; 2d Battalion, 4th Infantry.

55TH INFANTRY BRIGADE.

Brigade Headquarters—1st Infantry Brigade Headquarters.

108th Machine Gun Battalion—Machine Gun troop 1st Cavalry; machine gun company 8th Infantry; 2d Battalion 6th Infantry.

109th Infantry—1st Infantry.

110th Infantry—3d Infantry.

56TH INFANTRY BRIGADE.

Brigade Headquarters—2d Infantry Brigade Headquarters.

109th Machine Gun Battalion—Machine gun company, 13th Infantry; machine gun company, 8th Infantry; 3d Battalion, 8th Infantry; 3d Battalion, 6th Infantry, (less Company M.)

111th Infantry—10th Infantry.

112th Infantry—18th Infantry.

53D FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

Brigade Headquarters—1st Field Artillery Brigade Headquarters.

107th F.A.—1st F.A.
108th F.A.—2d F.A.
109th F.A.—3d F.A.

104th Trench Mortar Battery, Headquarters Company 6th Inf.; Supply Company 6th Inf.; Company M, 6th Inf.

103d Engineers—1st Engineers.

103d Field Signal Battalion—1st Field Signal Battalion.

TRAINS.

103d Headquarters and Military Police—Headquarters and military police.

103d Ammunition Train—Ammunition Train.

103d Supply Train—Motor Supply Train.

103d Engineer Train—1st Battalion, 4th Inf.

103d Sanitary Train—Sanitary Train, 7th Div., and Sanitary Detachment of the 6th Inf.

Ambulance Companies No. 109, 110, 111, and 112—From 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th Ambulance Companies.

Field Hospital Companies No. 109, 110, 111, and 112—From 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th Field Hospital Companies.

SURPLUS TROOPS ASSIGNED TO 53D DEPOT BRIGADE.

54 Infantry Brigade Headquarters.
1st Battalion, 4th Infantry.
13th Infantry, 13th Infantry, 8th Infantry.

Note—Some officers and men from these organizations used elsewhere in the division.

PALMER REASSURES ALIEN DEPOSITORS

Bank Withdrawals Cause Custodian to Explain Provisions for Enemy Property.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Heavy withdrawals of bank and postal savings deposits by aliens in some localities caused A. Mitchell Palmer, alien property custodian, to issue a formal statement today reiterating assurances that the Government had no intention of interfering with the money or property of Germans or citizens of countries allied with Germany living and doing lawful business in this country.

Mr. Palmer said many published statements regarding this matter had been so misleading as to give rise to fear that they may have originated in a deliberate wish to disturb and injure American business interests.

"Reports have appeared in the press," said the statement, "with regard to the plans and purposes of the alien property custodian with respect to the property of aliens residing in the United States which have caused unnecessary and ill-founded alarm. This alarm has led in some localities to heavy withdrawals of postal savings and bank deposits.

"No statement most calculated to mislead and cause uneasiness is to the effect that the fact as to whether any one is an enemy or the ally of an enemy under the terms of the Trading with the Enemy act recently passed by Congress, is determined by nationality or citizenship. This is not the fact. The principal test of enemy character under the act of Congress is one of residence or permanent business or business connections, rather than nationality or citizenship.

"A subject of Germany or of any of Germany's allies residing in his country, even though he has made no declaration of his intention to become a citizen, is permitted to continue in trade and commerce and in the possession and control of his property while he remains in the United States and obeys its laws, and he is not regarded as an enemy or placed in that category by the Trading with the Enemy act.

"The broad purpose of Congress as expressed in the Trading with the Enemy act is, first, to preserve enemy-owned property situated in the United States from loss, and, secondly, to prevent every use of it which may be hostile or detrimental to the United States.

MYSTERY IN DEATH OF WOMAN UNSOLVED

Dooling Tells of Efforts to Have Mrs. Stiassny's Body Cremated—New Will Found.

Assistant District Attorney John T. Dooling, who had been investigating the mysterious death of Mrs. Sarah M. Stiassny, who was killed by two bullets, in her bed in her apartment at 215 West Ninety-eighth Street last Wednesday morning, said yesterday that he had learned that shortly after her lifeless body was found an effort had been made to have her death recorded as being due to natural causes.

Mr. Dooling also said that steps had been taken to have the body cremated a short time after death. He declined to say who had asked that the record as to death be altered, but indicated that this suggestion did not come from a relative of Mrs. Stiassny.

Mr. Dooling asserted that, in addition to the conflicting narratives which he had heard before, witnesses questioned yesterday disagreed radically as to the arrangement of furniture in the room where the body was found, as to the discovery of the note bearing the signature of Mrs. Stiassny saying that she was going to kill herself, and as to the finding of the will and other papers. Mr. Dooling has placed the so-called suicide note in the hands of Loren C. Horton, a handwriting expert. He has not finished his tests of the handwriting.

An earlier will, executed by Mrs. Stiassny in 1914, was obtained by the District Attorney's office yesterday. This differed from the one made in July of this year, a copy of which was found in her apartment less than an hour after the discovery of her body. The first will left the bulk of the estate to three grandpieces, the daughters of Mrs. Jessy Lubetkin, who was a niece of Mrs. Stiassny. By this will Isaac Epstein, a nephew, was to receive $1,000 a year for five years. In the second will, however, the Lubetkins are remembered with a few trinkets, while practically the whole estate, which has been estimated to be worth $250,000, was bequeathed to Epstein.

Barley a Great Grain

superior to wheat in some ways as a food grain. But home users have been unable to get hold of much barley flour.

This difficulty is all smoothed out when you use

Grape-Nuts

a food made of the finest malted barley and the finest whole wheat, all ground in our own mills.

Think of it! Barley—superior in protein, with a digestive element which not only transforms its own grain, but the wheat berry also. In Grape-Nuts and cream you have a delicious food, containing all the material needed for balanced nourishment.

Ready to Eat from Package, Highly Nourishing, Economical

Postum Cereal Company, Battle Creek, Mich.

LIBERTY AIR MOTORS SOON TO BE READY

Factories to Begin Delivering the Machine-Made Engines in the Near Future.

ALL TESTS SATISFACTORY

Government Not Only to Supply It Its Own Needs, but Also to Fill Orders for One of the Allies.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—First deliveries of machine-made Liberty airplane motors, initiating the quantity production of the machines relied upon to furnish the means for carrying the war to Germany in the air on an extensive scale, will begin in the near future. Motors tested up to this time have been produced largely as individual type units by slow hand processes.

The first deliveries, it was learned today, will be comparatively small. The rate of production will speed up every day thereafter, however, and long before Spring breaks the winter's grip upon the fighting fronts, Liberty motors will be turned out at a rate that will enable the United States not only to meet its own requirements but also to deliver thousands to certain of the allied Governments which have requested allotments.

Tests of the motor, both the army and navy types, are proceeding satisfactorily. Surprisingly few cases of trouble requiring changes in design have been noted. Some "bugs," as defects or eccentricities are known, have developed, but up to this time all such are minor matters requiring no delay in the quantity production of the engines.

Officers of both services, who heretofore have been skeptical of the possibility of turning out in a comparatively short space of time air fleets that might bring decisive results in the war, are becoming more and more impressed. Unless the repeated statement from Germany that she has discounted the American air program in advance proves to be better founded than it is believed to be, they have little doubt that enormous pressure can be exerted with the Liberty fleets.

Recent trials of army type of Liberty planes, American built throughout and including Liberty motors, have shown good results. One of these fighting models, according to reports, made extraordinary speed approximating the best pace of the one man fighting planes in use on the war fronts.

The American engineers are now working toward improvement of design, the production of an adequate supply of suitable planes having been assured. New methods may be tried out experimentally now without fear of delaying the equipment of the air army.

Beginning this week, the first two heavy duty war trucks, designed and constructed under the direction of Brigadier General Chauncey B. Baker of the Quartermaster Corps with the co-operation of the Automotive Products Section of the Council of National Defense and the Society of Automotive Engineers, will operate road tests in continuous runs of eighteen hours a day with two shifts of drivers. These tests will continue for at least a month, under the direction of H. F. Thompson of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

SOON TO PUT CURB ON NONESSENTIALS

Washington Anxious to Divert All Men and Materials Possible to War Industries.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Foreseeing early curtailment of nonessential business to release men and materials for industries necessary in the prosecution of the war, the Council of National Defense has taken up the problem of what industries best can be dispensed with.

It was learned today that a bureau is about to be formed under the War Industries Board to frame a plan for methods of eliminating nonessential business with the least disturbance to the country's commerce and finance.

Coal consumption is outstripping production and the supplies of steel and other raw materials will not be sufficient for war purposes if manufacturers of nonessentials are permitted to draw all the materials they require. Therefore the purpose is to get curtailment under way before any general shortage of materials is felt.

The new bureau will be charged particularly with seeing that Government agencies seeking to accomplish the same things work in the same direction to prevent confusion and hardship. Under the present system, it is pointed out, the Fuel Administration might list one set of industries as nonessential and cut off coal, while the War Industries Board, in charge of steel, was checking the activities of an entirely different line of business with the same purpose in view.

The greatest care is to be exercised in listing industries as nonessential to prevent labors which might force reclassifications. Some industries can be classed as nonessential without hesitation, but others are close to a border line which, officials say, sometimes is hard to define.

England shut down on many industries and afterward had to permit them to resume business. This was particularly true where it was found the industries in many instances easily could shift to war work.

The problem of supplying necessary industries with labor is harder to solve than that of supplying them with materials. Cutting off the supply of materials from one industry makes it easy to divert shipments to another business, but the labor released in the operation is not easy to transfer. This far no satisfactory plan for moving labor from one industry to another has been proposed from any quarter.

Formation of a great War Council to take up the problems of labor and materials and that of molding industry in general to war conditions is in the minds of some Government officials. Such a council might comprise the present members of the Council of National Defense and the heads of other Government agencies, all of which now are engaged in handling some phase of the conduct of the war.

$1,250,000 to Relieve Rumania.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The American Red Cross War Council today announced the appropriation of $1,250,000 for relief work in Rumania. Two thousand tons of foodstuffs, 40,000 pairs of shoes, and large quantities of medical and hospital supplies are to be purchased immediately to meet emergency conditions.

Richard Harding Davis said:

"Gibson saw more of actual warfare than did any or all of our twenty-eight military men in Paris.

"It was his duty to pass frequently through the firing-lines on his way to Antwerp. He was constantly under fire. Three times his automobile was hit.

"He was the first person in an official position to visit Antwerp after the Belgian Government moved to that city, and, even with his passes and flag flying from his automobile, he reached Antwerp and returned to Brussels only after many delays and adventures."—From "With The Allies."

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(Mr. Gibson was First Secretary of our Legation)

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A JOURNAL FROM OUR LEGATION IN BELGIUM

"The Rape of Belgium"

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Hanes gives everything that a sensible man would want in underwear—extra value, fit and comfort, and is just the right price and the underwear everyone should wear. You men who dread the days of winter underwear—just slip into a snuggy warm suit of Hanes. Then you're fixed fine for the cold days—no trouble, no itching, no ripping, no flaring—just lots of comfort and warmth.

Everybody read about those big features chock-full of "extras" over there in the illustration. You never saw anything like it and for such popular prices.

Greatest Winter Underwear **HANES** Sold at Popular Prices

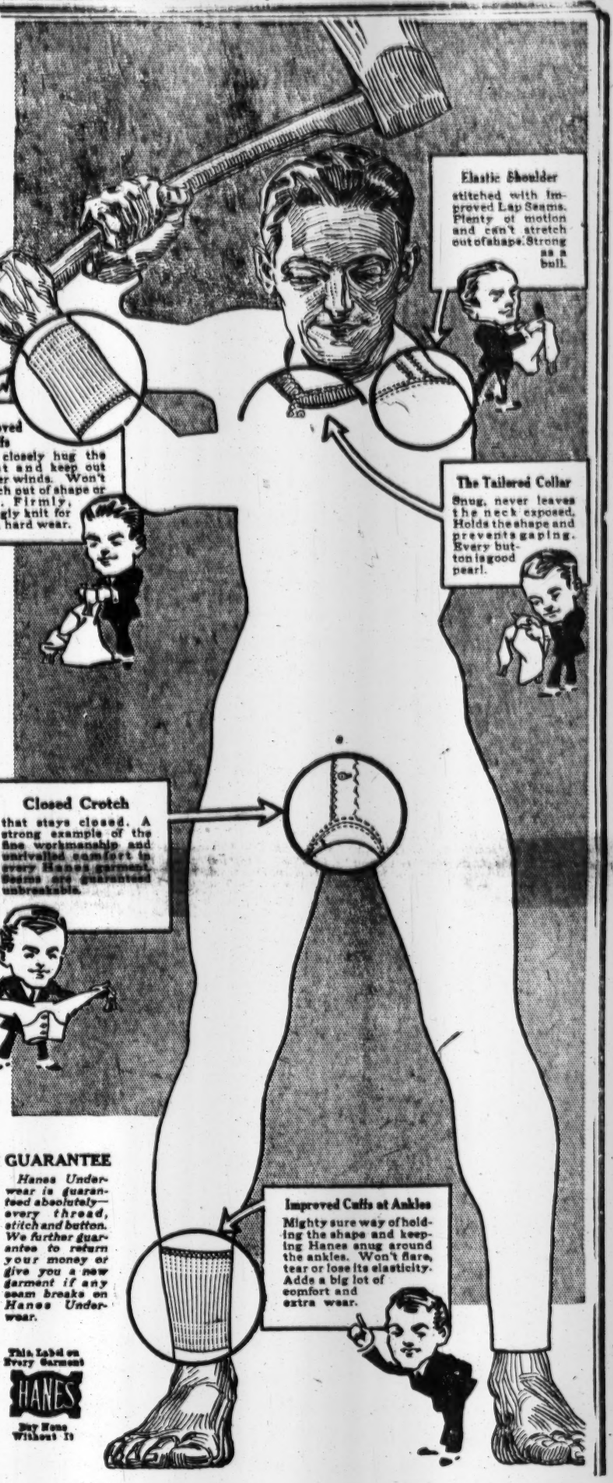
ELASTIC KNIT
UNDERWEAR

Made by the P. H. HANES KNITTING COMPANY
Winston-Salem, N. C.

is made of fine, long-fibre cotton, silky-smooth and fleecy warm. Naturally elastic and comfortable, but made a whole lot more so. Pre-shrinking makes it hold the shape and size.

A New, Bang-up Boys' Union Suit

A high quality, long-wearing, economical union suit that has all the extra features of the men's suits. Simply can't be duplicated for value.



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Paul Eisnitz, 921 8th Ave.
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S. Goodman, 784 Columbus Ave.
F. Gotleib, 187 Avenue B.
Sam Gutterman, 525 7th Ave.
M. Gutterman, 1306¾ 8th Ave.
B. Herskovitz, 2,212 7th Ave.
Yorkville Dept. Store, 88th St. & Ave. A.
Faffe Bros., 1,330 5th Ave.
M. Kaufman, 2,190 5th Ave.
R. M. Golisch, 639 9th Ave.
A. D. Press, 2,184 8th Ave.
H. Hirschner, 553 Hudson St.
I. Landy, 2,948 3d Ave.
M. Lusher, 509 8th Ave.
A. Markman, 307 8th Ave.
Meyer & Glaser, 616 3d Ave.
Joe Meyer, 879 8th Ave.
M. Mehrer, 288th St. & Ann's Ave.
M. J. Nacht, 653 10th St.
M. Newman, 501 Amsterdam Ave.
Robert & Lewis Co., 58 Whitehall St.
Victor Rosenberg, 2,186 8th Ave.
S. Rosinfeld, 1,962 3d Ave.
M. Rueoff, 6 Church St.
M. Schwartz, 949 Amsterdam Ave.
E. Schwartz, 2,092 Madison Ave.
S. Silverman, 170 Amsterdam Ave.
M. Silverman, 86 Amsterdam Ave.
H. Simon, 636 Columbus Ave.
Sam Solomon, 564 Lenox Ave.
H. Sonnenfeld, 1,550 1st Ave.
Stutz Bros., 75th St. & 3d Ave.
Isaac Theler, 464 2d Ave.
M. E. Weber, 780 7th Ave.
M. Weiss, 20th & Amsterdam Ave.
H. Weissberg, 3,418 3d Ave.

BROOKLYN.

D. Brown, 669 De Kalb Ave.
Sam Gold, 90 Moore St.
B. Schachger, 29 Reed Ave.
Genatt & Sachs, 62 Moore St.
I. Meyers, 1,521 Pitkin Ave.
C. Woll, 399 Knickerbocker Ave.
K. Turoff, 65 Graham Ave.
S. Posner, 104 Graham Ave.
P. Berlyn, 220 Franklin St.
S. Barsky, 175 Greene St.
Gensloff & Hoffman, 893 3d Ave.
M. & H. Goldman, 675 3d Ave.
M. Kassdam, 31 Hamilton Ave.
D. & C. Meyerson, 1,032½ De Kalb Ave.
A. Rosenstein, 137 3d Ave.
D. Solomon, 207 Wyckoff Ave.
H. Swardloff, 17 Hamilton Ave.
M. Sole, 28 Flatbush Ave.
S. J. Schreiber & Son, 2,501 Atlantic Ave.
Chil Cohen, 277 Sumner Ave.
D. Berland, New Utrecht Ave. & 59th St.
Wesserman Bros., 256 Grand St.
J. C. Mendlowitz, 391 Grand St.
Max Nadelbach, Grand & Olive Sts.
D. Weiner, 436 Graham Ave.
M. Ponemone, 453 Graham Ave.
M. Seidner, 1,048 Manhattan Ave.
S. Nehner, 1,102 Manhattan Ave.
M. Miller, 1,065 Manhattan Ave.
Goodman & Heinrich, 919 Manhattan Ave
J. Greenfield, 289 Knickerbocker Ave.
S. Rothe, 399 Knickerbocker Ave.
L. Kesselman, 335 Knickerbocker Ave.
J. Nurnberg, 359 Knickerbocker Ave.
I. Freiman, 2,158 Fulton St.
H. Schoem, 353 Van Brunt St.
M. Allison, 70 8th Ave.
M. Allison, 5,314 3d Ave.
J. Danto, 1,534 Fulton St.
M. Elientuck, Gates Ave.
W. Greenwald, Sumner Ave.
M. Iserai, 284 5th Ave.
S. Kramer, 391 Knickerbocker Ave.
J. Sterns' Sons, 745 Manhattan Ave.
W. J. Nutting, Fulton St.
Moore Street Bargain House, 65 Moore St.
S. Kaminsky, 150 Sutter Ave.
J. Rosenthall, 451 Christopher Ave.
D. Friedman, 157 Havemeyer St.
J. Kaminsky, 88 Moore St.
H. Schoen, 353 Van Brunt St.
A. Cohen, 1,469 Pitkin Ave.
J. J. Marcus, 663 Classon Ave.
William Rainer, 57 4th Ave.
M. Kamengiaser, 279 Grand St.
Spero & Cooper, 3,209 Fulton St.
Leon Nadel, 2,045 Fulton St.
S. Nitnick, 1,988 Fulton St.
H. Rosenbloom, 35 Tompkins Ave.
J. Hellman, 86 Siegel St.
N. K. Buchwald, 3,155 Fulton St.
J. Salney, 597 De Kalb Ave.
W. Levy, 454 Vernon Ave.
Jos. Tortorici, 145 Hamburg Ave.
A. Gottlieb, 1,485 Myrtle Ave.
J. Goldburg, 36 Seigle St.
N. Kleinman, 804 Nostrand Ave.
B. F. Kane & Bros., 51 Columbia Ave.
C. A. Burns, 156 5th Ave.
Lurie & Rosnmoff, 4,909 12th Ave.
Jos. Kaiser, 185 Flatbush Ave.
William Feiner, 134 Smith St.
D. Starobin, 1,720 Bath Ave.
Jos. Stein, 1,742 Flatbush Ave.
Samuel Herrick, 163 Smith St.
M. Spielhandler, 987 Flushing Ave.
Charles S. Rosenblatt, 223 9th Ave.
M. H. Ramsey, 828 Manhattan Ave.
Hines & Letzeisen, 1,603 Broadway.
Gussie Resnnicoff, 44 Manhattan Ave.
F. J. Stander, 693 Knickerbocker Ave.
F. Land, 93 Cedar St.
Susie L. Pilliner, 1,247 Flatbush Ave.
J. Ulman, 541 8th Ave.
S. Waldman, 1,005 Flushing Ave.
J. J. Marcus, 663 Glasson Ave.
M. Blumenkopf, 334 Franklin Ave.
Cooper & Rappaport, 1,901 Bath Ave.
Sam Engelke, 172 Wythe Ave.
J. Jacobs, 331 Grand St.
Kurber & Ferris, 2,025 Bath Ave.
A. Shoan, 959 3d Ave.
D. Starobin, 1,720 Bath Ave.
I. Stein, 419 Grand St.
S. Stein, 545 Grand St.

New York City—*Continued.*

S. Weiskoff, 39 Manhattan St.
Wettenberg Bros., 1,579 Bathgate Ave.
Zuckerdel, 785 9th Ave.
D. G. Belmont Co., 652 E. 187th St.
I. Cohn, 4,249 3d Ave.
J. Jacobs, 1,240 Brook Ave.
L. Kanner, 3,369 3d Ave.
M. Liss, 688 Morris Ave.
W. Shalet, 192 Norman Ave.
K. Turoff, 65 Graham Ave.
B. Cohn, 964 DeKalb Ave.
L. Silver, 595 Crescent St.
L. Dantzig, 1,787 Madison Ave.
B. Markowitz, 1,448 5th Ave.
M. E. Scott, 218 10th Ave.
B. Burechson, 1,001 2d Ave.
L. Maipero, 1,056 1st Ave.
D. G. Strauss Co., 1,494 1st Ave.
B. Siegfried, 1,332 1st Ave.
R. & W. Green, 263 Avenue A.
M. Weiselberg, 865 1st Ave.
B. Rosansky, 1,491 Brook Ave.
C. Nelson, 1,470 Washington Ave.
J. Caputo, 2,395 Hoffman St.

Brooklyn—*Continued.*

Brummel & Mendelsohn.
Cohen & Ettenson.
Cohn & Levison.
Hirsch Bros.

LIST OF HANES DEALERS.

Brooklyn—*Continued.*

M. Tauber, 192 Bedford Ave.
E. Pollock, Inc., 391 Columbia Ave.
B. Waldman, 526 Court St.
S. Fireatein, 138 5th Ave.
H. Setomer, 573 3d Ave.
I. Friedman, 3,820 3d Ave.
J. Neckritz, 7,519 13th Ave.
V. Levy, 8 Sumner Ave.
S. J. Schrieber & Son, 2,502 Atlantic Ave.
D. Rosen, 1,617 Pitkin Ave.
M. Leiberman, 1,528 Pitkin Ave.
M. Gersnowitz, 1,492 Pitkin Ave.
Ress & Klein, 1,462 Pitkin Ave.
M. Ders, 493 Broadway.
A. Patt, 114 43d St.
I. Coleman, 4,403 3d Ave.
B. Baehr, 7,412 New Utrecht Ave.
R. Cooper, 76 Hamburg Ave.
J. Auerbacher, 277 Central Ave.
N. Vogel, 183 Wyckoff Ave.
H. Muhlenstedt, 2,785 Myrtle Ave.
C. Steuer, 654 Knickerbocker Ave.
N. K. Buchwald, 3,155 Fulton St.
J. Buchwald, 2,943 Fulton St.
I. Riner, 3,395 Fulton St.
A. Kesselman, 2,020 Fulton St.
F. Silver, 1,179 Liberty St.
H. Nevin, 449 Ralph Ave.
G. Abraham, 1,503 Broadway.
John Schneider, 240 Grandview Ave.
M. Geller, 666 Woodward Ave.
I. Goodfriend, 582 Woodward Ave.
B. Seeman, 657-659 Woodward Ave.
I. Tessler, 684 Woodward Ave.
N. Gosan, 634 Covert St.
J. Goodman, 1,855 Myrtle Ave.
E. Morris & Bro., 143 Smith St.
S. Herrick, 163 Smith St.
M. Sann, 312 5th Ave.
P. A. Wakefield, 600 3d Ave.
M. K. Benimowitz, 4,004 8th Ave.
M. Cantor, 1,437 Nostrand Ave.
D. Kuntz, 531 Marcy Ave.
H. Avenius, 101 Manhattan Ave.
G. Henry, 606 5th Ave.
H. Cohen, 225 Columbia Ave.
H. Herzog, 4,624 3d Ave.
C. A. Goldstein, 248 Driggs Ave.
Wm. Goebel, 122 Nassau St.
S. Goldstoff, 187 Manhattan Ave.
Prensky & Fau, 80 Graham Ave.
J. Bag, 1,627 Flushing Ave.
H. Muhlenstedt, 2,785 Myrtle Ave.

Bath Beach, Brooklyn, N. Y.

H. Perkins, 1,302 Bath Ave.

NEW YORK.

New Rochelle.

A. Jacobson, North Ave.
S. Baum & Son, Hugenot St.
F. Tornay, 99 Union Ave.
H. & J. Ginsburg.

NEW YORK.

Van Nest.

M. & S. Hillis, 675 Morris Park Ave.
Sahpere & Co., 659 Morris Park Ave.

Williamsbridge.

L. Hulnick, 3,867 White Plains Ave.

Port Richmond, S. I.

J. Silk, 1,924 Richmond Terrace.

Staten Island.

S. Neisner, Tompkinsville.
Est. of I. Kutscher, Stap

NEW BOARD TO RULE ON EXCESS PROFITS

McAdoo Appoints Commission of Nine Advisers to Interpret the War Tax Law.

WILL HEAR ALL APPEALS

J. E. Sterrett and S. R. Bertron of New York Among Members Who Represent Varied Lines of Business

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The appointment of an advisory board of nine members to be known as the "excess profits advisers" was announced tonight by Secretary McAdoo. It will act as a board of appeals for the Internal Revenue Bureau on all questions connected with the interpretation and execution of the excess profits section of the new war tax law.

The members of the board are: Representative Cordell Hull, a member of the House Committee on Ways and Means; T. S. Adams, economist of Yale University; Wallace D. Simmons, President Simmons Hardware Company, St. Louis and Philadelphia; J. E. Sterrett of Price, Waterhouse & Co., accountants, New York City; S. R. Bertron of Bertron, Griscom & Co., bankers, New York City; E. T. Meredith, editor Successful Farming, Des Moines, Ia.; T. W. McCullough, editor Omaha Bee, Omaha, Neb.; Stewart W. Cramer of the National Council of Cotton Manufacturers, Charlotte, N. C., and Henry Walters, Chairman of the board, Atlantic Coast Line, and Louisville & Nashville Railways.

The membership of this board, it is explained, has been selected with a view to the broadest consideration of the business interests of the country. It is recognized that the new taxes are emergency expedients and that they impose new burdens and require wise and constructive interpretation so as not to bear too heavily on the business of the country already under many strains on account of the war. The first aim of the Treasury Department will be to accomplish the collection of the full amount of revenue designed by Congress in framing the tax law to prosecute the war.

In discussing the new board and the work that lies before it, Secretary McAdoo called attention to the manner in which the business men of the country had responded to the duty to aid the Government in the war problems. Before the passage of the new tax law, he said, they went on record through the Chamber of Commerce of the United States by recommending that a large part of the war expenditures be obtained from taxes on excess profits and incomes.

"This evidence of the readiness of business to do its full share in the support of the Government's war policies," said the Secretary, "has been recognized by the Administration, and every effort will be made to have this great burden, advocated by those who will bear the greater part of it, fall with as little hardship as possible, consistent with a just and thorough administration of the law."

Secretary McAdoo also said that the officials of the Internal Revenue Bureau clearly understand this policy. In planning for the gigantic task of collecting the war revenue, a new organization of that bureau has been effected, additional divisions have been created, responsibility and authority rearranged and defined among the different subordinate officers, and preparations made for a large increase in personnel.

"In addition to the action of the department in availing itself of the services of these advisers, plans are being formulated for a program of information for the taxpaying public," said Mr. McAdoo. "It is essential that every taxpayer shall know how to compute the amount of the taxes he must pay, and the time, place, and method provided for its payment. The department recognizes that information of this kind will be indispensable because the law puts upon the taxpayer the responsibility for making the returns by which his tax is measured.

"Steps are being taken to bring the taxgathering machinery of the Government into closer relationship with the taxpaying public. An office known as the Division of Taxpayers' Co-operation has been created in the Internal Revenue Bureau. Under the direction of this office a nation-wide plan of co-operation with taxpayers is being developed. Through the organization that will carry out this plan essential information will be conveyed in the most direct manner to each taxpayer."

MUST PAY COUNT'S STIPEND.

Joseph Schweizer's Agreement with Son-in-Law Is Sustained.

ALBANY, Nov. 13.—An international marriage settlement agreement figured in today's Court of Appeals decisions. The court held that Joseph Schweizer of New York must continue to pay $2,500 a year to Count Alberto Giacomo Giovanni Francesco Mario Gulinelli of Italy, who in 1902 married Mr. Schweizer's daughter, Blanche.

According to the papers, Mr. Schweizer was to pay the Count $2,500 a year under a prenuptial agreement and did pay that amount annually from 1902 to 1912. The Count, through Attilio de Cicco, an assignee, brought suit when the payments were stopped.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH

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FREE 6 lessons in French or Spanish. Call or write for Ticket. Gordon-Detwiler Institute, Tribune Bldg., 154 Nassau St.

FRENCH lessons, also elocution, given by French lady just arrived from Paris. Mrs. Bergeron, 647 Madison Av.

SPANISH lessons by Spanish lady, weekly, monthly arrangements. Madame Victoria, O 48 Times.

ELOCUTION DANCING. Adults, Children. Recitals. Misses Dean. METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE STUDIO 51.

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WE SELL SO SOCONY MOTOR GASOLINE STANDARD OIL CO. OF N.Y.

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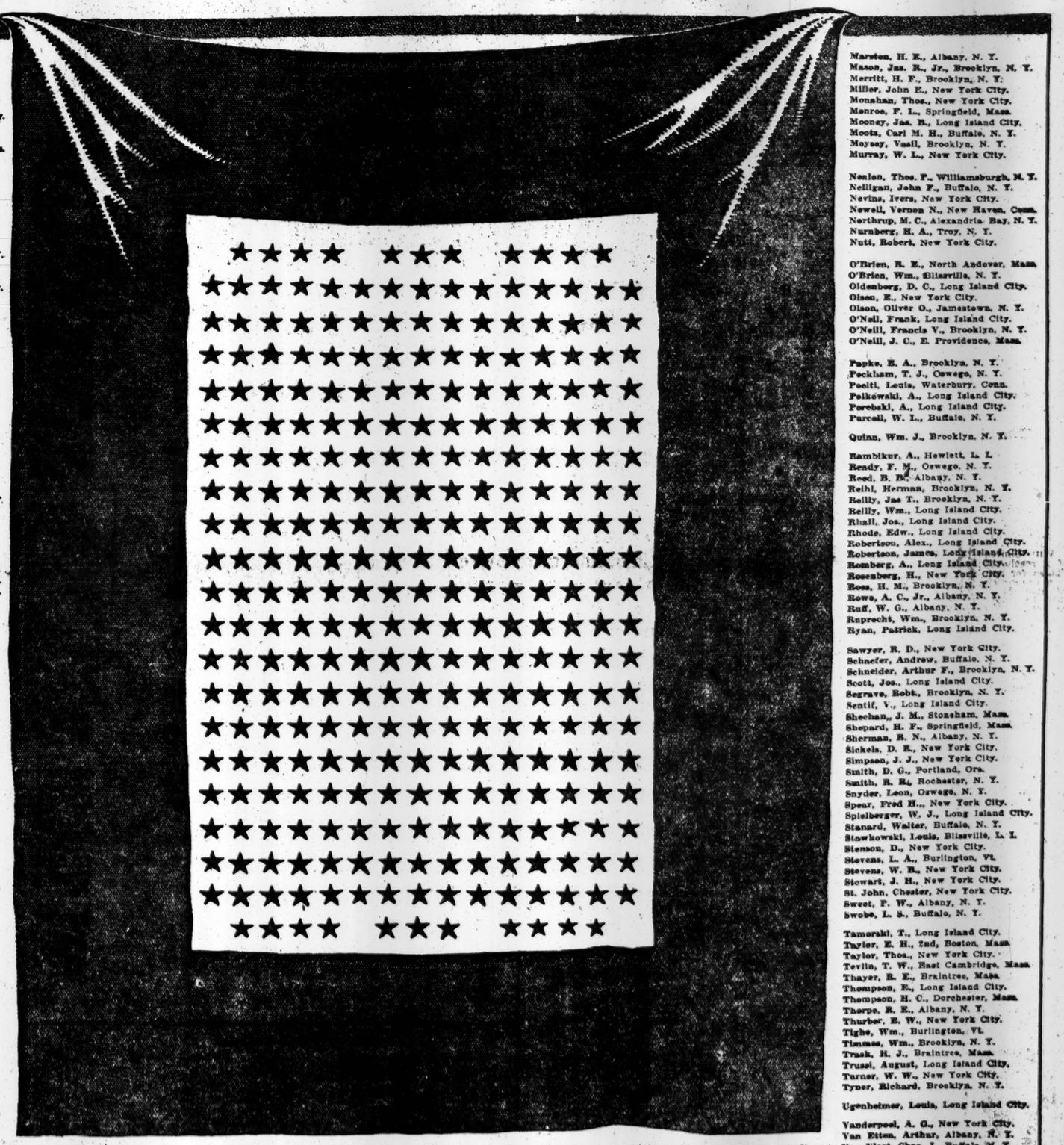
In this space we have hitherto listed the dealers who distribute SOCONY Motor Gasoline. We now take pride in listing the names of more than 300 men from the STANDARD OIL COMPANY *of* NEW YORK who have entered the service of their country. We know they will serve their colors as capably as they served us.



Adams, Edw. V., Long Island City.
Ahearn, S., New York City.
Albin, Harold, Bridgeport, Conn.
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Allen, D. L., Boston, Mass.
Anderson, Arthur S., New York City.
Andreiwis, A., Long Island City.
Andrus, Burton C., Buffalo, N. Y.
Atwood, Sydney F., Worcester, Mass.
Auster, C. B., New York City.

Bade, Thos. J., Southbury, Conn.
Bamahan, T. J., Albany, N. Y.
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Barnes, E. H., Oswego, N. Y.
Bassett, H. W., Pawtucket, R. I.
Battelle, E., Blissville, N. Y.
Benedict, C. C., Brooklyn, N. Y.
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Brooks, O. A., Manchester, Mass.
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Burt, W. F., Long Island City.
Bush, E. L., Boston, Mass.
Byrnes, Jos. T., Long Island City.
Byrnes, Michael V., Long Island City.

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Chalmers, T. B., E. Providence, Mass.
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Cobb, Wm. B., Buffalo, N. Y.
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Crawford, Robt. L., New York City.
Cronin, Peter, New York City.
Crowley, D. J., E. Providence, Mass.
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Cunningham, H., Boston, Mass.
Curry, Thos. R., Long Island City.
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Daby, C. F., Albany, N. Y.
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Dickson, Arthur, New York City.
Dimmock, F. W., E. Cambridge, Mass.
Dimmick, H. D., Binghamton, N. Y.
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Dolan, James, New York City.
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Duff, L. H., Nyack, N. Y.
Durant, R., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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Evans, Chas. F., Buffalo, N. Y.

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Fay, R., Brooklyn, N. Y.
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Ford, C. P., Boston, Mass.
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Fowler, Robert, Long Island City.
Fuller, Randolph M., New York City.

Galligan, J. F., East Boston, Mass.
Gates, Michael F., Brooklyn.
Gaviller, M. L., Buffalo, N. Y.
Gavin, John, Jr., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Gillen, John, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Gilman, H. L., Bethel, Vt.
Gilroy, T., Long Island City.
Glynn, Edward, Williamsburgh, N. Y.
Goff, A. W., E. Providence, Mass.
Goodridge, M. E., New York City.
Gowdey, L. A., E. Providence, Mass.
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Graham, H. S., Long Island City.
Gray, Donald S., New York City.
Greeney, Jos. W., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Grieco, Jas., Long Island City.

Hacker, A. C. A., Albany, N. Y.
Hackett, Jas., New York City.
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Hamel, A. J., Braintree, Mass.
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Harrington, V. E., New York City.
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Hart, Preston M., Jr., Brooklyn, N. Y.
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Healy, John F., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Henderson, David, Oswego, N. Y.
Hendefson, G., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Henderson, S. E., Oswego, N. Y.
Herault, E. F., New York City.
Hickman, A. N., Schenectady, N. Y.
Hillery, P. F., E. Cambridge, Mass.
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Hoenighausen, John, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Holman, F. J., Albany, N. Y.
Hoosack, Joseph, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Hosmer, C. S., Marlboro, Mass.
Hugo, Wm. H., Long Island City.
Hynes, T., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Ingersoll, Hayes, Buffalo, N. Y.
Irving, J. McL., Albany, N. Y.
Israelson, Arthur, New York City.

Jackman, N. A., E. Cambridge, Mass.
Janes, W. T., Auburn, N. Y.
Jergerson, B., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Johnson, E. B., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Johnson, J. F., Binghamton, N. Y.
Johnston, W. C., New York City.
Jones, E. L., Albany, N. Y.
Jones, John, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Kaiser, F., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Karlien, Lee C., Buffalo, N. Y.
Kaufmann, Henry, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Kelly, Ernest, Waterbury, Conn.
Kelsall, A. L., Suffern, N. Y.
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Kidder, A. M., E. Cambridge, Mass.
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Kohler, Louis, Hewlett, L. I.
Kotho, W. H., New York City.
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Kyle, W. A., Boston, Mass.
Kunst, Theo., New York City.

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Lawrence, K., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Lewandowski, F., Long Island City.
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Lupton, R. W., New York City.
Lyman, Anson M., Jr., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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McCormick, Jos. J., Long Island City.
McFadden, Hugh, Long Island City.
McGarry, James, New York City.
McGorry, Wm., New York City.
McKay, John, Long Island City.
McKee, W., Long Island City.
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McMillan, A., Jr., Jamestown, N. Y.
McMullan, A., Long Island City.
McMurray, R. A., New York City.
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Merritt, H. F., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Miller, John E., New York City.
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Murray, W. L., New York City.

Nealon, Thos. P., Williamsburgh, N. Y.
Nelligan, John F., Buffalo, N. Y.
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Newell, Vernon N., New Haven, Conn.
Northrup, M. C., Alexandria Bay, N. Y.
Nurnberg, H. A., Troy, N. Y.
Nutt, Robert, New York City.

O'Brien, R. E., North Andover, Mass.
O'Brien, Wm., Blissville, N. Y.
Oldenberg, D. C., Long Island City.
Olsen, E., New York City.
Olson, Oliver O., Jamestown, N. Y.
O'Neil, Frank, Long Island City.
O'Neill, Francis V., Brooklyn, N. Y.
O'Neill, J. C., E. Providence, Mass.

Papke, E. A., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Peckham, T. J., Oswego, N. Y.
Peciti, Louis, Waterbury, Conn.
Pelkowski, A., Long Island City.
Perebski, A., Long Island City.
Parcell, W. L., Buffalo, N. Y.

Quinn, Wm. J., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Rambikur, A., Hewlett, L. I.
Ready, F. M., Oswego, N. Y.
Reed, B. B., Albany, N. Y.
Reihl, Herman, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Reilly, Jas T., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Reilly, Wm., Long Island City.
Rhall, Jos., Long Island City.
Rhode, Edw., Long Island City.
Robertson, Alex., Long Island City.
Robertson, James, Long Island City.
Romberg, A., Long Island City.
Rosenberg, H., New York City.
Ross, H. M., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Rows, A. C., Jr., Albany, N. Y.
Ruff, W. G., Albany, N. Y.
Ruprecht, Wm., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Ryan, Patrick, Long Island City.

Sawyer, R. D., New York City.
Schaefer, Andrew, Buffalo, N. Y.
Schneider, Arthur F., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Scott, Jos., Long Island City.
Segrave, Robt., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Sentif, V., Long Island City.
Sheehan, J. M., Stoneham, Mass.
Shepard, H. F., Springfield, Mass.
Sherman, E. N., Albany, N. Y.
Sickels, D. E., New York City.
Simpson, J. J., New York City.
Smith, D. G., Portland, Ore.
Smith, R. E., Rochester, N. Y.
Snyder, Leon, Oswego, N. Y.
Spear, Fred H., New York City.
Spielberger, W. J., Long Island City.
Stanard, Walter, Buffalo, N. Y.
Stawkowski, Louis, Blissville, L. I.
Stenson, D., New York City.
Stevens, L. A., Burlington, Vt.
Stevens, W. B., New York City.
Stewart, J. H., New York City.
St. John, Chester, New York City.
Sweet, P. W., Albany, N. Y.
Swobe, L. S., Buffalo, N. Y.

Tamerski, T., Long Island City.
Taylor, E. H., 2nd, Boston, Mass.
Taylor, Thos., New York City.
Tevlin, T. W., East Cambridge, Mass.
Thayer, R. E., Braintree, Mass.
Thompson, E., Long Island City.
Thompson, H. C., Dorchester, Mass.
Thorpe, R. E., Albany, N. Y.
Thurber, E. W., New York City.
Tighe, Wm., Burlington, Vt.
Timmes, Wm., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Trask, H. J., Braintree, Mass.
Trussi, August, Long Island City.
Turner, W. W., New York City.
Tyner, Richard, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Ugenheimer, Louis, Long Island City.

Vanderpoel, A. G., New York City.
Van Etten, Arthur, Albany, N. Y.
Van Vleet, Chas. J., Buffalo, N. Y.
Veit, Russell C., New York City.
Von der Lina, A. W., New York City.

Walsh, Jos. M., New York City.
Walsh, Wm., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Watson, Francis B., Long Island City.
Watson, Jos., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Weed, Howard, Waterbury, Conn.
Welsen, F. J., Jr., New York City.
Westphal, W. H., Albany, N. Y.
Wiley, C., Boston, Mass.
Wiley, J. A., Albany, N. Y.
Williams, A. J., Pawtucket, R. I.
Wilson, C. V., New York City.
Wolski, W. J., New York City.
Wood, B. W., Albany, N. Y.
Wood, J. A., Syracuse, N. Y.
Wright, E. M. S., New York City.

Zito, J., Blissville, L. I.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY *of* NEW YORK

PRINCIPAL OFFICES: NEW YORK BUFFALO ALBANY BOSTON

SUSPEND 3 TEACHERS FOR WAR OPINIONS

Superintendent Accuses Them of Holding Views "Which Undermine Good Citizenship."

CITED FOR HEARING TUESDAY

Eight Other Teachers in De Witt Clinton High School Are Ordered Transferred.

The inquiry conducted for the last two weeks by Dr. John L. Tildsley, Associate Superintendent of Schools, in charge of high schools, to determine whether certain teachers have been loyally supporting the Government in the conduct of the war, reached its culmination yesterday when three teachers were suspended, pending trial on charges of "holding views which are subversive of discipline in the schools and which undermine good citizenship," and recommendation was made to the Board of Superintendents to transfer eight teachers, now attached to the De Witt Clinton High School, Tenth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street.

The teachers were notified of their suspension by Dr. Tildsley, acting for Dr. Gustave Straubenmuller, Acting City Superintendent of Schools. Both officials declined to make public the names of the teachers, but it was learned that the suspended teachers are Thomas Mufson, instructor in English; A. Henry Schneer, instructor in mathematics, and Samuel Schmalhausen, instructor of English. The charges preferred by Dr. Tildsley will be heard next Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock at a meeting of the Committee on High Schools, when the suspended teachers will be asked to appear.

One of the suspended teachers produced the official letter sent him by Dr. Tildsley and pointed to a note at the bottom which reads:

"A copy of the charges will be served with a notice to appear for trial."

The letter follows:

NOTICE OF SUSPENSION.
Nov. 12, 1917.

To .....
Teacher, De Witt Clinton High School, Fifty-ninth Street and Tenth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan.

Dear Sir: You are hereby notified that in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 756 of the laws of 1917, and with the by-laws of the Board of Education, and under the direction of the Superintendent of Schools, I have preferred charges against you for holding views which are subversive of discipline in the schools and which undermine good citizenship, and you are further notified that by virtue of the authority vested in me by Section 41, Sub-divisions 18 and 19, of the by-laws of the Board of Education, I hereby suspend you without pay from further service as teacher in De Witt Clinton High School, Borough of Manhattan. Respectfully,

(Signed) JOHN L. TILDSLEY,
For the Superintendent of Schools.

Assert They Are Loyal.

The suspended teachers last night said they had no comment to make at the present time, but declared that their loyalty had never been questioned, and denied they had ever entertained views on which such charges could be made. John Whalen, Chairman of the High School Committee, when asked if counsel for the accused teachers would be permitted to be present next Tuesday, said he did not know, but that lawyers are sometimes admitted to such proceedings. The Board of Education will be represented by Assistant Corporation Counsel Charles McIntyre.

Associates of the disciplined teachers last night said that, as far as they knew, their fellow-teachers had always been loyal and had signed the loyalty pledge last Spring when requested to do so. They also said they believed that the charges were inspired after 105 of the teachers in the De Witt Clinton High School approved of a resolution which condemned Mr. Whalen for certain utterances he made in connection with the recent strike of high school boys who protested against the longer school day. However, the school officials declared that the charges had nothing to do with the resolution.

Some of the twenty teachers examined were not so reluctant to tell of their experience as the trio who were suspended. One of them said he was asked this question:

"Don't you believe that Jewish students, especially the Russians, need to be disciplined out of their individualistic tendencies?"

The so-called Whalen resolution was the subject of bitter debate yesterday at a regular monthly meeting of the teachers at the De Witt Clinton High. Sidney Hooks, one of the teachers, said that the passing of the resolution had covered the "school with ignominy," and moved to abolish the Teachers' Council, the representatives of the teachers who were partly instrumental for the drawing up of the resolution. G. W. Hunter of the Biology Department, speaking for the motion, declared that most of the pupils in the school "come from homes where anything but loyalty is spoken of."

Ends in Bitter Argument.

Mr. Hunter, seeking to correct this earlier statement, arose and said that 70 per cent. of the boys were of Slavic descent and were "intensely individualistic and revolutionary." Rudolph Pokorny, another teacher, shouted that as a man of Slavic descent he resented the charge that Slavs are anything but loyal, and demanded an apology. Other speakers took sides and a bitter argument followed, at the end of which it was decided to appoint a committee to submit the question of abolishing the Teachers' Council to the individual teachers for secret balloting.

It was learned yesterday that the Teachers' Union has been the subject of complaint to President William O. Willcox of the Board of Education in connection with an address made by Morris Hillquit, late Socialist candidate for Mayor. Mr. Hillquit spoke at a meeting a week before election held under the auspices of the Teachers' Union. Several days ago at a convention of the Teachers' Council, an organization consisting of representatives of all teachers' societies, in no way connected with the Council of the De Witt Clinton High School, Mr. Willcox told of the charges made by a teacher that the officers of the Teachers' Union were disloyal for encouraging Mr. Hillquit to speak his mind on the sale of Liberty bonds.

President Henry R. Linville of the Teachers' Union yesterday took issue with his accuser and said he would be glad to appear at any time before the Teachers' Council to testify as to the loyalty of any members of his organization.

"I believe that war was inevitable," said Dr. Linville, in reply to a question as to how he stood on the war. "The stand taken by President Wilson was the only one he could possibly have taken in view of the crisis with Germany.

"All the candidates were invited to speak, and only Mr. Wallace, the Single Tax candidate, and Mr. Hillquit, the Socialist candidate, appeared. Mr. Hillquit was asked many questions, some on educational topics and some on the war. Mr. Hillquit's well-known views on the war were brought out by the questions and were not otherwise presented by him. Naturally there was opposition to these views, but I endeavored to give, as Chairman, every questioner, no matter what his own views might be, the opportunity to force any issue he chose. This, of course, means that my own conception of the rights of individuals in a mass meeting involves absolute freedom of opinion and the chance to express that opinion.

"In justice I could no more prevent a person from asking Mr. Hillquit of his views on Liberty bonds than I could check Mr. Hillquit himself in the expression of his opinion that teachers should have the right to membership in the Board of Education."

A meeting of the Teachers' Union will be held at the Washington Irving High School on Friday night, at which, it was said, the question of offering aid to the teachers suspended yesterday, will be discussed.

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Baldness, its causes, its prevention and its treatment. 125 illustrations. 250 pages, now in press. E. P. DUTTON, 681 5th Av., Pubs.

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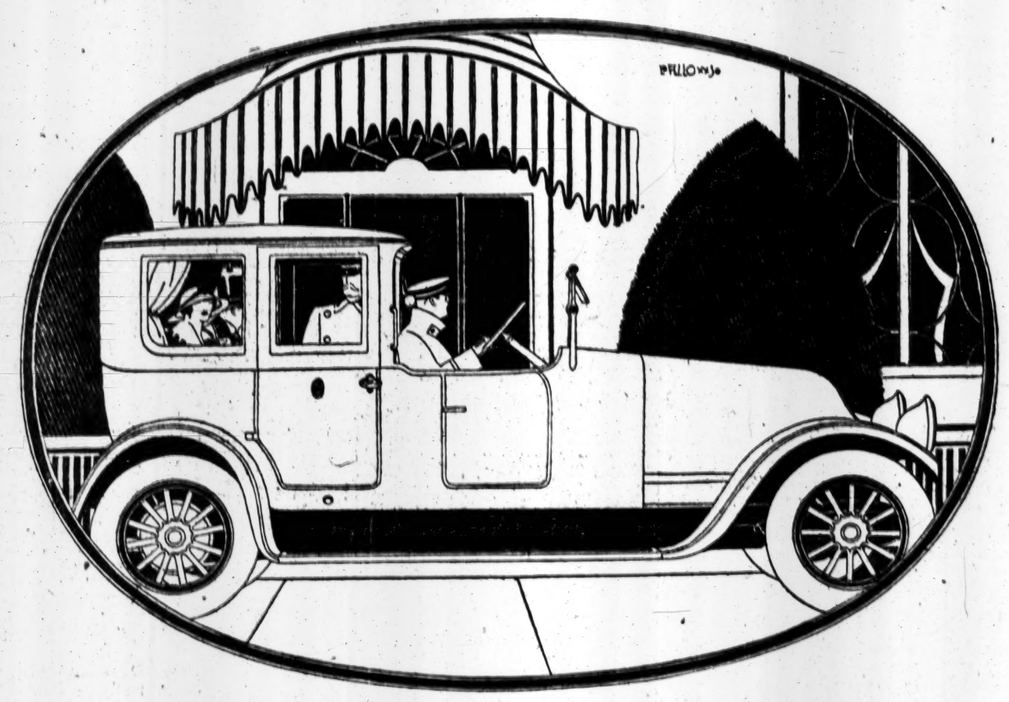

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This difference in weight, made possible by Franklin Scientific Light Weight, is the fundamental reason for the remarkable economy of the Franklin Enclosed Cars.

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Cabriolet	*2485 lbs.*	2850	Sedan	*2610 lbs.*	2950	Brougham	*2575 lbs.*	2900
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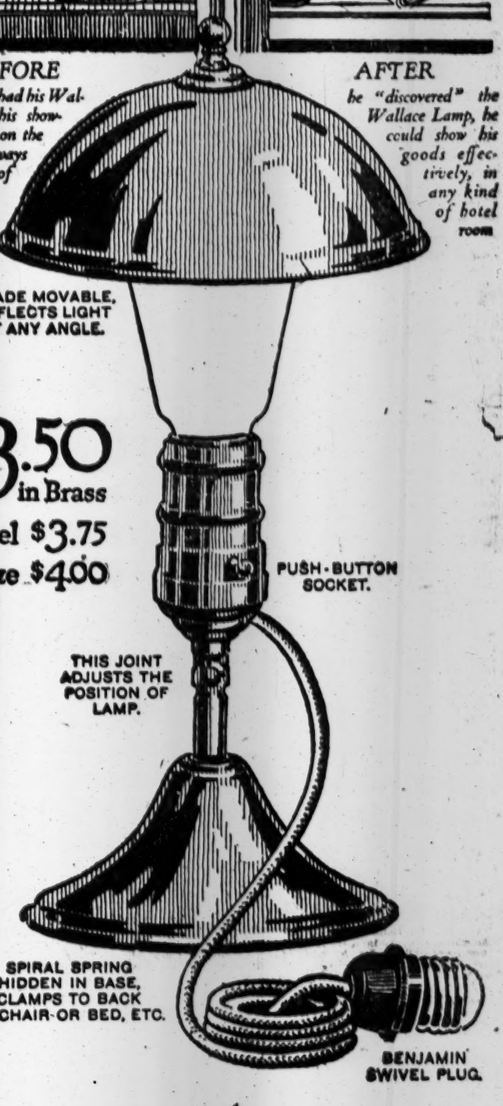
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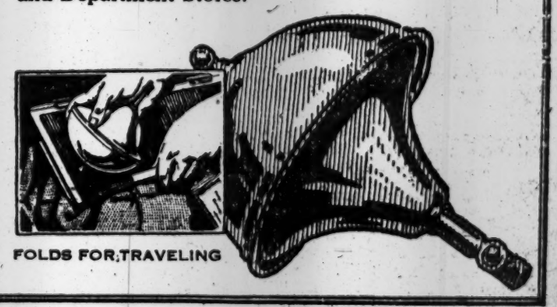

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GARDEN ARENA ENLIVENED BY MOUNTED POLICE EXHIBITION AT HORSE SHOW

DISPLAY BY POLICE STIRS SHOW CROWD

New York Traffic Squad Earns Applause at Second Day of Exhibition.

BARON GAINS FIRST AWARD

Patrolman Dunstall's Mount Gets Top Recognition from Gallery and Judges at Garden.

Charging down the arena at Madison Square Garden at a mad gallop, the traffic squad of the New York Police Department last night stirred a large gathering to a high pitch of enthusiasm in a realistic demonstration of the riot charge, which was the sensational event on the second day's program at the National Horse Show. Never have New York's "finest" received more flattering attention than they did from the society throng which filled the boxes about the show ring. The city's guardians, with their well groomed and perfectly trained horses, went through their manoeuvres with machine-like precision.

There were two squads of twelve mounted men in command of Lieutenant Michael F. Walsh, Lieutenant George S. Woods, and Lieutenant John A. Parks. A cheer greeted the traffic policemen as they rode into the Garden, sitting on their horses like cavalrymen. The policemen put their horses through all the paces of military drill, the twenty-four animals obeying the commands with prompt obedience. They walked and cantered and galloped in twos and fours and in single file with perfect harmony of action. The climax of the drill came with the riot charge with the squad galloping at full speed and the patrolmen yelling like Cossacks.

Three gold medals were awarded in the event, the first going to Patrolman David Tunstall's Baron, with Patrolman James I. Young's Theo second, and Patrolman John J. Byrne's Creedmore third. The fashionably clad spectators in the arena boxes recognized in these men several old friends, whose harsh commands they have heard and obeyed while motoring through the city's crowded thoroughfares.

Red Cross Aspect Draws Crowd.

The Red Cross should reap great benefits from the horse show this season, as another large crowd was in attendance at the second day's attractions. The response has thus far been so generous that the Red Cross committee and the officials have been satisfied at the showing. Because of the large number of jumping events and the large entries of hunters, the show this year has a popular appeal and the greatest crowds gather when the prominent members of the hunt clubs are out guiding their jumpers over the brush and timbers.

A new event on the program, a class for the best three hunters to be ridden by women, brought together the greatest gathering of horsewomen ever seen in a show ring. The competition in this class was interesting, and was followed with keen interest by the members of the various hunt clubs in the vicinity of New York. The victory of Miss Lida Fleitmann's trio of hunters was a popular one, although they were hard pressed for first honors by Thomas Hitchcock's hunters ridden by Mrs. Hitchcock, Miss Helen Hitchcock, and Miss Marion Hollins.

One of the great surprises of the show thus far was the defeat of Mrs. Robert Tod's noted winner, Sceptre, in the class for women's saddle horses. This event was won by Walter H. Hanley's Driftwood Blaze. Sceptre has won thirty-five blue ribbons and two championships in two seasons in the show ring.

There was another unexpected display in the Alfred G. Vanderbilt Gold Challenge Cup. Against last year's winning team Judge Moore's team of grays, the only other competitor, J. Campbell Thompson's team, was withdrawn before the show because of the death of John D. Crimmins, who was related to Mr. Campbell by marriage. It was thought up to the time of the event that Judge Moore would go before the judges alone, but at the last moment there was a surprise in store for the spectators when the late Mr. Vanderbilt's team of invincible grays, with Miss Marion Hollins on the box, was driven into the ring with Judge Moore's team. While the Vanderbilt four were not in actual competition, the presence of the two greatest teams of grays in this country added much interest to the event. Judge Moore's team received the gold cup. On one of their numerous trips around the show ring the horn of the Vanderbilt coach tooted the tune of "Tammany," which brought forth a loud round of applause.

Women Prominent in Ring.

This year's show is significant in the large number of women riders who are competing in the hunter classes. The hunting colonies of Long Island have never been so well represented in the interesting events over the jumps. It is these classes, and there are a number of them, which add interest to the Horse Show for the ordinary spectator. At one time yesterday afternoon there were no less than twenty-four women riders in the ring, which made the arena a picture of unusual animation. Many of these fair riders have followed the hounds and have competed in outdoor shows in the Summer colonies, but for several of them, it was their first appearance in the Madison Square Garden ring.

The horsemanship exhibited by the women riders commanded the greatest admiration and many of the trials over the timber were greeted with prolonged applause. In the class for hunters ridden by women, each exhibitor entering three hunters, twenty-four jumpers entered the ring. Miss Lida Fleitmann's trio of hunters carried off the blue ribbon. Miss Fleitmann rode Palmetto, Mrs. Carle rode Longwood, and Mrs. Robinson rode Winchester.

In close competition for the honors was Thomas Hitchcock's noted hunters. Miss Helen Hitchcock was up on Cavalier, while Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock rode Coneston, with Miss Marion Hollins riding Smoke. The trio took second place. The three hunters entered by Charles D. Lanier and Mrs. J. B. Kineon were placed third. Little Becky Lanier rode Becky, Miss Ivy Maddison guided Down East, and Mrs. Kineon rode Rock Cress. Miss Fleitmann's hunters were the most consistent and perfect jumpers, and they cleared the brush and fences in impressive style. This event easily furnished the most sensational riding of the day.

Pete Loses Title.

A United States cavalry mount, Ginger, a handsome sorrel gelding, ridden by Captain D. O. Nelson of the Nineteenth United States Cavalry, West Point, carried off the Beresford Challenge Cup, presented by Colonel Lord Decies. The officers rode over the course, twice around. The cup was won least year by Pete, which took second price yesterday. Pete was ridden by Major J. A. Barry, Second Cavalry, Fort Ethan Allen.

King Largo, the Shetland pony for which James Cox Brady recently paid $10,000, showed its true form and regained the honors which were lost on the opening day of the show. King Largo got the blue ribbon in the event for Shetland stallions, with Senator Jackson, the first day winner, in second place. The same reversal of form was shown in the class for Shetland pairs in harness. King Largo and mate took the blue ribbon in this class also.

Harry Payne Whitney won his first ribbon of the show in the class of qualified hunters for the pen jump. His American bred gelding, Templar, took the second prize, the blue ribbon being captured by Sir Adam Beck's Sir Thomas. Miss Jean Austin carried off the blue in the class for decked saddle horses on the chestnut gelding Macgregor, and in this event, James Butler, who is a familiar figure on the Central Park bridle paths, was second.

PROGRAM FOR TODAY.

10:00 A. M.—Hackney Stallions, 2 years old. Class 13.
10:15 A. M.—Hackney Mares, 14.2 hands and under. Class 125.
10:30 A. M.—Hackney Mares, over 14.2 hands. Class 156.
10:45 A. M.—Hackney Stallions, 14.2 hands and under. Class 158.
11:10 A. M.—Hackney Stallions, over 14.2 hands. Class 154.
11:30 A. M.—Hackney Yearlings. Class 15A.
11:50 A. M.—Hackney Stallions, with three of their get. Class 9.
12:05 P. M.—Hackney Mares or Fillies, for the Champion Cup. Class 16.
1:30 P. M.—Hunters, teams of three, the property of one exhibitor. Class 150.
2:10 P. M.—Harness Ponies, other than Shetlands. Class 71.
2:25 P. M.—Hackney Stallions, 4 years old or over. Class 10
2:40 P. M.—Pony Tandems, 14.2 and not exceeding 15.1 hands. Class 62.
3:00 P. M.—Roadsters, 3 years old or over. Class 51.
3:15 P. M.—Pairs of Harness Horses, to be shown to victoria or brougham. Class 51.
3:30 P. M.—Saddle Ponies, mares or geldings. Class 101.
3:45 P. M.—Four-in-Hands, exceeding 14.3 hands. Class 65.
4:00 P. M.—Hackneys, Montpelier Challenge Cup. Class 152.
4:20 P. M.—Pairs of Hunters, one to be ridden by a lady and one by a gentleman. Class 157.
5:00 P. M.—Jumpers, officers' horses, twice around the course. Class 131.
7:30 P. M.—Hunters, lightweight qualified hunters. Class 119.
8:10 P. M.—Hunt Teams, three qualified hunters from one hunt. Class 122.
8:40 P. M.—Hackney Harness Horses, over 14.2 hands, Sandy Point Challenge Cup. Class 151.
9:00 P. M.—Hackneys, for the best hackney stallion in the show. Class 8.
9:15 P. M.—Saddle Horses, Champion Cup. Class 148.
9:35 P. M.—Harness Horses, best suited for a gig, the "Sir James" Challenge Cup. Class 146.
9:55 P. M.—Hunters, Alfred B. Maclay Cup. Class 125.
10:40 P. M.—Special exhibition Belgian Draft Teams.
10:50 P.M.—High Jump. Class 138.

Hanley's Judgment Vindicated.

The conqueror of Sceptre attained the distinction more by accident than design, for he was one of a gang of remount horses when he attracted the attention of Mr. Hanley. The Providence exhibitor was struck with the fine lines of the gelding, and he was rewarded at the Columbus Fair three weeks ago when Driftwood Blaze won the $1,000 cup for saddlers, defeating his stable companion, Twilight, which had the advantage of Mrs. Hanley's guidance in the exhibition.

Another interesting saddle class was that for the Arabian Horse Club medal, in which the tractability of the competitors counted largely in the judging. The horses were required to back and to stand while the riders dismounted and remounted. It brought out a mixed class of horses and riders, including little Miss Regan and Captain Harry La Montagne, who rode in khaki. The animals all were well schooled, and they proved this as they stood in undisturbed tranquility while the coach drawn by the Vanderbilt grays rattled into the ring, accompanied by the notes of a bugle. Captain La Montagne's Northman showed particularly well, but he only earned second place to N. J. Hess's Borgond.

William H. Moore elected to show his old champion Bountiful in the harness class calling for appointments, instead of Ruxton, which hitherto had been his dependence. Unlike Sceptre, this old favorite was in magnificent form, and it did not take the judges long to award the blue to Bountiful, which showed superbly in the hands of Judge Moore. A. W. Atkinson's Marcel earned the second ribbon.

Britton Forbes Gallops.

There was speed as well as style when the roadsters pranced into the ring, and many short dashes along the sides of the arena reminded the spectators of speedway brushes. John R. Thompson, the Chicago exhibitor, had a son of J. Malcolm Forbes in Britton Forbes that possessed the characteristics of his noted sire. He appeared to be destined for the blue when in a final trial between him and his closest competitor, R. E. Moreland's Vernon Holt, Mr. Thompson's entry broke into a gallop and kept off the trot so long that the judges had no alternative but to give the blue to Vernon Holt and the red to Britton Forbes.

Miss Patricia Garvan was efficiently represented in the class for ponies under saddle which brought so many fine ponies into the ring that the judges had hard work to weed out the best half dozen. The Regan family also was well represented with Bantamite, Joy, and Carlton Quality. Miss Constance rode the former, while Miss Jean had the mount on Joy, but Carlton Quality proved the best of the trio, and even then was only placed fourth, the first prize going to Miss Garvan's Chestnut Blossom, and the second to the same owner's Lady Manners. Miss Corinne Poth's Firelight Bounce was third.

Walter H. Hanley made inroads into the harness horse prizes when he sent Rainbow and Sunshine into the ring for the novice pairs. This combination had won championships at White Plains and Rochester and they showed so well that for once Judge Moore had to put up with second place, gained through the medium of his home breds, Medea and Mona. The sired pair, Queen Marlboro and Lord Churchill, shown by Alex Gemmell, were placed third.

Wins Champion Cup.

The first champion cup of the show was awarded during the morning session in the pony stallion division, which brought out six competitors, first or second in three previous classes. Hackneys as well as Shetlands were engaged in the pursuit of the tricolor, and the result was another triumph for Hamilton Model, famed in the horse world as Irvington Model until James Cox Brady changed his name early this year to bear the prefix of his own stable. He is considered the best English hackney pony bred in the United States, although beaten last year by Tissington Model. The reserve ribbon went to Delchester Farm's imported Tatler.

There was a fine class of horses suitable to become hunters which competed for a prize given by F. Ambrose Clark. All had to show the necessary conformation, but were not required to jump. The winner was Joseph H. Collins's Cragwood, an upstanding chestnut, which had been brought from Boston to capture the blue. Charles D. Lanier's Lookout was second, and the third award went to the Canadian bred McBride, exhibited by Crow and Murray of Toronto. Though shown in the name of Mr. Collins, it is said that Miss Eleanora Sears is the real owner of Cragwood.

In the closing class of the morning Miss Jean Austin supplemented her victory gained on McGregor on Monday by winning with the same entry in a class for saddle horses over 14.2 and not exceeding 15.2 hands. James Butler was second on J. V. Wolkenstein's Chesterfield.

The awards:

Morning Awards.

Class 115—Thoroughbred Mares or Geldings, Three and Not Exceeding Seven Years, Not Under 15.3 Hands, Suitable to Become Hunters.—First, Joseph H. Collins's ch. g. Cragwood; second, Charles D. Lanier's ch. g. Lookout; third, Crow & Murray's ch. g. McBride; fourth, Mrs. Albert J. J. Davis's ch. g. Sintram.

Class 117—Qualified Heavyweight Hunters, Up to Carrying 200 Pounds.—First, Glen Riddle Farm's b. g. Bally Heather; second, Westminster Stable's b. g. Sir Edward; third, H. P. Whitney's b. g. Peppermint; fourth, W. R. Coe's br. g. Ronald.

Class 21—Hackney Mares, Four Years Old or Over, Not Exceeding 14.2 Hands.—First, Delchester Farm's b. m. Rougham Lady; second, Louis K. Liggett's b. m. Trilio Magic.

Class 25—Shetland Pony Stallions, Not Exceeding 46 Inches.—First, Hamilton Farm's blk. s. King Larigo; second, Hamilton Farm's blk. s. Midget; third, Miss Katherine and Master James Hauck's ch. s. Senator Jackson; fourth, Hamilton Farm's Colonel Larigo.

Class 23—Pony Stallions, Three Years Old or Over, Not Exceeding 14 Hands.—First, Hamilton Farm's b. s. Hamilton Model; second, Delchester Farm's b. s. Melbourne Tatler; third, William H. Moore's b. s. Bantam Bracelet; fourth, Cassilis Farm's br. s., Masterpiece.

Class 28—Pony Stallion Championship.—First, Hamilton Farm's b. s. Hamilton Model; reserve, Delchester Farm's b. s. Melbourne Tatler.

Class 86—Docked Saddle Horses, 14.2 and Not Exceeding 15.2 Hands, Three Years Old or Over, Up to Carrying 160 Pounds.—First, Miss Jean L. Austin's ch. g. Mac Gregor; second, J. V. Wolkenstein's ch. g. Chesterfield; third, Miss L. Lawrence's b. m. Dolly Dimple.

Afternoon Awards.

Class 123—Qualified Hunters for the Pen Jump.—First, Westminster Stable's b. g. Sir Thomas; second, H. P. Whitney's b. g. Templar; third, Meadows Stable's b. g. Robinhood; fourth, F. Ambrose Clark's br. g. Grey Teck.

Class 70—Pairs of Shetland Ponies, three years old or over, not exceeding 46 inches.—First, Hamilton Farm's blk. s. King Larigo and mate; second, Miss Patricia Garvan's ch. s. Silver Tips and ch. s. Silver Tips II.; third, Hamilton Farm's blk. s. Trinket Larigo and blk. m. Larigo's Primrose; fourth, Miss Katherine and Master James Houck's ch. s. Arnold and ch. s. Senator Jackson.

Class 91—Unlocked Saddle Horses, over 14.2 and not exceeding 15.2 hands, up to carrying 200 pounds.—First, G. G. Rohlig's ch. g. Minstrel; second, Miss Laura Hulst Murr's b. g. Beverly; third, W. A. Twitty's blk. g. Black Jack; fourth, Myron H. Oppenheim's ch. g. Johnny Jones.

Class 40—Pairs of Novice Harness Horses, over 15.1 and not exceeding 15.3 hands.—First, Walter H. Hanley's b. g. Rainbow and b. m. Sunshower; second, William H. Moore's b. m. Medea and b. m. Mona; third, Alex Gemmell's b. m. Queen Marlboro and s. g. Lord Churchill.

Class 157—Saddle Horses, (Arabian Horse Club Medal,) any type or breed, mares or geldings, 14.2½ hands and over.—First, N. J. Hess's b. g. Borgond; second, Captain Harry La Montague's ch. m. Northman; third, Miss Laura Hulst Murr's b. g. Beverly; fourth, Miss Helen J. Page's blk. m Hazel Young.

Class 31—Harness Horses, mares or geldings, not under 15.2 hands.—First, William H. Moore's b. m. Bountiful; second, A. W. Atkinson's b. g. Marcel; third, Buttonwood Farm's ch. m. Buttonwood Belle.

Class 30—Novice Roadsters, 3 years old or over.—First, R. E. Moreland's Vernon Holt; second, John R. Thompson's blk. g. Britton Forbes; third, Mrs. Mabel P. Howe's Princess Creseeus, (Mrs. Rose;) fourth, William J. O'Neil's b. m. Spicbar.

Class 100—Saddle Ponies, mares or geldings, 12 and not exceeding 13.1 hands, years old or over.—First, Patricia Garvan's ch. m. Chestnut Blossom; second, Miss Patricia Garvan's b. m. Lady Manners; third, Miss Corinne Poth's ch. g. Firelight Bounce; fourth, Miss Constance Regan's ch. m. Carlton Quality.

Class 66.—Harness Horses, four-in-hand road teams, 4 years old or over.—First, William H. Moore's gr. m. Medea and gr. g. Lady Gray; gr. g. Toronto, and gr. g. General. Only one entry.

Class 94—Ladies' Saddle Horses.—First, Walter H. Hanley's br. g. Driftwood Blaze; second, Captain Harry La Montagne's ch. g. Northman; third, G. G. Rohly's ch. g. Minstrel; fourth, A. W. Atkinson's b. m. Myclema.

Class 29—Pairs of Harness Horses, appointment class.—First, William H. Moore's b. g. Michah and b. m. Bountiful, second; Hamilton Farm's ch. m. Hamilton Frilly and ch. g. Hamilton Argo; third, A. W. Atkinson's b. g. Burgomaster and b. g. Marcel; fourth, Buttonwood Farm's ch. g. Buttonwood Bell and ch. m. Buttonwood Lass.

Class 101—Hunters, teams of three, ridden by ladies.—First, Miss Lida L. Fleitmann's team composed of ch. g. Winchester, (Mrs. A. Attmore Robinson,) ch. g. Longwood, (Mrs. Edward Carle,) ch. m. Palmetto, (Miss Lida L. Fleitmann;) second, Thomas Hitchcock's team composed of ch. g. Cavalier, (Miss Helen Hitchcock,) ch. g. Coniston, (Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock,) and gr. g. (Miss Marion Hollins;) third, Charles D. Lanier and Mrs. James P. Kineon's tea mcomposed of ch. g. Down East, (Miss Ivy Maddison,) ch. g. Rock Cress, (Mrs. James P. Kineon,) and ch. m. Becky, (Miss Becky Lanier;) fourth, Glen Riddle Farm's team composed of b. g. Bally Heather, (Mrs. Frank Bonsal,) b. g. Willow King, (Miss Constance Vaucl.in,) and b. m. Nancy Fancy, (Miss Kitty Smith.)

Class 152—Jumpers, Officers' Horses, over the course.—First, Captain D. O. Nelson's ch. g. Ginger; reserve, Second United States Cavalry's br. g. Pete.

Night Awards.

Class 136.—Jumpers, over four successive jumps five feet high, up to carrying 140 pounds—First, Meadow Stable's b. g. Robinhood; second, C. L. Whiting's br. g. Skyscraper; third, Westminster Stable's b. g. Melrose; fourth, Crow & Murray's br. g. Sunrire.

Class 81.—Pony Tandems, over 13 and not exceeding 14.2 hands—First, Hamilton Farm's b. g. Hamilton Flame and b. g. Hamilton Dianthus; second, Willisbrook Farm's b. m. Tissington Amity and b. m. Dinarth Fancy; third, Mrs. Francis P. Garvin's b. m. Dinarth Dot and Dinarth Jem; fourth, Louis K. Liggett's b. s. Trilio Swell and b. m. Trilio Magic.

Class 58.—Pairs of Novice Harness Horses, over 14.2 and not exceeding 15.1 hands—First, Mrs. Joseph S. Sylvester's b. g. Expressive and b. g. Excessive; second, Hamilton Farm's b. m. Hamilton Sensation and b. m. Hamilton Primrose; third, Hamilton Farm's br. m. Hamilton Firene and mate; fourth, Miss Amy E. du Pont's br. m. Glenavon Orchid and ch. m. Glenavon Lady.

Class 150—Pairs of Saddle Horses, not under 14.3 hands, the property of one exhibitor, one to be ridden by a lady and the other by a gentleman.—First, A. W. Atkinson's ch. g. Sandy McDonald, (Miss Louise Beavor-Webb,) and ch. g. Sparkling Moselle, (Charles Butler;) second, Miss Marion du Pont's b. g. Checkmate, (Miss du Pont,) and b. g. Climax, (J. Schweiger.)

Class 49—Runabout Horses, Mares, or Geldings, 15 and not exceeding 15.3 hands.—First, Walter H. Hanley's b. g. Brother Jed; second, John R. Thompson's rn. g. Jack Tar; third, D. R. Hanna's ch. m. Bonny Lass; fourth, Mrs. Joseph S. Sylvester's b. g. Ecstasy.

Class 67—Four-in-Hand Teams, the Alfred G. Vanderbilt Memorial Gold Cup for road teams.—First, William H. Moore's team, composed of gr. m. Lady Grey, gr. g. Lord Grey, gr. g. Toronto, and gr. g. Toronto. The grey team, Vanity, Vogue, Venture, and Viking, of the late Alfred G. Vanderbilt, driven by Miss Marion Hollins, allowed to exhibit and as courtesy, were presented with blue ribbon.

Class 111.—New York Traffic Squad—First, Patrolman David Tunstall's Baron; second, Patrolman James I. Young's Theo; third, Patrolman John J. O'Byrne's Creedemore.

Class 150.—For teams of two officers, same nationality; twice around course.—First, Colonel Sir Adam Beck's b. g. Sir Edward and b. g. Sir Thomas; second, Captain A. G. Thurman's b. g. Datto and Captain J. W. Viner's ch. c. Yellowstone Risque.

Class 137.—Grafton Broad Jump—First, Capt. C. C. Benson's b. g., Coco; second, Arthur Bliss Lane's ch. g., Jericho; third, Meadows Stables' ch. g., Delbeck; fourth, Second U. S. Cavalry's b. g., Tuck.

MANY NOTABLES AT GARDEN.

Lord and Lady Aberdeen Among Society Throng at Horse Show.

The assemblies at the Horse Show yesterday afternoon and evening were very smart. Society is thronging to the show as never before, and the atmosphere of the gayly bedecked arena, with the war-modified but snappy costumes worn, suggests that of a country club on a gala occasion.

Lord and Lady Aberdeen paid their first visit to the exhibition last evening, and were the guests of Mrs. Henry L. Burnett in Box 77. Mrs. Barton Sewell, Mrs. Reginald Hawley, and H. L. Burnett were the other guests. Mrs. William Douglas Sloane was also a newcomer, and was with Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin.

Mrs. William Lowe Rice entertained in Box 43, having a party of young people in the afternoon. Mrs. Rufus L. Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. T. Ashley Sparks, Mrs. Harry Harkness Flagler, Mrs. Robert E. Tod, Mrs. Albert H. Wiggin, and Mr. and Mrs. William T. Carrington also entertained.

Miss Flora Whitney, daughter of Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, and the Misses Alice and Frances Davison, daughters of Henry P. Davison, President of the American Red Cross, joined the bevy of society girls who were selling catalogues last night.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Francis Hyde had Dr. and Mrs. J. Milton Mabbott as their guests last night in Box 39. Mr. and Mrs. William G. Loew and the Misses Loew were in Box 24. In Box 26 were Mr. and Mrs. Irving Brokaw and Mrs. David Stevenson. With Mr. and Mrs. F. Ambrose Clark in Box 29 were Mrs. F. Skiddy von Stade and Mrs. Robert W. Carle.

Mrs. C. C. Rumsey, Mr. and Mrs. James T. Terry, Mr. and Mrs. John Rutherfurd, Mrs. James Lowell Putnam, Miss Lota Robinson, Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, Miss Marion Townsend and her financé, Spencer O. Shotter, the Marquis and Marquise de Pelignac, and Mrs. S. Bryce Wing were among others seen in the boxes.

Colonel Appleton was on the promenade during the afternoon. In Box 4 were Mrs. William Mitchell, whose husband, Colonel Mitchell, is now with General Pershing, in the aviation service, and Mr. and Mrs. William Lieber of Philadelphia; Major Plunkett Stewart and Mrs. Stewart were with Mrs. F. Ambrose Clark.

Mrs. E. T. Stotesbury had as her guests in Box 41 during the afternoon Mrs. A. D. B. Pratt, Mrs. William Miller Graham, and Miss Graham from San Francisco; Dr. and Mrs. Preston P. Satterwhite, Miss Lota Robinson, and Commander F. R. Payne, U. S. N.

Others attending were Mrs. Samuel M. Vauclain, the Misses Vauclain, Jean and Ann Austin, also Isabella Wanamaker, all from Philadelphia; Mrs. Paul D. Cravath, Mrs. Dave H. Coddington, Mrs. David Wagstaff, Miss Susan Fish Dresser, Miss Angelica Gerry, Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. W. Russell Grace, Mrs. William M. Fleitmann, Mr. and Mrs. W. Gould Brokaw, Miss Eleanora Sears, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Haight, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Whitney, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Mrs. Robert L. Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. William du Pont, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Baudoine, D. R. Hanna, Walter J. Salmon, Elliot Cowdin, 2d, and Mr. and Mrs. James Cox Brady.

MISKE DEFEATS DILLON.

St. Paul Boxer All but Stops Hoosier Rival in Bout.

In the final Frawley law effort of the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn last night a packed house was thoroughly entertained when Billy Miske of St. Paul all but knocked out Jack Dillon of Indianapolis in a ten-round bout. Miske beat Dillon in every round and scored so decisively that toward the end it seemed certain that Dillon was not going to stay the limit. The Hoosier fighter, however, endured the punishment, desperately tried to counter the attack of Miske, and, although almost exhausted, was on his feet when the final bell rang.

Miske, who weighed 178 to 167 for Dillon, scored a knockdown in the ninth round with a short right cross to the jaw. Dillon went to his knees, but was up before the referee could count more than one. Dillon was shaken by the punch and had to clinch to save himself. Miske was too anxious and swung wildly and without effect, which gave Dillon time to recover. In the last round he found Miske crowding his rival about the ring and attempting by cunning and force to win by a knockout, but again Dillon protected himself.

LAST FRAWLEY LAW BOUTS.

Champion Al McCoy in Ring with Mike O'Dowd Tonight.

A championship boxing bout will be held this evening at the Clermont S. C. of Brooklyn, as the final bout of importance before the demise of legalized boxing in New York State. The principals will be Al McCoy, the Brooklyn middleweight, whose lucky punch a few years ago won him the middleweight title from George Chip, and Mike O'Dowd, St. Paul's representative boxer.

The fact that McCoy is the holder of the title lends prestige to the match. In O'Dowd, McCoy will meet one of the most capable men of his weight in the ring. The St. Paul boxer is sturdy and capable of delivering a heavy blow, while he also has the faculty of taking hard blows without any visible effect. The boxers are both reported in good physical condition after strenuous training and it is expected that the match will result in an interesting exhibition. John McAvoy will referee the bout.

At the Vanderbilt A. C. of Brooklyn this evening two ten-round bouts are scheduled between Young Rosner and Battling Chuck, and Young Dundee and Frankie Williams.

SIGNAL DRILL FOR N. Y. U.

Many Regulars Unable to Practice with the Squad.

The New York University football team had another day of signal drill yesterday. The drill lasted, without variation, all afternoon. Coach Wall insisted that each play be gone through correctly before the next was attempted. To do this he personally supervised the work of the regulars all day.

This year the mid-term exams come earlier than usual and this kept several of the squad from practice. Several others were absent because of a late class. The regulars were minus the services of Egan, Fernades, Finley, and Christopher. The former condition will prevail for the rest of the week and this makes the outlook for the Stevens game on Saturday somewhat gloomy.

At the practice Buckley piloted the team in Egan's absence. Ebenfeld, Johnson, and Storch completed the backfield, while Wurth, at end, replaced Finley, and Esquirol, at tackle, replaced Fernandes.

PHILLIPS DEFEATS HIMSELF.

Holes Opponent's Ball on Deciding Green at Pinehurst.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Nov. 13.—The semi-finals and finals of the Carolina golf tournament were played at Pinehurst today. Franklin Gates of Broadacres won first division trophy by defeating H. G. Phillips of Yonkers in the semi-final, 3 and 2, and then disposing of J. D. Armstrong of Groton in the final 3 and 1.

An unusual exchange of courtesies took place in the Gates-Phillips match. Gates's ball knocked Phillips's into the cup at the ninth for a winning 3, and Phillips lost the match at the sixteenth by similarly obliging his opponent from off the green.

R. C. Shannon of Brockport won in the second division. The third division trophy went to Howard Wrenn of Chicago.

Ouimet and Guilford Coming.

Francis Ouimet and Jesse Guilford of Boston will make one more visit to New York this season for the purpose of convincing New York golfers of their sterling worth. The Boston pair are to meet John G. Anderson of Siwanoy and Oswald Kirkby of Englewood, the metropolitan champion, in a thirty-six-hole four ball best ball match over the Englewood course Saturday. The exhibition is for the purpose of raising funds for the Y. M. C. A. army and navy entertainment fund.

Bernstein Wins Road Run.

B. Bernstein of the Hungarian-American A. C. led a big field of runners in a handicap event of the Yorkville A. C. over a course around Central Park last night. Bernstein had a handicap of four minutes and finished the four and one-half mile journey in 27:44. M. White of the Hungarian-American A. C. was second.

BALLY TAKES FINAL PIMLICO HANDICAP

James Butler's Colt Defeats a Good Field on Closing Day of Maryland Track.

PIMLICO, Md., Nov. 13.—James Butler's Bally captured the Serial Handicap No 3 at a mile and a furlong, which was the feature of the closing day of the successful meeting of the Maryland Jockey Club. There were seven starters and favoritism was divided between the winner, Stargazer and Hank O'Day, coupled as the Macomber entry. Robinson cut out the pace with Bally but was forced to ride his hardest in the stretch to withstand the rush of Stargazer.

As usual on getaway day there were a number of winners quoted at long prices. One of these was W. D. Althouse's Bar of Phoenix, which performed a notable feat by winning the Jockey Club Handicap at a mile and a half, making the third racing day in succession that he has scored at long odds. In spite of his victories yesterday and Saturday better than 11 to 1 was laid against Bar of Phoenix, but he came home an easy winner under the guidance of G. Walls.

Mrs. C. E. Clement's Mary Maud defeated a good field of two-year-olds in the Caswell Handicap at six furlongs, while the Carman-Viau confederacy ended a successful campaign when old Starling took the measure of some speedy sprinters in the closing race.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds, claiming, purse $700; six furlongs. Time—1:15 3-5.
Disscordite, E. B. Ackerman's br. or blk. g., 115 pounds, by Querido-Dogmatic, $25.90, $11.20, and $11.30, (R. Troxler).....1
Golding, C. W. Starr's b. f., 112, by Flit Rock-Golden View, $13.90 and $9.30, (M. Buxton).....2
Happy Smile, A. L. Aste's blk. c., 110, by Hapsburg-Glad Smile, $11.30 third, (M. Rowan).....3
Don Jose, Medusa, Tickolette, Portia, Millrace, Little John, Ladyvard, and So Long Letty also ran. Green Grass, Tippo Sahili, Phalaris, Partizan, and Ideal scratched.

SECOND RACE.—Consolation Steeplechase Handicap; for four-year-olds and upward; $1,000 added; two miles and a half. Time—5:06.
High Flyer, C. W. Otwell's, 6 years, 130 pounds, by Hastings-Hautease II., $93.90, $22.50 and $13.10, (A. Wilson).....1
Shannon River, R. Parr's blk. g., 9, 139, by Black Dick-Tentore, $7.30 and $5, (J. Smith).....2
Melos, G. F. Lee's b. g., 10, 132, by Bannockburn-Simple Interest, $8.10 third, (J. Weymark).....3
Early Light, Reddest, Eagle Thistle, Tropaloum, and Symmonre also ran. Meaach and Stonewood scratched.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse, $700; one mile and seventy yards. Time—1:45 4-5.
Obolus, W. Smith's b. g., 5 years, 111 pounds, by Oddfellow-Keanmore Queen, $42.80, $13.20, and $10.60, (T. Rice).....1
Resprolate, B. K. Bryson's ch. c., 3, 101, by The Commoner-Hortensia, $5 and $3.80, (J. McTaggart).....2
Bond, Nassau Stable's ch. c., 3, 99, by Kilmeller-Boudoir, (J. Hally).....3
Kilmer, Peep Sight, Goldcrest Boy, Dancer, Short Ballot, Felucca, Stalwart Helen, and Widow Bedotte also ran. Cadillac, Hasiena, and Brooklyn scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—Serial Handicap 3, for three-year-olds and upward; $1,500 added; one mile and an eighth. Time—1:53.
Bally, James Butler's br. c., 3 years, 109 pounds, by Bull Dog-Sally Lee, $6.50, $3.10, and $2.90, (F. Robinson).....1
*Stargazer, A. K. Macomber's b. c., 3, 105, by Starshoot-Busy Maid, $3.10 and $3.30, (M. Buxton).....2
*Hank O'Day, A. K. Macomber's br. g., 5, 114, by Peep o' Day-Eric Belle, $3.30, third, (W. O'Brien).....3
Chiclet, Dorcas, and Tunes also ran. Ticket, Gex, Lucius, Wise Man, and Goldcrest Boy scratched.
*Coupled as Macomber entry.

FIFTH RACE.—The Caswell Handicap; for two-year-olds; purse $1,000; one mile. Time—1:41.
Mary Maud, Mrs. C. E. Clement's b. f., 105 pounds, by Irish Lad-Frizette, $9.70, $5.50, and $4, (J. Dominick).....1
Wyoming, R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, ch. c., 105, by Bryn Mawr-Star of the West, $7.50 and $4.80, (J. McTaggart).....2
Quietude, E. Morris' br. f., 98, by Dalhousie-Tabouret, $6.20 third, (C. Kummer).....3
Tracksend, Fragonard, Game Cock, Cum Sah, Bughouse, Declare, and Eliminator also ran. Gold Tassel, Japhet, Kewpie O'Neil, and Perigourdine scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—The Jockey Club Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, selling, purse $1,000; one mile and a half. Time—2:33 3-5.
Bar of Phoenix, W. D. Althouse's b. c., 3 years, 98 pounds, by Bartender-Pocket, $24.50, $8.90, and $5.60, (G. Walls).....1
Airman, W. Viau's br. c., 4, 115, by Waterboy-Calonia, $5.50 and $3.90, (J. Butwell) 2
*Judge Wingfield, W. L. Oliver's br. g., 5, 106, by Sea Gift-Glad Tidings, $3.50 third, (H. Hammer).....3
Ed Bond, Mirza, Water Witch, Copper King, Yodeling, and N. K. Beal also ran. Lily Sands and Traction scratched.
*Coupled as Oliver entry.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, handicap; purse $700; six furlongs. Time—1:12 1-5.
Startling, R. F. Carman's b. c., 4 years, 115 pounds, by Marta Santa-Country Fraud, $20, $4.90, and $3.80, (J. Butwell) 1
Lachaise, E. B. Leach's b. g., 131, by Broomstick-Leayorard, $3.50 and $2.70, (W. O'Brien).....2
*Top o' Th' Morning, F. Powers's ch. g., 5, 114, by Peep o' Day-Lady Balgowan, $4.20, third, (J. Dominick).....3
*Bringhurst, Lucius, Water Lady, Rhine Maiden, Barry Shannon, Ultimatum, Gloomy Gus, Naturalist, and Julialeon also ran. Tea Caddy and Wise Man scratched.
*Coupled as Powers entry.
Weather clear, track fast.

YOUNG HARRIERS TO RACE.

Championship Cross-Country Run to be Held in Jamaica Saturday.

The Public Schools Athletic League will conduct the annual high schools cross-country championships Saturday at Jamaica, L. I. The start and finish of the race will be in front of the Jamaica High School, on Hillside Avenue. The course will be laid out in and around a public park, and the competitors will make two circuits of the course in order to cover the required two and a half miles.

Twelve schools have entered teams. All the teams entered have been taking part in dual-cross-country runs throughout the Fall months with growing success.

Sets Date for Amateur Bouts.

BOSTON, Nov. 13.—The Boxing Committee of the New England Association of Amateur Athletic Unions has set Dec. 10 as the date for a boxing tournament in this city, to be open to amateur boxers from all parts of the country. All the proceeds will go to soldiers' relief funds.

COLUMBIA BADLY CRIPPLED.

Three 'Varsity Men Will Be Unable to Line Up Against Wesleyan.

The Columbia 'Varsity will face Wesleyan this Saturday without three of its best men in the lineup. Captain Dal Cochran will not be able to don his uniform before next week. Rosen has been out with an infected toe, and cannot play before next Monday. Soup Campbell, the husky tackle, injured his left knee in the Hobart game, and will not be in condition until the first of next week.

Parnes will take Cochran's position. Weinstein will again pilot the team, and Don Memmott is a likely choice for the other vacancy. Kennedy, who is playing for his second season at left end, will be the acting captain.

Yesterday the 'Var

"THE THREE BEARS" AT THE EMPIRE

Woman-Hating Bachelors in the Maine Woods Invaded by a Sweet Young Thing.

ANN MURDOCK GOLDY-LOCKS

A Charming Idea Yields a Fresh Comedy Situation, Marred by Overemphasis.

THE THREE BEARS, a comedy in three acts, by Edward Childs Carpenter. At the Empire Theatre.

Christopher Kent.....Jerome Patrick
Julius Vanderpoel.....Leo McGarrell
Dr. William Henry Forsyth.....Percy Marmont
Jim Wetherbee.....J. S. Chalifoux
Mrs. Wetherbee.....Ann Murdock
Abbie Wetherbee.....Alice Gale
Julia Draper.....Margaret Linden

Since the days of Benedick and his Beatrice misogynists in the theatre have existed for the sole purpose of being subdued by feminine charm. The author of "The Cinderella Man" and "The Pipes of Pan" has hit upon a fresh variant of the theme, and has worked it out in his pleasantly familiar vein of sentimental comedy, though with perhaps a shade less of good fortune than hitherto.

The three bears are a grumpy physician and his two patients, whom he is Muldooning in the Maine woods. One patient is a violinist, who has collapsed nervously because his fiancée jilted him for a piccolo player, and the other is a society bachelor who has been supermanned, as Shaw might say, into neurasthenia by a young married woman. Into their camp comes a sweet young thing in bridal white and orange blossoms, having fled to the woods from an old man who is being forced upon her. While the three bears are absent Muldooning, she eats their porridge and tells asleep in the couch of one of them. For it is her canoe, and she is not aware that it has been rented.

The bears begin, of course, by being very rude to Goldy-locks; but she rather likes it. For, being a most charming Goldy-locks, it has been the bane of her life that boys (and even her elder flame) are such buttercupine saffies with her. Though flouted and scouted by the brutes three, she is so far from being routed that she installs herself, with her nurse, in the woodshed—which, as it happens, has not been rented. She then sets up a Cupid's Bureau of Gentle Dealings; but love's young ardor is not welcomed by the bachelors. The pursuing society lady appears to claim her defenceless wraith and poisons the mind of Goldy-locks by (we were in a gallop at this point) persons to her; and when her predecessor for the bridegroom is announced the other two elect themselves her guardians.

The dismay of the three bears at hearing herself their bachelor roof a sounding bridal yielded hearty comedy when an old dresser of set purpose—and then her which must have been pathologist, caused laughter, predominantly feminine. It was an manifest from the start that the day of theatrical retribution was at hand. A scene in which Goldy-locks is caused to take off, preparatory to Goldy-locks a subtitute trousers, which was accomplished with the aid of the advertisements in Vanity Fair, was broadly hilarious. The Three Bears in the Triple Pedal have obvious delights.

But it cannot be said that Mr. Carpenter has realised the subtler humors of his situation. The effects were overemphasised—hammered in the manner of a playwright for the moment unlettered. The scene where the old bachelor, after a real inner fought with Goldy-locks for her young man was a bit of the brassiest theatricalism, of resolve alike to good taste and to good story telling. Obviously meant to be the dramatic high point, the scene sank into the bogs of mere melodrama.

Miss Murdock was tremulous and winsome, and her locks were of Guinea gold, but it cannot be said that she did much to render the character of the elfin Goldy-locks more credible or more personable. Mr. Chalifoux played capably, but not brilliantly.

The best work was done in the minor parts. Badly characterised as was the society wife, Margaret Linden acted her with good feeling and intelligence. As the nurse Alice Gale was most sympathetic and sure in her touch. As a French-Canadian guide J. S. Chalifoux contributed a most eloquent note or two of forest cheer.

ACTS A PLAY IN MONOLOGUE.

Miss Sydney Thompson Gives Novel Entertainment at Punch and Judy.

The first appearance in New York of Miss Sydney Thompson, an entertainer whose work has recently attracted considerable attention elsewhere, took place at the Punch and Judy Theatre yesterday afternoon, and was the means of introducing to this city a new idea in dramatic monologues. Miss Thompson presents a play in the form of a monologue, indicating the presence of the other characters, but not speaking for them. This suggests, of course, the work of Miss Beatrice Herford, but in one important respect the methods of Miss Thompson and Miss Herford differ. Whereas the latter relies only on the projection of a character, the offerings of Miss Thompson are complete dramatic structures.

For monologue purposes the humor of characterization probably is more entertaining than the mere flow of incident, but Miss Thompson's work is nevertheless of unusual interest. As an innovation it is so long since the art was practiced by the Italians that it is entitled to be regarded as an innovation. Miss Thompson also introduced the impromptu play, basing it upon an idea furnished by the audience. No attempt was made to construct anything more than a slender episode in this fashion, but as an instance of quick thinking the experiment was interesting.

Miss Thompson, apparently an actress of no little ability, was somewhat hampered yesterday afternoon by indifferent material. The best of her offerings was "The Voice of Rose," a melodramatic bit which indicated some of the possibilities of this form of entertainment.

INVESTIGATE FAKE MESSAGE

Exchange Seeks Source of Telegram Which Boosted Stock.

The Committee on Business Conduct of the New York Stock Exchange is making a thorough investigation of the circulation of a spurious telegram from the President of the Studebaker Corporation which brought about a sudden six-point rise in the stock on Saturday. The telegram, published by Dow, Jones & Co. in its Wall Street Journal and on its news tickers, quoted the President as estimating the net earnings of the company at $5,000,000, and declared that the liquidating value of the stock was double the present market price.

Dow, Jones & Co. are tracing the source of the telegram through the Western Union, but the Stock Exchange authorities are examining all the transactions in Studebaker stock with the view of determining whether there was any conspiracy on the part of any of its members to bull the stock by the dissemination of false reports. This inquiry is centered with the movement on the part of the Exchange to keep watch over attempts to pound the market by short sales with the view of depressing values. It is felt that attempts to bring about an advance in prices by dishonest means is just as reprehensible as efforts to force a decline in quotations.

"The Star Gazer" for the Plymouth.

Marie Doro's engagement in "Barbara" at the Plymouth Theatre will be brought to a close on Saturday night. The succeeding attraction will be "The Star Gazer," an operetta by Franz Lehar, which will have its first performance on Wednesday of next week. The book of the new piece is by Cosmo Hamilton, and the lyrics are the work of Matthew C. Woodward, John Charles Thomas, Beth Lydy, and John T. Murray head the cast.

CARUSO AIDS WAR REFUGEES

Cables $10,000 to Italy's Prime Minister—Next Week's Opera Bills.

Enrico Caruso yesterday cabled $10,000, which at current exchange is about 60,000 francs, to Prime Minister Orlando of Italy, to be used for relief of his country's refugees, said to number a million now, from the invaded territory of Northern Italy. The Metropolitan tenor has made large contributions to the war. Aside from recent appearances for charity in South America, it is said that Caruso's tax on his earnings in New York, both from opera and talking machine records, will be more than $52,000 this year.

Geraldine Farrar will open the second week at the Metropolitan next Monday in "Tosca," with Braslau, Martin, Scotti, d'Angelo, and others, led by Moranzoni. Caruso will sing on Wednesday in "Marta," with Hempel, Perini, and De Luca, Mr. Bodansky conducting, and on Friday in "Samson et Dalila," with Julia Claussen, the new Scandinavian mezzo-soprano, and Messrs. Whitehill and Rothier, under Conductor Monteux.

Other operas are "Madama Butterfly" on Thursday week, with Farrar, Fornia, Martin, Scotti, Reiss, and others, and "Francesca da Rimini" at the Saturday matinée, with Aldis, Delaunois, Helen Rankers, a newcomer—Martinelli, Bada, and Amato, both works led by Moranzoni.

The first concert next Sunday has Ruth Miller, Sophia Braslau, and Mischa Elman, the violinist, with the orchestra under Hageman. There will be a Tuesday, Aida" in Philadelphia, and Saturday "Figaro" in Brooklyn, eight performances in seven days.

MOSES BOGUSLAWSKI PLAYS

Young Pianist Heard Again—Mrs. Farrington-Smith Sings.

Moses Boguslawski, a young pianist who made a promising first appearance in New York last season, played again yesterday in Aeolian Hall. His program was not of the usual sort; it began with Weber's A flat sonata; Schumann's "Scenes from Childhood"; six of Paganini's caprices arranged by Liszt, and pieces by Rubinstein, Howard Brockway, Schubert, and Gabrilowitsch. Mr. Boguslawsky played sincerely, often brilliantly, and often with taste and musical feeling; but there were some things in which his tempos seemed too slow, as in several of Schumann's little pieces. These need to be played with a little more distinction and point than he gave them, to weather a public performance.

Mr. Boguslawski should also look to the quality of his tone, which too often wants roundness and richness. His technical equipment carried him safely through many difficulties.

Mrs. Farrington-Smith, soprano, formerly of Portland, Maine, gave a recital of songs at the Princess Theatre yesterday afternoon, playing her own accompaniments not the simplest ones either—in a group by Debussy. With Francis Moore at the piano, she sang old French and Italian airs, modern English, American, and Russian songs with much grace, sentiment, and communicative imagination, as in Rachilin's "Aux Temps de Fees" and the "Butterflies" of Koller.

A CHAMBER MUSIC CONCERT.

Miss Carolyn Beebe's Organization Begins Its Season.

Miss Carolyn Beebe's enterprising New York Chamber Music Society began a new season last evening in Aeolian Hall with "The Star-Spangled Banner," played on a patriotically draped stage. Miss Beebe has made extensive explorations in the field of chamber music for various combinations of stringed and wind instruments, and is enabled to make her programs such as to appeal to the inquisitive music lover seeking to hear unfamiliar matter, just evening the organization's guests in E flat, for strings and horns of Lindpaintner, and horns of Lindpaintner, in E flat for pianoforte, clarinet, and cello, two pieces in the form of canons for oboe and strings, by Theodore Dubois, whose symphony was recently played here by the Philharmonic Society, and a Romance in B flat for strings and oboe. The works by d'Indy and Dubois were played for the first time in New York.

Success in various measures attended these performances. It did not in the Lindpaintner, which neither the strings nor the horn reached a very high standard. The trio by d'Indy was much more successful. The piece by Wolf-Ferrari, which the organization has played before, was repeated in response to many requests.

FARRAR LEADS IN ANTHEM.

Army and Navy Officers in Boxes at "Tosca" in Brooklyn.

Director Gatti-Casazza's galaxy of stars repeated over in Brooklyn last night, with a different opera and cast, the patriotic singing of the "Star-Spangled Banner," which had marked the New York season's opening on Monday. For this second all-star anthem it was Farrar in "Tosca" that started the Brooklyn Academy series, and the American star did not falter for words as she led her country's air after the opening act. Brooklyn has shown its patriotism before, but rarely in a theatre in war time filled as the Academy was, with practically the entire boxes occupied by officers of the army and navy, guests of Colonel Cheney, who added a brave array of military trappings to the brilliant scene.

In place of Riccardo Martin, who was indisposed, another young American, Paul Althouse, was the tenor, acquitting himself with credit in a veteran company, of whom Mr. Scotti as Scarpia was a popular favorite.

Home Defense Helping Red Cross.

The Home Defense League of the Seventy-four Precinct (Kingsbridge) is devoting two evenings this week to helping the Van Cortlandt Chapter of the Red Cross, which during the periods in which soldiers are encamped in Van Cortlandt Park has cared for their material comfort in every possible way. Tomorrow and Friday evenings the precinct companies of the league will give an entertainment in St. John's Hall, Kingsbridge Avenue, near 230th Street, the proceeds of which will be equally divided between the Red Cross chapter and the league's own fund. Both professional and amateur friends of both bodies are providing the entertainments, which will close on both evenings with a dance.

Fifth Avenue Bus Men Get Increase.

The Fifth Avenue Coach Company announced last night that it had increased the wages of all of the employes engaged in operating buses. The increase, which is based on length of service, amounts in some cases to 10 per cent. The company also said that within the last five years the wages of the employes have been increased on an average of more than 48 per cent.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"Kitty Darlin'," in which Alice Nielsen is appearing at the Casino Theatre, will be withdrawn at the end of this week, and "Oh, Boy," will be moved on Monday from the Princess to the Casino. The next attraction at the Princess is as yet unannounced.

Rose Coghlan has been engaged by the Charles Frohman Company for Ethel Barrymore's repertoire season, rehearsals for which will begin next week.

"The Next Knew & Erlanger musical production, "Rainbow Girl," will open out of town on Dec. 3.

A benefit performance for the 307th Infantry of Camp Upton will be given at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre under the auspices of Lew Fields on the night of Sunday, Nov. 25. The proceeds will be devoted to the building of a theatre at the camp.

The Washington Square Players, whose current program includes "His Widow's Husband," a play from the Spanish, have invited the players now appearing in the Spanish revue, "The Land of Joy," to attend tomorrow's matinee at the Comedy.

Four hundred members of the 302d Engineers Corps, from Camp Upton, will attend tonight's performance of "Doing Our Bit," at the Winter Garden.

"Face Value," a short story by Edgar Franklin, is being dramatised by Edward Clark, in its dramatic form it will bear the title "Not With My Money."

Twelve hundred members of the Hotel Men's Association, now in convention here, attended last night's performance at the Hippodrome.

THINK MARLBOROUGHS MAY BE RECONCILED

Duke and Duchess Are Both at Blenheim Palace, The London Graphic Announces.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The Daily Graphic prints the following:

"The Duke of Marlborough is 46 today. Both he and his Duchess are at Blenheim Palace."

In view of the fact that the Duke and the Duchess, who was formerly Consuelo Vanderbilt of New York, have been separated for a number of years, the children spending part of the time with their mother and part with their father, this announcement is causing great interest in social circles.

The announcement that the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough were both at Blenheim Palace was the first intimation New York society had received that the Duke and his wife, separated since 1906, had become reconciled. The news seems to mean that the efforts of the King and Queen of England toward reuniting the couple have at last been successful.

Charles Richard John Spencer-Churchill, Ninth Duke of Marlborough, and Consuelo Vanderbilt, daughter of William K. Vanderbilt, were married Nov. 6, 1895, in St. Thomas's Church in this city. The wedding was described at the time as the greatest social event of the century. Mr. Vanderbilt at the time settled an annuity of $100,000 on his son-in-law, and gave his daughter a dowry of $2,500,000. At the time of their marriage Miss Vanderbilt was 17 years old and the Duke 24.

In March, 1906, the couple took up their residence at Blenheim, the great palace presented to the First Duke of Marlborough by the English Nation in recognition of his great military victories against the French on the battlefields of Flanders. In September, the Duke's heir was born, and Queen Victoria sent her congratulations to the young couple. The Prince of Wales, later King Edward VII, was the infant's godfather. A second son was born in 1908.

Soon, however, came murmurs that the pair did not get along as well as formerly. Report had it that the Duke was extravagant and was wasting the dowry of his wife as well as the generous income allowed the couple by Mr. Vanderbilt. Matters went from bad to worse during several years, and in the Winter of 1906 it became known that a complete separation was contemplated.

The formal deed of separation was signed on Jan. 3, 1907. Under its provisions the Duke and Duchess lived apart, the Duke retaining Blenheim and continuing to enjoy the income settled on him by Mr. Vanderbilt. Custody of the children was divided, each to have the boys during six months of the year.

There have been several rumors that the couple had been reunited. King Edward VII is said to have striven to bring this about, and the reigning King and Queen have followed his example.

Mme. Alda Sings for War Charities.

Frances Alda began with America's anthem and ended with "La Marseillaise" her concert in Carnegie Hall last evening, of which the gross receipts, announced from the stage as more than $4,000, were divided between Mrs. Gertrude Atherton's fund of the Stephen Bleecker Alda war fund for needy children of American soldiers. An audience, including many society patrons of these war charities, filled the hall, though late in arriving, and the singer's friends filled with flowers the stage already filled with palms. Mme. Alda, in addition to her vocal resources after a few early songs, she sang much in French, with Massenet's "Ouvre Tes Yeux" among the encores, and later a group written for her by Mischa Elman, Frank La Forge, Rubinstein, Wagner, Rachmaninoff, Saint-Saens, and May Harriman, whose patriotic note of "Somewhere in France" was also sung just before the "Marseillaise."

Appeal for a Family in Need.

For a mother and four little girls whose father died of tuberculosis a month ago, the Charity Organization Society asks immediate assistance. Margaret, the oldest girl, is only 13, and with three younger children for the mother to care for, time is fully occupied, and there is no bread winner. The society is moving them to better and healthier quarters, and makes an urgent appeal for $150 to provide absolute necessities during the next three months. Gifts sent to the office of the society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be gratefully acknowledged.

2nd NATIONAL Hotel Men's Exposition OF THE HOTEL AND ALLIED INTERESTS
Exhibits to Interest Everyone. Food Conservation Displays. War Bread. Model Kitchens, Etc., Etc. See How the Big Hotels Operate Their Business. Most Interesting Exposition Ever Held. It's Educational.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE.
Open All Week, 11 A. M. to 11 P. M.
ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE, 34th St. West of B'way.
BARGAIN MATINEE TODAY. 25c to $1.
The Most Wonderful Fascinating Lavish Colossal Gorgeous Production in the History of the American Stage
Chu Chin Chow
Now in its 1st and Year in London. Company of 800
Prices: Eve. & Sat. Mat. 25c-$2 Wed. Mat. 25c-$1. Always 200 Seats in the Orchestra at $1.50. (Except Saturday Nights.)
SEATS 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE

Madison Square Garden
NATIONAL HORSE SHOW
Gross Receipts To American Red Cross
92nd Annual Exhibition
TO-DAY
HACKNEY DAY
ADMISSION $1.00
Box Office Phone 804 Madison Square.

Carnegie Hall, Mon., Nov. 19, at 8:30.
IAN HAY
MAJOR IAN HAY BEITH
In a new lecture on the progress of the war on land and on sea, illustrated with new pictures.
"CARRYING ON"
Tickets $2 to 50c at Box Office, Aeolian, or J. B. Pond Lyceum Bureau, 1 Mad. Ave.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY & 47TH ST. Daily Mats. 25c-$1. ELSIE JANIS Beatrice Herford, L. Wolfe Gilbert & Anatol Friedland, Ray & Gordon Dooley, others & Sallie Fisher.
B. F. KEITH'S RIVERSIDE B'WAY & 96 ST. ELSIE JANIS BESSIE CLAYTON Mr. & Mrs. Jimmie Barry Ray & Gordon Dooley.
IRVING PLACE. IRVING PLACE & 15th Street. Eves. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:15. DREIMAEDERLHAUS Musical comedy by FRANZ SCHUBERT.
COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Twice Daily 2:15 & 8:15. Pop. Prices OH, GIRL
ICELAND B'way at 53d St. ICE SKATING Mats.—10A.M.—Eve.

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF SAM S. & LEE SHUBERT, INC.

WINTER GARDEN Broadway & 50th. Evgs. at 8. MATINEE TOMORROW AT 2.
Doing Our Bit
An Extravaganza of Superlative Splendors.

PLAYHOUSE West 48th St. Bryant 3036. TONIGHT at 8:15.
GRACE GEORGE in "L'Elevation"
By Henry Bernstein
Now in its 9th month at the COMEDIE FRANCAISE, PARIS.

39th St. Theatre Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:15
It gales of laughter and farcical situations flawlessly acted, with probably the best cast of farceurs ever put together, many curtain calls, continuous applause and the unanimous praise of all the morning and evening papers, indicate success, George V. Hobart's new farce
"What's Your Husband Doing?"
with HALE HAMILTON and a splendid company, is a
SUCCESS
No advance in prices.
Pop. Mat. Today; splendid seats $1.00.

48TH ST. Thea., near B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Tom'w & Sat. 2:15.
"BRILLIANT COMEDY."—World. "RARE PLEASURE IN STORE FOR ALL WHO SEE IT."—Sun.
JOHN MARGARET DREW-ILLINGTON
IN PINERO'S THE GAY LORD QUEX
Current "Pinero's Masterpiece Thrills."—Times. 1st FIRST MATINEE TO-MORROW.

BROADHURST 44th St., W. of B'way. Phone Bryant 44. EVGS. 8:30. NEXT MATINEE SAT. PRICES 50c to $2
REWITCHING MUSIC.—Times. BRIAN WENT "OVER THE TOP."—Telegram.
DONALD BRIAN IN "HER REGIMENT"
By Wm. Le Baron & Victor Herbert. A SPARKLING SUCCESS.—Herald. CHARMS WITH MELODIES AND ROMANCE.—Tribune. SPLENDID TRIUMPH.—Journal. NOTHING LACKING TO MAKE SUCCESS.—Sun. PRICES 50c to $2

SHUBERT 44th W. of Broadway. Evs. 8. Matinees Today & Sat., 2. LEE & J. J. SHUBERT'S MODEL MUSICAL PRODUCTION
MAYTIME
A CREDIT TO OUR COUNTRY
Letter about "Maytime" by Thomas Dixon, the Author of "The Birth of a Nation."

Mr. J. J. Shubert,
Shubert Theatre,
New York City.
My Dear Mr. Shubert: I have just seen "Maytime." Permit me to congratulate you on its production. In my judgment nothing more perfect in detail or enchanting in its appeal has ever been done on the American Musical Stage. It is a credit to our country. Sincerely,
THOMAS DIXON.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evgs. 8:15. Matinee Saturday Only.
Alice Nielsen IN KITTY DARLIN'
"A MUSICAL DELIGHT"—Chas. Darnton, Eve. World.

RAYMOND HITCHCOCK 44th ST. THEATRE. TO-NIGHT at 8:15. Matinees Today and Saturday, 2:15.
HITCHY-KOO An Intimate Revue with Raymond Hitchcock. William Rock and Frances White. Leon Errol, Irene Bordoni.

MAIL ORDERS NOW OPENS 44TH STREET ROOF THEATRE
OVER THE TOP
MONDAY, NOV. 26—9 o'Clock
A ROY BARNES-JUSTINE JOHNSTONE CRAIG CAMPBELL & DOZEN PRETTY GIRLS

COMEDY Thes., 41st St. W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:30.
WASH'TON SQ. PLAYERS
4 Big ONE-ACT PLAYS.
"In the Zone." "The Attack." "Dimples Allens." "His Widow's Husband."

PLYMOUTH 45 St., W. of B'way. Bryant 10. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:30.
MARIE DORO in "BARBARA"
WED., NOV. 21 Seats Monday
The Messrs. SHUBERT Present Their Latest Musical Production
THE STAR GAZER
with JOHN CHARLES THOMAS
BETH LYDY JOHN T. MURRAY

BIJOU 45 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Last Mats. Today & Sat. 2:15. 1 WEEK
THE TORCHES With LAUREN LOVETTE
Beginning MONDAY NOV. 19. (Seats Tomor'w.)
The Chummy Musical Revue ODDS AND ENDS of 1917
with Harry Watson, Jr., Lillian Lorraine, and Jack Norworth.

MOROSCO 45 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30.
Oliver Morosco's Laughing Sensation
LOMBARDI, Ltd. With LEO CARRILLO

LONGACRE West 48th St. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:15.
DELIGHTFUL. LEAVE IT TO JANE
"Leave It to Jane" is preferable to most musical comedies. It is another evidence that better taste is finding its way into this popular branch of theatre entertainment."—Louis De Foe, World.

BOOTH 45th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Today & Sat. 2:30.
GUY BATES POST IN THE MASQUERADER

Maxine Elliott's 39th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. $1.50 Mats. Today & Sat. 2:30.
MARJORIE RAMBEAU in EYES OF YOUTH

ASTOR Broadway & 45th St. Evgs. 8:30. Matinees Today & Sat. 2:30.
The Very Idea
Ernest TRUEX, Richard BENNETT. "Uproariously laughable throughout."—Tribune

PRINCESS 39th, near B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:15.
Oh, Boy "Smartest of musical comedies."—Ev. Sun.

CORT 48th St., W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30.
"DELUXE ANNIE" with Jane Grey and Vincent Serrano.

STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Tom'w, 25c & 50c.
"DAYBREAK" with BLANCHE YURKA

Loew's 7th Ave. at 124 St. Evs. 20c to $1. Mat. Tom'w, 20c & 50c.
CAPTAIN KIDD, JR.

"Cheer Up" "Every Day is a Holiday At the Hip."
MAT. TO-DAY BEST SEATS $1.00 Evs. at 8:15
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OPENS TOMORROW EVE. SEATS NOW
3 One-Act Plays. Prices $1.50, $1.00, 50c.

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Loew's American Roof 42 St., W. B'way Every Eve. at 8:15
"Miss HAMLET." Kilroy & Britton Carleton, Murray & Livingston, Reserved Marcelle Johnson, 6 Others, 25, 50, 75

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d St. Evgs. 8:15. MATINEE TODAY AT 2:15.
KLAW & ERLANGER'S MUSICAL COMEDY GEM
NOTHING MORE DELIGHTFUL IN REAL MUSICAL COMEDY HAS EVER BEEN SEEN IN NEW YORK!
The Riviera Girl
Theatre pays Government Tax on all $1.50 Orchestra Seats
Music Kalman. Book & Lyrics Bolton & Wodehouse

AFTER THE PERFORMANCE ROOF MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evenings 8:30. First Matinee Sat. 2:30.
ANN MURDOCK in THE THREE BEARS
By the Author of "The Cinderella Man."

GEO. COHAN THEA. B'way, 43 St. Evs. 8:30. Last Mats. Today & Sat. 2:30.
Last Two Weeks Here Comes the Bride
NEXT TUES. NIGHT—SEATS TOMORROW
COHAN & HARRIS Will Present
LEO DITRICHSTEIN IN A NEW "THE KING" by Caillavet de Flers & Arene Comedy

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way at 38th St. Evs. 8:25. MATINEES TODAY and Sat. at 2:25.
LAST 2 WEEKS
GEORGE ARLISS 'HAMILTON' in his new play
GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:30.
BOOTH TARKINGTON'S and JULIAN STREET'S GREAT COMEDY
The Country Cousin
With ALEXANDRA CARLISLE

LIBERTY West 42d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:30.
Laurette Taylor in J. Hartley Manners' New Comedy
"The Wooing of Eve"
Noteworthy Cast Includes A. E. ANSON.

Liberty Theatre. Matinees Only. Nov. 14-16-19-21, at 2:30. Nov. 23 at 10:30.
The Pupils of Isadora Duncan AND Barrere Little Symphony
Exposition by JOHN COWPER POWYS.

CRITERION, B'way & 44th St. Next Mon. Night. Seats Tom'w
Mrs. FISKE IN A NEW PLAY
MADAME SAND by Philippe Moeller.

HUDSON West 44th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:30.
MATINEE TODAY at 2:30.
"Well Merited Success."—Herald. "Fine."—World.
THE PIPES o' PAN
"It is the sort of play you will remember a long, long time."—Eve. Mail.

HARRIS West 42d St. NOV. 17 Seats Now. NIGHTS Only
SELWYN & Co. present "LOSING ELOISE"
A Farce by FRED JACKSON.

Century B'way & 62d St. Evs. 8:15
DILLINGHAM-ZIEGFELD GREATEST HIT!
"MISS 1917"
10 Shows AT Price of One ALWAYS:
824 Seats at $1.00
527 (Tax Paid by Managem't). 50c
MATINEE TODAY
Reduced Prices
TORTOLA VALENCIA Mats. Tom'w & Sat. $2.00
MATINEE THURSDAY at 2:30.
Premier Dancer of Latin Race.
Sunday Night Popular Concert

FULTON West 46th St. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Today & Sat. at 2:30.
"Another real American play."—Herald
"Broken Threads"
COHAN & HARRIS W. 43 St. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:30
A Tailor-Made Man with GRANT MITCHELL

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:30.
DAVID BELASCO presents
Tiger Rose

PARK B'way, 35 St. Evs. 8:15. MATINEE TODAY 2:30.
VALYERDE'S FANTASTIC REVIEW
THE Land of Joy with L'ARGENTINA
"NOTHING LIKE IT WAS EVER ENJOYED IN NEW YORK BEFORE."—Globe.
NEXT SUNDAY NIGHT 2ND VALYERDE CONCERT Entire Change of Program.

BELASCO West 44th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats Tom'w, Sat. & Tues. 2:30.
Polly With a Past
EXTRA MATINEE TUESDAY, NOV. 20.

ELTINGE 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:30.
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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 14, 1917.

"THE UNITY OF MILITARY THOUGHT."

The initiative in this war has been shown by Germany. She alone has displayed any originality. She has placed the theatre of war wherever she chose, and shifted it as often as she liked. Sudden and shocking strokes have fallen from her arm, few or none from those of the Allies. She has shown large conceptions; their conception has uniformly been simply to rush to the defense of each new point threatened by her, and hold it as well as might be. The Allies have shown no great genius; all they have been able to think of is to ward off and hit back.

This is not due to any intellectual inferiority on the part of the Allies. It is due solely to the fact that Germany is one and they are many. It is a case of too many cooks spoiling the broth. It is true that the word "Germany" is simply a name for four allied nations, but those nations have learned the lesson which their antagonists have not learned, and they have subordinated their military will to a central mind in Berlin. Only one cook is making that broth. An Austrian, a Bulgarian, a Turkish General obeys the orders of his supreme military head, who is in Berlin.

Against this is a loose combination of armies, not under one head, but each under its own head. No matter how good their Generals may be, the inevitable result is the thing we have been seeing for three years; a policy of mere opposition to the enemy, destitute of initiative or co-ordinated effort. No matter, we repeat, how good the Generals may be; for half a dozen geniuses will neutralize each other, and the only thing they can unite upon will be the middle-of-the-road policy. NAPOLEON is pretty good authority on that point. When, early in his career, the Directory proposed to send two armies to Italy, one under him and one under KELLERMANN, he tendered his resignation and said:

> Every one has his own method of carrying on war. KELLERMANN has more experience, and may do it better than I. Together we should do nothing but mischief.

"If you disturb in Italy the unity of military thought," he said in the same letter, "I say it with grief, you will lose the finest opportunity that ever occurred" of winning "that fine peninsula." "The unity of military thought"! It was a matter of momentous importance in his eyes; it was, he warned the Directory, of more importance than a reinforcement of thousands of men to the Austrians.

There has been no sign of great military genius among the German Generals; their superiority to the Allies is not supernatural; it is brought about simply by that "unity of military thought." With that absent, NAPOLEON believed that even such good Generals as himself and KELLERMANN could do "nothing but mischief." If, with that absent, the Generals of the Allies have been able to do so much that was not mischief, they have proved themselves extremely good Generals, since NAPOLEON thought the thing would be too much for him.

Not until the Allies have compelled themselves to the yoke of a single command will their military movements display anything of the freedom, the terrifying ease and quickness, and the skill of handling which the German movements have shown from the first. Mr. LLOYD GEORGE'S words in Paris sound as if such a thing were actually now in process of establishment, but when one looks at the actual proposal it does not bear him out. He says, justly, that the disasters of 1915, 1916, and even 1917 would not have happened had there existed some central authority, charged with meditating upon the problem of the war for the entire theatre of the war." And what is needed, yes, what is absolutely essential, what the Allies cannot do without, was thus defined on the same occasion by Premier PAINLEVE:

> A single front, a single army, a single mission—that is the program requisite for future victory.

Yet what is the actual proposal? Merely, Mr. BONAR LAW tells us, that there shall be a council meeting at Versailles "once a month or oftener." Each army will remain "responsible to its respective Government." It is a step forward, but it is not thus that Germany makes war. The things in the way, Mr. GEORGE says, are "national and professional traditions, "questions of prestige and susceptibilities." But Austria, Turkey, and Bulgaria have waived all these. It is true, as M. PAINLEVE points out, that "the enemies' alliance realised unity "of effort by brutal discipline, one of "the peoples among them having "mastered the others and rendered "them serviceable." The free peoples composing the Grand Alliance cannot match the Teutonic Alliance in that; but each nation must forego some of its precious traditions and susceptibilities and forge a unity greater and stronger than that which Mr. LAW seems to promise, if the deadlock is to be speedily broken. It may be, we hope it is, that he is merely breaking the news to the proud and tenacious holders of those traditions and susceptibilities, and that we shall find the Interallied War Council possessed of greater powers than those at which he hints. But if it is not so, then the Allies have not learned the lesson NAPOLEON impressed on the Directory—that "the unity of military thought" is of more importance than the reinforcement of a whole army.

MRS. BLATCH TO WOMEN.

The inexcusable, unauthorized use of the honored name of HARRIOT STANTON BLATCH by the sponsors of a mainly Socialist suffrage meeting, by the Committee of One Thousand Women which has sent emissaries to pester Mr. WILSON about the Federal amendment, may be forgiven in consideration of the thoughtful, wise, and patriotic letter of disavowal which she wrote to THE TIMES.

The daughter of ELIZABETH CADY STANTON, a suffragist by inheritance, by deep conviction, and of fruitful service, an almost lifelong service, sees that the paramount duty of suffragist and anti-suffragist, of all of us, is to the war, to the country, to democracy, and humanity. Since February, before America came into the war, she has taken little part in suffrage work, giving her time mostly to "war service."

In the midst of an incalculable struggle and peril, in a world full of suffering and heroic action, when every hand and brain should be giving its best to save free civilization, to support the war, to relieve the martyrs of German craft and barbarism, what time is there for "non-essentials"? To hear "the hue and cry" about these, "one might suppose that "America is at peace, starvation non-"existent, and civilization progress-"ing normally." Primaries, registration, elections, the new activities that are opened for the women of New York, what are they, what are votes for women or votes for men, all the babble and bubble of politics and politicians, to the supreme, instant, overshadowing task of saving the nation and the free world?

To the newly enfranchised women of New York Mrs. BLATCH gives the soundest advice. They should divide among the parties of their choice. They should also study facts under scholarly, nonpartisan direction. In seeking the ballot they have been too long separated from men, and "cannot "too quickly learn the value of stand-"ing politically shoulder to shoulder "with them." But what is all this crafty ritual of politics and elections, when the destiny of mankind rests on the perilous edge of battle:

> There is war, there is starvation threatening vast areas, civilization is in danger. Those who are in favor of the war can centre their strength on winning it; those who cannot see what the battle means can centre their energy on questions of food, sanitation, education, health—all those things, in short, which will husband the race.

O, si sic omnes! If all suffragists were like Mrs. BLATCH, there would be no anti-suffragists.

PROTECTING THE MUNITIONS PLANTS.

A fire or an explosion in a munitions plant no longer excites surprise. It is the happening of the expected. How could it be otherwise when thousands of men who are alien enemies at heart, whether they have permits or not, are working on Government contracts; and when surveillance and protection are too often perfunctory? Does not everybody feel that unless drastic measures are taken the destruction and waste, not to speak of loss of life, which seems to have a declining value, will increase rather than diminish? The most elaborate precautions are being taken to conserve food in order to win the war—on that subject we are keyed up. But too little attention is given to the part that munition-making must play in the common purpose of subduing the enemy.

That the working force in a munitions factory should be carefully selected and kept under observation, and that the buildings at night should be thoroughly protected by guards and electrical devices, hardly needs to be stated; yet the plants swarm with operatives who exult over a German success on land or sea, and the methods of protection are limited in many cases to the services of a watchman or two. In Great Britain and on the Continent they weed out suspects, taking no chances of treachery, and barbed wire and the magazine rifle in trusty hands afford protection in the night hours.

The conditions prevailing in the munitions industry in this country, that is to say the composition of the working forces and the inadequate protective regulations, prove once more that we do not take the war seriously enough. Labor at the high wages paid in the plants is not scarce, and scrutiny of the antecedents and records of the men applying for work is a duty imposed upon employers. It should be insisted upon by the Government, which may yet be obliged to supervise as well as regulate the industry. The permit system will, of course, have to be overhauled. There is now too much laxity in enforcing it. Employers who desire to retain Germans and Austrians should be required to give a better reason than good behavior previous to the war. It is often the case that nothing is known about the habits and associations of a workman when he is off the premises. He may be radically, even fanatically, pro-German in his own time. The Secret Service should have funds enough to look into the record of every man whose name and associations indicate that he may be suspect and dangerous.

Concerns engaged in manufacturing war munitions would no doubt welcome an offer from the Government to provide from the armed forces a guard for their plants. In fact, it would be to the interest of both parties to the contract to have such protection. If works could be patrolled day and night by sentinels on regular post duty, the danger of fire and explosion would be reduced to a minimum. The uniform and the ready rifle have proved to be a sufficient protection for bridges, piers, and warehouses. More and more the soldier will take the place of the private watchman who makes his rounds for hire. The substitution is becoming necessary in the munitions plants, for the frequency with which they are destroyed by fire and explosion leaves no room for doubt that the enemy is fighting us on our own soil.

SERVICE FOR ALL.

Hearty commendation is due to Secretary BAKER for the wisdom and open-mindedness he has shown in reconsidering the decision that only a part of the young officers now in training should be assigned to service. He now announces that work will be found for practically all, only a very few will go upon the waiting list.

The willingness to change one's mind on good cause shown is one of the essential qualities of an administrative officer or of a statesman. The original decision was disheartening to the men now in training, its execution would have imposed real hardship upon those not selected for immediate service. But the foundation reason for reversing the order was the need of the army. The national army in a very short time will require the service of all the men from the training camps. It would have been a mistake to return them, even temporarily, to civil life, because of the impairment in condition and efficiency which would result. The men in training for officers' service will bless the name of Secretary BAKER.

FOCH IN ITALY.

The successor of General CADORNA as premier strategist of Italy is manifestly the commander of the Ninth Army, who saved France at the battle of the Marne, General FOCH. According to the dispatches, General FOCH is to remain in Italy, as the representative of the Allied War Council, to plan and direct defensive operations. It is cheering news, for the Professor of Strategy and Tactics at the Ecole de Guerre has twice proved in this war that he is an able, resourceful, and victorious field commander. In the battle of the Marne, after MANOURY with the Sixth Army had forced a passage of the Ourcq and routed the German division in his front, and D'ESPEREY with the Fifth Army, LANGLE DE CARY with the Fourth Army, and SARRAIL with the Third Army were driving the enemy before them, the Germans on Sept. 8 came very near snatching victory from what appeared to be inevitable defeat by breaking the centre of the French line with mass attacks between Sézanne and Fère-Champenoise. Their design was to shatter FOCH'S army, which had orders from Marshal JOFFRE to "hold "the southern approaches of the "marshes of St. Gond" and advance from the "plateau north of Sézanne." The Prussian Guard actually occupied Fère-Champenoise, driving back an army corps and a division on FOCH'S left. The Château de Mondement was also taken. If the Germans had held this last point and carried the cliff beyond it, the French centre would have been not only broken but routed. On a third attack the French, in the most desperate combat of the whole six-day battle, recaptured the château. And then, by the swift transfer of a division, FOCH surprised the enemy and forced his retreat by a flank attack that smashed the wedge thrust into the French centre. It was one of the most brilliant achievements of the war, and in his order of the day Marshal JOFFRE made his acknowledgments.

In the battle of the Yser (the following October) it was FOCH, in command of the Armies of the North, who frustrated the Kaiser's elaborately organized and powerfully executed attack on the left wing of the Franco-British forces, his objective being Calais. It was a battle lasting from day to day and week to week, and as fast as battalions could be brought up on each side they were flung into the line, which was repeatedly broken and held. In this "race to the sea," as the swaying combat has been called, FOCH won by the adroitness and tenacity that are characteristic of him. FOCH, who never loses his self-control, has the bulldog courage which is supposed to be a British more than a French attribute. At the battle of the Marne an officer came to him with the despairing cry: "General, my troops are worn out!" "So are the Germans," was the reply. "Attack again!"

In the theory of modern warfare General FOCH has no superior. He has written two celebrated books, "The Principles of War" and "The Conduct of War," and it is curious that the moral forces of success interest him as much as tactics. No man can be more familiar with NAPOLEON'S campaigns in Italy, and it may be assumed that FOCH knows about as much of the topography of the country in which the Italians are retreating as CADORNA himself knows. The French General seems to be an ideal selection for the critical Italian emergency. If he has material to work with that can stand the wear and tear of defensive fighting long drawn out, VON BELOW will meet his match.

THE RED TRIANGLE.

The Y. M. C. A. is trying to raise a fund of $35,000,000 for its war work. Under the sign of the Red Triangle our boys, our soldiers and sailors, here and abroad, get amusement, exercise, education, religious instruction. In training camp or trenches the Red Triangle "hut" is their club, theatre, gymnasium, swimming pool, store, writing room, Post Office, reading room, French course, library, university. There they get their soap and candles, their chocolate. The letter paper on which they write home, their postage stamps, the matches they light their pipes with, come from the Red Triangle.

If anybody labors under the delusion that there is anything "goody goody" about the Y. M. C. A. Red Triangle, he needs only to hear what it has done here and in France and Great Britain, what the boys say about it. It breaks the monotony of camp and trench. It gives society, entertainment, athletic exercise, education.

Italy, Russia, France, the war camp prisoners, are to have their part in the fund, but some $23,000,000 will be divided between our forces here and over the water.

A shelter from the cold in the Winter, a place of rest or healthful physical and mental enjoyment at all seasons, the Y. M. C. A. "hut" is one of the most variously useful houses ever built. Shall our boys enjoy themselves rationally? Shall we love to think of them as pitching quoits or boxing or reading a novel—or Mr. GIBBON'S little historical tract, if you prefer—or splashing in the pool, they who have so much Flanders mud awaiting them? Shall we do something for those who are ready to do all for their country?

The fund is to be closed on Nov. 19. It ought to be completed before that day.

A PEAL FOR REPEAL.

The Troy Times recites the misdeeds of that unhappy device of skyscraping political virtue, the direct primary. We all know the list. The quality of candidates has worsened. The cost of an election campaign must be added to the cost of a primary campaign. The bosses, whom the primary was to unboss and depose, run it, love it, own it, albeit in this State they opposed it at first out of pure dislike for Governor HUGHES. Mr. HUGHES now burns what he adored. He was a rebel against the Republican primary here, and all the Republican major gods revolted with him.

According to our Trojan friend, "a "large majority of the Republican "Party is thoroughly dissatisfied with "it." Very like. The same thing has been said of the Democratic Party. It is true enough that in conventions there was consultation and judgment; and fine was the brood of statesmen raised under the old system. Under the present, the voter works mostly in the dark. Largely he "has to pass judgment upon unknown persons." Therefore "he has voted blindly or has not voted at all." The perfect work of organized participation and careless obstruction appeared in the recent triumph of Mr. BENNETT.

The primary is "an imposture," says the Trojan wearily. The Republican Legislature should repeal it. Yes, but will the Republican Legislature do anything of the kind? Governor WHITMAN is a child of the primaries. While that genial mother is good to him, will he strike the hand that pets him? And as for the Republican bosses and bosslets, why, where can they find an easier machine or one more suited to their business than the direct primary? And 'tis merry sport to have the reformer hoist with his own petard.

The direct primary is a humbug, a fraud, and a nuisance. Have the Republicans the courage, have the gentlemen in charge of the Republican Party in New York the spirit of self-sacrifice, to throw the thing away and give "the will of the people" a chance to express itself?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Why Germany Went Into the War.

Many people, especially those who hold the belief that the causes of every war are economic—in the last analysis a conscious or unconscious desire for more to eat—have been mystified by the fact that Germany deliberately started the present conflict. Both her condition and her prospects were in contradiction with the economic theory of war, for obviously the condition of Germany in 1914 was enviable and her prospects brilliant.

She had demonstrated beyond the possibility of doubt her ability as manufacturer and trader to hold her own, and more, in peaceful competition with the other manufacturing and trading nations of the world. Her mercantile marine not only had increased, but was continuing to increase, more rapidly than that of any other nation, and her ships entered the ports of every sea on equal terms with those of her rivals. More than that, they were steadily taking away business from the ablest of those rivals.

At home her rather barren land had become able, indirectly if not directly, to support an enormous population, considering the area of her territory, and any German who found or fancied himself cramped for room was free to go where he would, sure of a welcome anywhere and in confident expectation of receiving the respect and even the affection of his new neighbors. Of "race prejudice" he encountered none, however far he might wander, and he was allowed either to assimilate or to remain the member of a distinct group, as pleased him best.

In short, Germany had earned and won that "place in the sun" of which so much has been heard of late, and she had not one of the grievances which so many other nations can allege with more or less justice—not even the grievance of incompetence, which is perhaps the bitterest of all. And it was to improve this state of affairs that she risked everything she had by declaring what she knew, or should have known, was war against the rest of the world!

The explanation of this mystery was given in a single sentence of President WILSON'S Buffalo speech: "They were not content with success by superior achievement; they wanted success by authority." That sentence, expanded, would be a complete exposition of German psychology.

How Italy's Line Was Broken.

One of the special cable dispatches that appeared in THE TIMES yesterday disclosed what has been, since the Italian reverses began, a subject of frequent enigmatic reference and no explanation—the reason why one of the Italian armies broke under German assault and forced the retreat that transferred the fighting line from Austrian to Italian territory. Lack of munitions, steel, and coal accounted well enough for the halting of the Italian advance, but it did not account for a change in the morale of Italian soldiers so marked that General CADORNA, who not long before for cause had called them heroes, accused them of cowardice.

According to THE TIMES correspondent, the accusation was inaccurate and should have been changed to that of paying too much attention to German propagandists craftily working on that particular sector.

Opposite the Second Italian Army the Germans had placed regiments composed largely of Socialists, and these utilized the war-weariness of opponents similarly infected to convince the latter that an end of the fighting would come if the soldiers on both sides should refuse to kill each other any longer. Fraternization followed, and an exchange of promises to do no more shooting. Then the demoralized—and demoralizing—Austrian division was withdrawn, and in its place were put German shock troops. These it was that almost unopposed smashed through the Italian line and began the flanking movement of which the results have been so disastrous to Italy and so disquieting to her allies.

The trick was legitimate, as war goes, and it will not count among the atrocities charged to the Germans, but there is in its revelation a warning to all soldiers, including our own, not to be deluded into the belief that peace can be obtained otherwise than by a military victory. The Americans have not yet had the reasons for feeling personal animosity against the Germans that have been supplied in such abundance to their French and British allies, and while few of them could be approached with such arguments as proved effective with the Second Italian Army, it is not inconceivable that they could be put momentarily off their guard by a display of pretended sympathy of aim and of false good-fellowship. After they have "seen their dead" this danger will probably be removed.

"Mourning" Is Harmful in Wartime.

There is merit in the suggestion, made by Mrs. LOUISE DE KOVEN BOWEN, Chairwoman of the Woman's Committee of the Illinois State Council of Defense, that when Americans have occasion to make some public manifestation of sorrow for the loss of men in our military service, they do it by wearing, not the conventional black, but some symbol like a golden star.

The adoption of this plan would not only be in accord with the change of taste and sentiment that has much decreased in recent years the custom of putting on the lugubrious uniform once felt to be compulsory for bereaved women and hardly less obligatory for men. It would also show a higher appreciation of what death in the country's good cause really is—an honor even more than a misfortune, and one reflecting something of honor on those whom the bereavement directly and personally affects.

We are all proud, not sorry, to claim among our ancestors a little removed in time one who offered and gave his life in just war, and there is no reason why we should not have the same feeling when the same high duty has been performed at the same cost by a husband, a brother, or a son. There is no better death than this and none so good, and manifestation of its glory rather than of a private grief becomes the patriotic citizen. On wearer and on beholder alike the effect of "mourning" is mentally and physically injurious, and the well-advised do not put it on except when not to do so would too much offend the sensibilities of their neighbors.

"Junkers" in Russia.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is a misunderstanding about the word "Junker" as used in Russia. The "Junkers' School" of Petrograd is a military school for officers. After four years of study every Junker becomes an officer, be it in infantry, artillery, or cavalry. These Junkers, then, have nothing in common with German Junkers. PETER P. POPOFF.
Flushing, N. Y., Nov. 13, 1917.

ARMENIAN CRUSADERS.

An Inspiring Sight Reported at a French Seaport.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just crossed the ocean with as interesting a company of passengers as could be imagined, nearly all of them planning to do patriotic service in France. Of them all the most remarkable group was a company of 100 young Armenians in the steerage. These men had all given up their positions and possessions in America and were going to France to offer their services to the French Army. As one of them put it:

"We feel that the power that has destroyed our country must be opposed by physical force, and we are prepared to give our lives for the cause of righteousness and liberty."

The last we saw of this band of crusaders was as they marched resolutely away, a French flag at the head of the column, flanked by the Armenian and the American colors. Can even this war offer a more inspiring example of patriotism and self-sacrifice? FRANCIS ROGERS.

A French Port, Oct. 28, 1917.

Pay for Prisoners.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A certain news item in your Sunday issue will doubtless be extremely interesting to persons who stint themselves to buy Liberty bonds and to soldiers' wives and dependents who are at present subsisting on a separation allowance of nothing a month. I refer to the amazing announcement that German military prisoners of war are receiving the pay of their rank in the United States Army and Navy.

In other words, a Hun private, when captured by the United States, has his German pay of $3 or $4 a month increased to $30. Half of it is not held back as is the case with our own boys; prisoners are not asked to buy Liberty bonds; they are, I believe, not even put to work. The article does not state that if a Hun prisoner is held abroad he will receive 20 per cent. additional pay, but perhaps this was an oversight. No wonder a prisoner of war wrote that he expected to save enough to set himself up in business after the war!

Captured German officers, of course, come higher. The sight of a fat Hun Major loafing in a prison camp on a stingy allowance of $500 a month will doubtless be inspiring to an American father who can't afford the movies any longer and wonders if his shoes will stand half-soling again.

At this ridiculous rate, when we capture a hundred thousand Huns, we shall have the pleasure of giving them, for spending money alone, more than three million dollars a month. And in the meanwhile our American boys in German prison camps will be receiving whatever their friends send them—if they are lucky.

If we capture enough Huns, Germany will not hold out for a war indemnity—she'll get it through her prisoners!

JOHN HOLDEN.

New York, Nov. 10, 1917.

The Allies on the Marne.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I observe a movement on foot to present a statue to France to commemorate the saving of civilisation at the Marne.

The British fleet, we have been repeatedly informed, is the bulwark of the allied cause, and we know that in the hands of this fleet rests the cause of civilization. But, granted that the Marne represents the greatest check to the Germans on land, and with all credit to gallant France, may I ask if we have so quickly forgotten the men who made the Marne possible—the gallant Belgians and that wonderful little British army whose graves lie along the roadside from Mons to Paris, and who held part of the line at the Marne? Any statue to commemorate the Marne should give full credit to Britain and Belgium. H. M. T.

New York, Nov. 12, 1917.

Tobacco Fails to Reach Camp.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Last July my nephew enlisted in our army, arriving in France in August. Every week since that time I have sent him a pound box of tobacco, taking these packages myself to the Post Office. I was advised by this department that they would not insure the parcels, as same had to be mailed at the sender's risk. I have just received a letter from my nephew dated Oct. 15, in which he asks me to send him some tobacco, as he had not received any that had been sent to him. He further states that there is not a grain of tobacco in their camp, and spoke about the tobacco fund which he says he understands is in existence here, but unfortunately none of which has reached their camp.

It seems to me that this loss of tobacco by our Post Office is a matter worthy of thorough investigation. W. M. SPEAR.

New York, Nov. 5, 1917.

CONVERSION.

In a time of weakness, hesitant and chill,
Doubtful of my purpose, fortitude, and will,
Cravenly I pleaded that the struggle cease,
That thy lips, my country, faltering, cry "Peace!"

Ever through my senses battle-cries would roll,
Liquid flame and gas-clouds seared my quaking soul;
And for reddened rivers more I could not see,
Nor beyond the crosses find what beckoned thee.

Why should sons of mothers, writhing, fall and bleed,
Immolated thousands to a few men's greed?
Why a nation's manhood, in superb, high youth,
Rot like so much carrion in the mire, forsooth?

* * * *

Such the rebel questions, sharp on heart and lip,
Such the fears and protests, holding me in grip,
Till another's first-born, yearning to her breast,
Read in eyes unflinching all his own expressed.

Then I caught the vision in their mutual gaze,
And my little limits saw in swift amaze—
Saw beyond the present, with its pain and loss,
Calvary of nations and th' Eternal Cross.

Then within its shadow, as it o'er me stole,
Grew a wondrous calmness in my tortured soul,
As the revelation vouchsafed me at length
Showed me every trial measured to man's strength.

Every mangled body, for her very own,
Liberty shall cherish as a temple-stone;
And each mother's anguish, sanctified in prayer,
Shall for future service some new soul prepare.

Be the anguished nations' catechism long,
From it Freedom's chorus shall arise more strong;
And from martyred fallen's sacrificial blood
Flow Regeneration's fertilizing flood.

Though from weed and nettle, upas tree and thorn,
Grievous wreaths of trial on man's brow be worn;
He shall through the desert, bramble, bog, and stone,
O'er the Brute's crushed satraps struggle to his own!

HERMAN MONTAGU DONNER.

THE ANSWER TO THE PEACE SUFFRAGISTS.

A Woman Who Has Seen the Germans at War Tells What Their Peace Would Mean.

By MRS. ST. CLAIR STOBART.

Mrs. St. Clair Stobart is the daughter of Sir Samuel Boulton. She has been active as a suffragist in England and was in 1913 a candidate for membership in the London County Council. She commanded a hospital detachment with the Bulgarian Army in Thrace in the Balkan war, 1912-13; with the rank of Major commanded the First Serbian English Field Hospital in the present war, being known throughout Serbia as "the Lady of the Black Horse," and while engaged in hospital work in Belgium in August, 1914, was captured by Germans and condemned to death as a spy. She has been a frequent contributor to periodicals and won for three successive years the Cornish Championship Cup for tennis.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of yesterday's date it is reported that 300 suffrage women loudly "cheered a plan to force laying down of arms." This shows, on the part of those women, either ignorance or brutality. For if they knew one-tenth part of the sufferings which are being endured by those who have already been forced to lay down arms, and if they had one ounce of sympathy in their hearts, they would die of shame at having given voice to such monstrous inhumanity.

For peace at this moment would mean a German peace; German peace means German world-dominance, and this means subjugation, by force of arms, of all non-German people; it means militarism, barbarism, slavery, not only in Europe, but also on this continent. For as soon as Europe is conquered America's turn would follow, in accordance with German plans. "Germany's soul," said Treitschke, "is God's soul; it shall and will rule over all mankind."

My eyes were opened to this truth in August, 1914. I was engaged in hospital work in Belgium, when I was arrested by the Germans as a spy and condemned to be shot within twenty-four hours. When I suggested to the commandant of one of the towns through which I was dragged as prisoner that he should at least look at my papers and see that what I had told him was right, and that I had been engaged in hospital work when his army came a little prematurely into Brussels, he replied: "Right! You are English, and, whether you are right or wrong, this is a war of annihilation." Annihilation, as I understood, of everything that was not German.

I am an ardent suffragist in the old country, but I have, since 1907, contended that before agitating for a share of political responsibility women should prove that they are capable of taking a share in national defense. With this object, the Women's Convoy Corps—the pioneer corps of women's war work—was organized in 1908, to learn all work for sick and wounded, between field hospital and base. And during the first Balkan war in 1912-13 we went to Kirk Kilisee, in Bulgaria, and there established the first war hospital unit to be composed of women only. "Look after national defense and the vote will look after itself" was our motto.

And if national defense should take precedence of politics, how much above politics should we not place defense of the human right of all mankind to freedom?

In Belgium, in France, and in Serbia I have seen the result of German rule in conquered lands, and I know that it means literally hell on earth. In Serbia, with rank of Major in the Serbian Army, I commanded a flying field hospital column throughout the three months of the Serbian retreat, and in the final flight over the mountains of Montenegro and Albania saw the dead and dying bodies of thousands whose lives will have been sacrificed in vain if the freedom of their country is not won. Out of a population of four millions, less than two million are now living, and they account those happiest who are dead. All the children under two years old have perished. Out of one little band of 36,000 Serbian boys who tried to reach the coast during the retreat, 24,000 left their bones upon the mountains. The atrocities committed during the first invasion of Serbia beat the German records in Belgium. Civilians were massacred, villages destroyed, women and children were driven into buildings, wounded that they should not escape, and the buildings set ablaze. In another case 100 people were pinioned, surrounded by wire coil, and placed at the edge of a deep pit; they were then fired upon, and fell, pêle mêle, into the pit, which was immediately filled up with earth, burying 50 per cent. of them alive. Meanwhile, another party, composed chiefly of women and children, were dragged up to witness the execution, and at the finish were made to throw up their arms and shout "Long live the Emperor Francis Joseph!"

Do the 300 women who are clamoring for peace realize that already Austria, Russia, Turkey, Bulgaria, Poland, Rumania, Serbia, Greece, Belgium, a large part of France, part of Italy, are already either directly or indirectly subjugated by Germany, and that if the rest of the civilized world is to be saved, every man and woman who is worthy of a place in civilization must devote every ounce of energy to the task? Is it not petty, pitiable, inconceivable, that at this crisis of human history there can exist women who seem chiefly concerned with personal politics? They are indeed like Nero, fiddling while Rome is perhaps literally burning.

And if Germany wins this war, where then would woman suffrage stand? That is not made in Germany. What place would woman have in the German militarist world? Woman would be only the producer of human food for cannon. "History," says Treitschke, "wears thoroughly masculine features; it is not for sentimental natures or for woman."

War is to me as much an abomination as to those 300 women. Before the outbreak of this war I was a member of peace societies, and on the evening when war was declared in our English House of Commons I was speaking at a meeting which had been convened by Mrs. Fawcett and other women, in the hope that peace might be maintained. This was before we knew that the honor of Belgium, of France, of Britain, of the civilized world was at stake. But I know now from personal experience of the enemy whom in old days I had admired, and from a study of German literature of the last forty years, that German victory and German peace would mean the enslavement of the world. And most earnestly I would ask those 300 women who have just won their own freedom to realize that in voting for peace while Europe is in German hands they are using their own enfranchisement to further the disfranchisement of all mankind.

MRS. ST. CLAIR STOBART.

New York, Nov. 13, 1917.

RUSSIAN OPERA FOR GERMAN

An Exchange to Benefit an Ally and Ourselves.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Metropolitan Opera House has promised that we shall not have our blood curdled by listening to the German language this Winter, but does that mean we are to have, in tentatively administered doses, the operas of Wagner sung in English? Are we to be treated to that stale platitude (and unintelligent lie) of art knowing no nationality; as, for instance, it knows not sex nor color nor time nor space? O Art, how many lies have been perpetrated in thy name!

I have no intention of attacking that academic side of the question, however. We are at war and our first duty is neither to art nor to our secret inclinations (I am frank to admit that I adore Wagner, and that it would be a real deprivation not to hear Fremstad;) our first duty is to make as few mistakes as possible. It would be a political error to give German opera even in the English language in the Metropolitan Opera House. The Germans who swarm in our midst would perhaps not seize upon the first nor the second performance for a tremendous demonstration, but they would surely make huge capital out of the third, and meanwhile they would let it be known in Germany that her faithful subjects in New York were so powerful that they could force the directorate of the Metropolitan to render German opera in the face of the protesting but weaker section of the public. It is not always that we are able to head off their propaganda, but when it is as easy to foresee as in this case it seems to me that we would be both silly and culpable to give them the coveted opportunity.

Moreover, it looks as if this were the hour prearranged by fate to produce the great operas of Russia and establish them firmly before the war is over, and we are falling on the neck of our enemy in an orgy of relief; the while he, quite unmoved, proceeds methodically to regain all that his barbarous stupidity has lost.

Of course New York will not tolerate an entire season of Verdi and Massenet and Puccini and Mascagni. Wagner has accustomed them to the big dramatic emotions, and as music is the solace of the gods for all the ills of life, it is quite right that the patrons of grand opera from orchestra to gallery should be granted the vicarious emotions they crave, if it can be done without placing another lever in the hands of the enemy.

Now, as all know who have heard the great Russian operas, both classic and modern, they are far more dramatic, stirring, rousing, make a deeper and more insidious appeal to the primitive and barbaric in man, than anything Wagner ever wrote. And for sheer beauty they are unsurpassed. They make the music of the Germans cloyingly sweet and monotonous by contrast—that camouflage sweetness and God-like solemnity that concealed the mediaeval soul of a pseudo-modern race. Russian music is frankly wild, as becomes a country that is full of genius but has not yet found itself.

We are all angry with Russia today, just as we are always even more angry with fools than with knaves. But while political Russia is merely borning—only time and much experience pounds any sort of political sense into people—the artistic genius of Russia, like genius anywhere, has flamed upward, regardless of time or place or circumstance. I have never had any great admiration for the much vaunted Russian novelists, and think that their vogue in this country was largely due to intellectual snobbishness—the bane of all the arts in this United States of America—but its wearisome defects and naïveté are the result of too much time and the obvious fact that the word elimination does not exist in the Russian language. These men had intellect, sometimes on the grand scale, and they plodded along and muddled out something that they called fiction. But they were like the pioneers of a new land who felled great trees or pried stones out of the soil, and made rough, strong, ugly houses that their sophisticated descendants would not live in today. The Russian inheritors of those clumsy foundations will beyond a doubt be the greatest literary geniuses in the history of the world. But their time is not yet.

In music, however, they have arrived. We never hear of literary geniuses who improvise masterpieces at the age of 7 or even write brilliantly about nothing out of nowhere; but musical history is full of instances of small piano or violin geniuses setting their community agog.

Music is a gift so apart and so mysterious as almost to savor of the occult. It is as if it were the soul of a people determined to express itself without reference to any of the limitations imposed upon the other arts. It finds its conduits in the most unexpected places and it never misrepresents, to the sympathetic ear, the peculiar individuality of the ego that gave it birth. We know every country that has produced a music the better for the insidious response of our instincts; and for that reason alone no one with any artistic sincerity maintains that music is universal. It is more national than language or complexion.

Therefore have we, aside from our desire to enjoy in our classic opera house the best the world has to offer, the intelligent wish to understand better the nation now undergoing the terrible pangs of political birth. No doubt she will have revolution and counter-revolution, until a really strong man (Nicolai Nicolaievitch is my choice!) takes her in hand; but meanwhile we have the opportunity to study and perhaps understand this country of all possibilities by her music. In a sense it is a duty. The United States of America will emerge from this war with a power and a position in the world to which she never, in her provincial contentment, aspired. It may be that she will be the dominant power, and that it will be her hand that will guide the struggling republics of Germany and Russia. Well, we know Germany. Let us import the classic operas of Rimsky-Korsakoff and Moussorgsky and the modern masterpieces of Igor Stravinsky, and absorb Russia. It is not often that the nerves are thrilled, the passionate desire for drama satisfied, the intellect enlightened, and a stern duty accomplished at the same time. This is our unique opportunity; and Russia would be as fortunate in having the most critical and appreciative audience in the Americas to receive the interpretation.

Moreover, we would have our first opportunity to see Russian ballet of the highest class, with the operas of Stravinsky. London and Paris have had this privilege, as well as of hearing these marvelous operas, but so far as regards Russia we have been the suburb of Europe, content with one or two of the lighter operas and a third-rate ballet.

New York has always been intensely conservative musically. It took years to wean her from Faust. But these are not conservative times. We are all stimulated to a pitch above the normal, and want not only something new, but something great.

GERTRUDE ATHERTON.

New York, Nov. 13, 1917.

WOMEN ADD $500,000 TO Y. M. C. A. FUND

Whole Amount Contributed at One Meeting at Bankers' Club Here.

NATION-WIDE DRIVE BEGINS

Every Large City in the Country Gives Pledge to Aid in Raising $35,000,000 for War Uses.

Donations aggregating $500,000 were made to the Y. M. C. A. $35,000,000 war fund by a group of wealthy women in this city yesterday. The largest single gift was that of Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James, Chairman of the Woman's Committee of the National War Work Council, who contributed $100,000. Mrs. E. H. Harriman pledged $10,000 a month as long as the war lasts. The contributions were announced by Mrs. James at a luncheon in the Bankers' Club at 120 Broadway.

The other gifts that went to make up the total of a half million dollars were as follows: Mrs. William Church Osborn and Mrs. F. F. Thompson each $50,000, Dr. and Mrs. Walter B. James and Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss together $100,000, Mrs. Van Santvoord Merle Smith and Mrs. William Evarts Benjamin $20,000, and Mrs. James K. Talcott $17,500. Pledges of $10,000 each were received from Mrs. William Douglass Sloane, Mrs. John B. Drexel, Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. Percy Stewart, and Mrs. Felix Warburg.

The committee reported great activity on the part of the woman Y. M. C. A. workers throughout the country. Meetings have already been held in fifteen large cities of the United States and will be continued in at least twenty cities during the war.

The first official returns in the nation-wide drive for $35,000,000 received at the National War Work Council last night revealed that every large city in the United States was hard at work in an organized effort to build up the desired fund. Chicago has already pledged $1,000,000, Cleveland is running a close second with $719,000, St. Louis follows with $337,000, and Cincinnati is next with $197,000. Buffalo has pledged more than $100,000.

The reports of the sectional campaigns divided along the lines of the military departments, exclusive of New York City's contributions, showed that the Central Division, with headquarters at Chicago, was in the lead with a total of $1,862,401, the Northeastern section, with headquarters at Boston, followed with $1,117,600; the Southwestern section, with headquarters at Dallas, Texas, came next with $231,215, and the Southern section, with headquarters at Atlanta, was next in line with $124,932.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, in a letter received yesterday by Dr. John R. Mott, Chairman of the National War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A., commended the work of the Y. M. C. A. in the following terms: "I most heartily wish you all success in your desire to get the amount of money indispensable if the Y. M. C. A. is to do the work which it alone can do for the soldiers, and which it is vitally necessary to have done. I can speak from personal knowledge of this work. At the present time my daughter-in-law, Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., is with the Y. M. C. A. in Paris. I have myself seen, and benefited from, the canteens, the centre of healthful enjoyment and rest, provided by the Y. M. C. A. for troops in the field. I know personally of its admirable work among railway men, which is in many respects closely akin to that which must be done among soldiers.

"At this moment the work you are doing for our armies in France is of the utmost value to them; nothing else could take its place. Any failure to back it up would be a veritable calamity to the army. I trust that the American people, whose sons, brothers, kinsfolk, and fellow-countrymen are at the front, will think of their needs and will aid them by responding to your appeal with the heartiest generosity."

A letter received from Major Gen. J. F. Bell also praised the movement to extend the Y. M. C. A. activities to the soldiers and sailors of the United States and her allies.

"The testimony of my officers," wrote General Bell, "indicates that the Y. M. C. A. is making a splendid contribution to the creation and maintenance of the morale among our men. The activities of the Y. M. C. A., supplemented by other activities, are largely responsible for their keeping up with and getting used to the new conditions under which they live."

The Board of Directors of the American Sugar Refining Company yesterday voted $50,000 to the Young Men's Christian Association War Fund, to be subscribed through the various cities where the refineries of the company are located.

CABOT WARD RESIGNS.

Park Commissioner, Now in France, Will Continue War Work.

Park Commissioner Cabot Ward cabled his resignation to Mayor Mitchel yesterday. He has been in Europe on a leave of absence as a member of a military commission authorized by the War Department to study anti-aircraft methods in France and England, with a view to making recommendations for defenses against air raids on the Atlantic Coast of the United States.

It was his intention to return to his duties here on Nov. 1, but he has been commissioned a Major on the Officers' Reserve Corps and assigned to the aviation branch of the service. Major Ward served in Porto Rico under President Roosevelt, first as Auditor General, then as Secretary of State, and finally as Governor of the island.

Upon receiving the resignation, Mayor Mitchel swore in as Commissioner Robert F. Volentine, who has been acting Commissioner in the absence of Commissioner Ward.

SCOTT NEARING FINED $50.

Anti-War Crusader Pleads Guilty of Disorderly Conduct.

DULUTH, Minn., Nov. 13.—Scott Nearing, formerly assistant professor of political economy at the University of Pennsylvania, who was arrested last night while making an anti-war speech here, was assessed $50 in the Police Court today, pleaded guilty to a charge of disorderly conduct, and was fined $50. Four others arrested with him were held on the charge of vagrancy.

Nearing, who now terms himself "President and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the People's Council of America," was arrested while making an impassioned speech in Woodmen's Hall. He had reached a point where, police say, he demanded "immediate peace," when a policeman, one of fifty who had quietly entered the hall, laid a hand on his shoulder.

Some excitement followed, the crowd hooting the police. Nearing and four companions were bundled into a patrol wagon and hurried to the City Hall. Search of the prisoners revealed socialistic literature and cards showing that they had paid dues in an organization for the suppression of the war. According to the police, Nearing also had a card showing payments on a special "anti-militarism assessment."

War Lecture by Norman Angell.

Norman Angell, the author and publicist, will deliver a lecture at the Neighborhood Playhouse, 466 Grand Street, on Friday morning at 11:30 o'clock on "Success in Our War Aims," it was announced yesterday by the Henry Street Settlement. The lecture is one in a course in training for social service conducted for the settlement under the direction of Rita Wallach Morgenthau at the Playhouse. The demand for such training, according to the announcement, prompted the settlement to provide the course, which consists of games and manual work in addition to the lectures. Classes open every Friday morning at 9:30 o'clock and will be held each week until Feb. 15, 1918. Tickets for the course are $10 and for single lectures 50 cents.

ELECT DR. M'GIFFERT UNION SEMINARY HEAD

Theologian Who Succeeds Dr. Brown Was Long a Member of the Faculty.

The Rev. Dr. Arthur Cushman McGiffert was elected President of Union Theological Seminary yesterday at a meeting of the Board of Directors, succeeding Dr. Francis Brown, who died on Oct. 15, 1916. Dr. McGiffert was Washburn Professor of Church History at the Seminary, and is considered one of the broadest of modern Biblical scholars. He is widely known as a theologian and the author of many works of a religious nature.

Dr. McGiffert was born at Sauquoit, N. Y., March 4, 1861, the son of the Rev. Joseph Nelson McGiffert and Harriet Whiting McGiffert. He was graduated from Western Reserve University in 1882 and the Union Theological Seminary in 1885. He then studied at the University of Berlin, the University of Marburg, and in France and Italy. He was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry in 1888, becoming an instructor, and later Professor of Church History in Lane Theological Seminary, Cincinnati, Ohio, until 1893, when he became a member of the Faculty of Union Theological Seminary.

He is the author of the following works: "Dialogue Between a Christian and a Jew," "A History of Christianity in the Apostolic Age," "The Apostles' Creed," "The Christian Point of View," "Protestant Thought Before Kant," "Martin Luther, the Man and His Work," and "The Rise of Modern Religious Ideas."

GIVES SEA FILM SECRETS.

Plaintiff in Suit Tells How Octopus Was Made for Movies.

J. Ernest Williamson had just begun testifying before Judge Manton in the Federal District Court yesterday in his suit against the Universal Film Manufacturing Company for $4,750 alleged to be due for services in connection with taking pictures of sea monsters to illustrate the film play of Jules Verne's novel of "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea" when the case was adjourned until tomorrow.

Williamson has an apparatus called a submarine tube, with which he says he can take pictures of moving creatures at a depth of more than fifty feet. The plaintiff testified that the pictures were taken in the waters of the Bahamas in March, 1915, and Siegfried F. Hartman, his counsel, explained that the submarine of Captain Nemo, the hero of the novel, was only a shell and was supported on the surface by pontoons. One of the scenes in the picture is a fight between an octopus and a diver. But as the octopus is rare except in the Mediterranean a substitute had to be achieved.

This was accomplished by a system of rubber hose, it was said, to represent the eight tentacles, and of sheet rubber was made the small, round body with its gleaming eyes. He also told some details of his picture-taking device, of the big lens set in the chamber where the men go, and of how the tube is sometimes fastened to the bottom of a barge. He has taken good pictures of living fish at a distance of 200 feet, he said.

Mr. Hartman in opening the trial dilated upon the arts which have made moving pictures so attractive. W. H. Griffin, for the plaintiff, explained that the contract his client had with the defendant called for payment at the rate of $150 a week from June to December and not for only eight weeks, as the defendant alleged.

WM. F. SCHNEIDER TO WED.

County Clerk to Harry Miss Louise B. Burkhardt Today.

William F. Schneider, County Clerk of New York County for the last eight years, and recently re-elected, and Miss Louise B. Burkhardt obtained a marriage license yesterday in Yonkers. The ceremony will take place there today noon, and will be attended by a number of intimate friends of the couple. Mr. Schneider gave his age as 54 years old, while Miss Burkhardt is 24. She lives with her parents at 36 Cliff Avenue, Yonkers.

County Clerk Schneider, who is a widower, has known Miss Burkhardt since she was 5 years old, and during that time she has been a close friend of his family. She has studied law. A. Louise B. Burkhardt was the secretary of David A. Sullivan, wrecker of the Union Bank of Brooklyn, but Mr. Schneider's fiancée says she is not that person.

Mr. Schneider's first wife was a daughter of the late Joseph Bellesheim of Mount Vernon. He was founder of the City Democracy, and was largely instrumental in organizing the Democratic Fusion Committee which brought about the nomination of Judge John F. Hylan for Mayor, and of which he was Chairman.

MRS. W. C. ALLISON TO WED.

Widow Is Betrothed to Charles Stockton Thorne.

Mrs. William C. Allison of Rosemont, Penn., and Bar Harbor, Me., has announced her engagement to Charles Stockton Thorne of 471 Park Avenue, this city.

Mrs. Allison is the widow of William C. Allison, grandson of the founder of the Allison Car Works, who died in January, 1911. Her eldest son, Ronald Allison, is an aviator in the British Royal Flying Corps. She was formerly Miss Irene Tyson Condon, and on her grandmother's side is a descendant of General John Barbour, who founded Medfield, Mass.

Mr. Thorne is the son of the late Rev. William H. Thorne and Mrs. Thorne, and was married to Miss Katharine Parker in December, 1895. They were divorced two years ago.

He is Vice President of the Pocahontas Fuel Company, one of the principal suppliers of fuel coal to the American Navy and exporters to Italy. His clubs are the New York Yacht, Automobile, Recess, Sleepy Hollow, Ardsley, and Knollwood Golf. He is also a member of the Shenandoah Club of Virginia and of the Union League Club of Philadelphia, in which city he was born in 1867.

No date has been set for the wedding.

ROBT. M. GALLAWAY, BANKER, DIES AT 80

President of the Merchants' National for 25 Years Was a Native New Yorker.

ONCE HEAD OF IRON WORKS

Associate of Late Jay Gould in Elevated Railway and a Director in Many Big Corporations.

Robert Macy Gallaway, one of the oldest bankers in this city, who retired this year after twenty-five years as President of the Merchants' National Bank, died yesterday at his home, 68 East Fifty-fifth Street, in his eighty-first year. Mr. Gallaway resigned the Presidency of the Merchants' National in last January, when a syndicate succeeded in gaining control of the company, but he was immediately elected a Director of the Hanover National Bank.

Mr. Gallaway was born in this city, Aug. 4, 1837, and received his early education at Phillips Andover Academy. He was graduated from Yale with the class of 1858, entering the employ of his father, a Scotchman, who kept a store in this city. Later he was with the Atlantic Dock Iron Works, of which he was elected President. Many large gas-making plants in this country were built by the Atlantic Dock Iron Works Company.

Mr. Gallaway lived in France for several years, returning to this country at the request of J. P. Morgan to enter the railroad field. He took an active interest in the affairs of the Northern Pacific Railroad and President Arthur appointed him a Commissioner to look into the road's land grants.

Later Mr. Gallaway became associated with the late Jay Gould as Vice President of the Manhattan Elevated Railway, and was the executive officer of the company until Mr. Gould's death in 1891. In that year he was elected a Director of the Merchants' National, becoming President of the bank a year later, upon the death of Jacob D. Vermilye.

Mr. Gallaway was a Trustee of the Bowery Savings Bank, President and Director of the New York Gas Light Company, a Director of the Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railroad, the Manhattan Railway Company, the Southern Railway, the Wabash, the St. Louis & Southwestern, the Texas & Pacific Railroad. He was a member of the New York Board of Management of the Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, England; Treasurer of the Home for Incurables, and Vice President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

Ella Wesner Lies in Man's Garb.

Complying with her request expressed several months before her death, members of the Actors' Fund yesterday caused the body of Ella Wesner, one of the first women to win recognition on the stage as a male impersonator, to lie in state in the Campbell Funeral Church, Broadway and Sixty-sixth Street, dressed as a man. It was said that throughout her life Miss Wesner had preferred man's apparel. She was 76 years old when she died on Sunday. Her first and only act, which she played in vaudeville throughout the country, was a male impersonation.

Mrs. Elizabeth Garrett White.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 13.—Mrs. Elisabeth Garrett White, widow of Dr. Edward H. White, daughter of the founder of the banking house of Robert Garrett & Sons, and sister of John W. Garrett, for many years President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, died today at the home of her great-nephew, Robert Garrett, 12 East Mount Vernon Place.

Mrs. White was 90 years old. In 1892 she was married to Dr. Edward H. White, for years a practicing physician in Baltimore. Her father, Robert Garrett, was one of the influential bankers of his time. John W. Garrett, brother of Mrs. White, took hold of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad in 1858, his election as President following almost immediately upon his admission to the Board of Directors. He died in 1884, having been President twenty-six years.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. ELLEN R. SILSBE, a lifelong resident of Patchogue, died at Bay Shore on Sunday at the age of 72 years. She is survived by two daughters and four sons.

PATRICK J. MARRIN, 71 years old, in the employ of Abeel Brothers, iron and steel merchants, died on Monday at his home, 241 Adelphi Street, Brooklyn.

SVEN P. NELSON, in the transportation business, died in the Cadwallader Hospital, Brooklyn, on Sunday, in his seventy-second year. He lived at 1,314 Cortelyou Road, Flatbush.

SAMUEL DARBEE, who was Vice-President of the old Farragut Fire Insurance Company, died at his home, 1,881 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, on Sunday. He was 75 years old.

ELLISON WARREN BUSH, for many years in the employ of the Charles Scribner's Sons publishing house, died on Monday at his home, 79 Cornelia Street, Brooklyn. He was a son of Edward Bush, the oldest school principal of Brooklyn.

Mrs. ANTONIE L. HERFORT, wife of Phillip A. Herfort, a musician, died on Monday at her home, 648 East Nineteenth Street, Flatbush. She was 66 years old and was born in Brunswick, Germany.

WILLIAM A. EARL, for fifty years sexton of the Episcopal Church of the Incarnation, Brooklyn, was found dead in the parish house on Monday. Death was due to apoplexy. Mr. Earl was 75 years old and was one of the oldest undertakers in Brooklyn.

Miss ANNIE KIMBERLY, a member of an old Brooklyn family and one of the oldest members of St. Ann's P. E. Church, died in her eighty-ninth year on Monday in the Mansion House, Brooklyn. Miss Kimberly was born in Brooklyn and was the daughter of the late David Kimberly, one of the oldest wholesale grocers in this city.

JAMES MAHER, for many years in the employ of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company and the recipient of a gold medal for faithful service, dropped dead on Monday from heart disease. The funeral will be held from the home of his sister-in-law, 430 Tenth Street, Brooklyn, tomorrow.

Mrs. MARTHA ALLWOOD, 81 years old, wife of James Allwood, formerly for many years with the Central National Bank of New York, died on Sunday at her home, 846 Quincy Street, Brooklyn. She was born in England.

DENNIS J. KLEBAUR, a letter carrier in the Greenpoint section for the last twenty-seven years, died at his home, 183 Newell Street, Brooklyn, on Sunday, aged 52 years.

Miss FLORENCE ELIZABETH FORBUSH for thirty-one years a teacher in the Brooklyn public schools, died from heart disease on Sunday at her home, 636 East Twelfth Street, Flatbush, aged 50 years. She was a daughter of the late Andrew A. Forbush, a Brooklyn builder.

Mrs. ANNIE COX McGOVERN, widow of Thomas McGovern, a manufacturer of undertakers' furnishings, died on Monday at her home, 173 South Ninth Street, Brooklyn.

EUGENE B. NEWHALL, 75 years old, formerly for many years in the hotel business at Far Rockaway, died at Tarrytown, N. Y., on Sunday, from heart disease. Mr. Newhall had been a Mason for forty years and belonged to Lafayette Lodge, E. and A. M., Ivanhoe Commandery, and Mecca Temple. Miss LIDA A. DORENUS, Superintendent of Schools for Neptune Township, N. J., died at Asbury Park yesterday. She was almost 60 years old.

Lieutenant ERNEST I. GENTIS, 35th Engineers U. S. A., died at Camp Grant Hospital, Rockford, Ill., yesterday from pneumonia. His home was in Newport News, Va.

Captain ALDEN C. CHANEY, who retired four years ago, died at his home in Medford, Mass., yesterday. He was 73 years old.

THOMAS MURPHY, who was active in Democratic politics in Long Island City, died there on Monday.

JOHN E. MERRIAM, Mount Vernon Socialist candidate for Mayor in the recent election, died suddenly yesterday in Mt. Vernon. Mr. Merriam was 60 years old.

Former Freeholder CHARLES T. CLARKE of Hillside Township, N. J., died suddenly at his home in that place on Monday night. He was 54 years old.

WILLIAM D. KEARFOTT, engineer, author of several technical works and head of the Kearfott Engineering Company, died yesterday at his home, 220 Orange Road, Montclair, N. J., in his fifty-fourth year.

Miss JUDITH L. JENKINS, daughter of Judge J. C. Jenkins, who for ten years was Judge of the First Instance in the Philippines, died at her home, 372 West 141st Street, on Sunday.

KARL J. VOLMER, steward of the Automobile Club of America for the past five years, and formerly steward of the Hotel Martinique, died yesterday at Roosevelt Hospital, from peritonitis, in his forty-ninth year. Mr. Volmer was born in Holland. His home in this city was at 126 Claremont Avenue.

The death at Pau, France, of pneumonia, of HENRY B. PALMER of the Lafayette Escadrille, son of Charles H. Palmer, Vice President of the Genesee Valley Trust Company of Rochester, was announced in a cablegram received yesterday by his father.

STRAY BULLET KILLS BABY AT MOTHER'S SIDE

Policeman Who Fired at Burglar Suspect Near Collapse When He Hears of Tragedy.

Dorothy Ackerman, 2 years old, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Ackerman of 148 Madeline Avenue, Clifton, N. J., was killed instantly yesterday by a stray bullet fired by a policeman a third of a mile away at an escaping burglar suspect. The child stood in Lakeview Avenue. Her mother, near by, did not hear the shot and was bewildered when the child fell dead. She collapsed.

Patrolman Henry Prall, unaware that his bullet had hit the child, returned to the police station with two of the three men he had chased. He needed medical attention when news of the death reached him. He was detained at Police Headquarters. Prall and a constable went to the store of William J. Fox, a grocer, 124 Madeline Avenue, when Fox, who had been robbed recently, reported three suspicious characters in the neighborhood. He arrested two of the three men he found hiding behind a tree and fired five shots at the third, who escaped. A pistol, a blackjack, and some burglar tools were found along the route over which the third man fled.

Michael Ward, 469 Main Street, Paterson, one of the men arrested, hung himself with his necktie in the Clifton jail. He was cut down, not much harmed, but told the police he would yet succeed in killing himself. The other prisoner said he was Alexander Matthews of 115 Lewis Street, Paterson.

Dr. James H. Honan.

Dr. James H. Honan, an international authority on diseases of the heart and the circulatory system, is dead at his home in Augusta, Ga. Dr. Honan was graduated from Rush Medical College, Chicago, and later took a post-graduate course under Professor His in Germany. He practiced medicine in the American colony in Berlin for seventeen years and later continued his work among heart patients at Bad Nauheim. Returning to this country he practiced in his native city and during the Summer months made his home at Shawnee-on-Delaware. Dr. Honan had lectured at Harvard University, Johns Hopkins, and the University of Michigan, and at the time of his death was Professor of Diseases of the Heart and Circulatory System in the University of Georgia.

STRAUSS ON TRADE BOARD.

New York Banker Appointed as the Treasury's Representative.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Albert Strauss of the New York banking house of J. & W. Seligman was appointed personal representative of Secretary McAdoo on the War Trade Board. Mr. Strauss has been actively at work in an advisory capacity under Secretary McAdoo for several weeks without compensation, devoting his whole time to the consideration of questions as to foreign exchange. The War Trade Board, authorized by the Trading with the Enemy act, succeeded the Exports Administrative Board, and has charge of export licenses.

The head of the board, Vance McCormick, and several of its members are new in Europe for the war conference. The board is made up of representatives of the State, Treasury, Justice, Post Office, and Commerce Departments, and the Federal Trade Commission. It acts directly as the representative of the President in enforcing the Trading with the Enemy act.

The appointment of Mr. Strauss completes the personnel of the board. Up to this time the Treasury Department has had no representative upon the board.

13-Cent Tips by Thirteen Club.

Colonel J. F. Hobbs lifted a mirror that lay beside his plate at a banquet table in Meyer's Hotel in Hoboken last night and smashed it across the back of his chair. The fifty-one other diners present at once gave him attention. Colonel Hobbs made a few opening remarks and the diners spilled salt about. They knew it was the 13th of the month and was sorry it wasn't Friday. There were thirteen at each table, and the price of each dinner was $2.13. Moreover, the little band of superstition defiers ate under umbrellas, and at the end of the evening tipped the waiters 13 cents each and went home declaring it was the best dinner ever held by the Thirteen Club.

Condemns German Libraries.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 13.—The State Council of Defense today unanimously adopted a resolution asserting belief that the circulation of German language traveling libraries by the State should be discontinued. There are at present about thirty such libraries, comprising 1,200 books, in Nebraska. The Council of Defense asserted its belief that the use of the German language had served as an instrument in carrying on disloyal propaganda.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

GREENE.—On Sunday, Nov. 11, 1917, to Mr. and Mrs. Harold Chase Greene, Pondfield Road, Bronxville, N. Y., a daughter.

WEIL.—On Nov. 13, 1917, to Mr. and Mrs. Jefie Weil, (nee Wolff,) a son.

Engaged.

HEILBRONER—BAUMANN.—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Baumann of 51 West 89th St. announce the engagement of their daughter, Bessie, to Mr. Leo Heilbroner. At home Sunday, Nov. 18, 3 to 6. No cards.

KAHN—HEIL.—Mr. and Mrs. Elias Heil of 929 West End Av. announce the engagement of their daughter, Rosalie, to Myron D. Kahn.

Married.

HAEHNLEN — YOUMANS. — On Saturday, Nov. 3, 1917, Alice C. Youmans of Lake Pleasant, N. Y., to Edgar W. Haehnlen of Harrisburg, Penn.

HARRIS—ROSENBERG.—On Monday, Nov. 12, 1917, at Sherry's, by the Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise, Gladys B. Rosenberg and Lieutenant Elmer P. Harris.

SULLIVAN—SCHRADER.—On Nov. 4, 1917, Julie Schrader to Sidney Y. Sullivan.

WAYLAND—CLARKSON. — On Saturday, Nov. 10, at St. Agnes's Chapel, by the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, assisted by the Rev. Dr. William W. Bellinger, Helen Provost Clarkson to Elton Scovil Wayland.

Died.

ALLEN.—At Paris, France, Nov. 12, Maria A. Smeckner, widow of Edgar S. Allen.

BERGONZI.—On Nov. 12, 1917, John Dominick Bergonzi, beloved husband of Olivia Bergonzi. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 2,530 Grand Av., near 190th St., on Wednesday, 14th inst., at 2 P. M. Interment at Woodlawn Cemetery.

BRADLEY.—At Nyack, N. Y., Tuesday evening, Nov. 13, 1917, Dr. Simeon Cole Bradley, aged 62 years. Notice of funeral later.

BRINNITZER. — Suddenly, Nov. 12, Mrs. Clara Brinnitzer. Funeral will take place from her late residence, 361 West 129th St., Wednesday, Nov. 14, 10 A. M. Relatives, friends, members of Baron de Hirsch Lodge, F. and A. M., Concordia Chapter, O. E. S.; Beethoven Lodge, 661, F. and A. M.; Fortoba Benevolent Association, and Jupiter Benevolent Society respectfully invited to attend.

GUSTAVO G. BERGER, Brother.
ALFRED BERGER, Nephew.

BUSH.—Ellison W., on Monday, Nov. 12, 1917. Funeral services at his late residence, 79 Cornelia St., Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 14, at 8 o'clock.

CAKEBREAD.—On Nov. 13, 1917, Caroline M. Cakebread, aged 77 years. Funeral services at her late home, 452 Herkimer St., Brooklyn, Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

COOKE.—On Tuesday, Nov. 13, 1917, Walter Ross, beloved husband of Cornelia K. Cooke, (nee Krull,) in his 50th year. Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral services at his late residence, 40 Buckingham Road, Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, Nov. 15, at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

CROTHERS.—On Monday, Nov. 12, 1917, at her late residence, 9 West 107th St., Euphemia, daughter of the late John and Jane Crothers. Funeral service, in Chapel of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, Madison Av. and 73d St., Thursday morning, Nov. 15, at 10 o'clock. Interment, Greenwood Cemetery.

DARBEE.—On Monday, Nov. 12, 1917, Samuel DuPree of 1,381 Pacific St., Brooklyn. Funeral private.

DAVIS.—Wolf, Nov. 13, after a short illness. Funeral Thursday, Nov. 15, 10 A. M., from his late residence, 14 West 119th St. Kindly omit flowers.

DOREN.—At Asbury Park, N. J., Nov. 13, 1917, Miss L. A. Doren. Funeral services Thursday, Nov. 15, in Neptune High School Building, 2 P. M. Dead of heart disease.

FIELD.—Suddenly and peacefully, in the 80th year of her age, at her late residence, 106 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, on Nov. 12, Lydia S. Field, daughter of the late James Cromwell and Phoebe Seaman Haviland and widow of Aaron Field. Funeral at 106 Columbia Heights, Wednesday, Nov. 14, at 2:30 o'clock.

GALLAWAY.—On Tuesday, Nov. 13, at his residence, 68 East 55th St., Robert M. Gallaway, in the 81st year of his age. Funeral services will be held at the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, Madison Av. and 24th St., on Thursday, 15th inst., at 11 A. M. Interment at Woodlawn at the convenience of the family. Kindly omit flowers.

GELLATLY.—At Cleveland, Ohio, on Tuesday, Nov. 13, 1917, John Nimmo Gellatly, husband of Abbie Alden and son of the late William Adam and Anna Burt Gellatly, formerly of Orange, N. J., in his 40th year.

GREENTHAL.—Sidney J. Brethren of Garfield Lodge, 860, F. and A. M., are requested to attend the funeral of our late brother from his late residence, 195 Claremont Av., on Wednesday, Nov. 14, at 10 A. M. A. N. Cardoso, Master; by S. Werner, Secretary.

HANSCHEN.—At Liberty, N. Y., Nov. 10, 1917, after a lingering illness, Gretje Kahrs, widow of Henry Hanschen and mother of Henrietta, Henry, Anna, and George, in the 56th year of her age. Funeral services from her late residence, Liberty, N. Y., Tuesday evening, Nov. 13. Also from the chapel at Lutheran Cemetery, Middle Village, Wednesday, Nov. 14, at 12:30 o'clock. Interment Lutheran Cemetery.

HAVEL.—Allan, beloved husband of Annie Schmid and devoted father of Eva. Funeral Wednesday, 10 A. M., from Mt. Sinai Chapel, 100th St., 8th Av.

HERFORT.—On Monday, Nov. 12, after a prolonged illness, in her 66th year, Antonie, beloved wife of Philip A. Herfort and dear mother of Sophie Steinhoff and Paul and Gunther. Funeral from her late residence, 694 East 19th St., Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y., on Thursday, Nov. 15, 1917, at 11:30 A. M.

HOPKINS.—Suddenly, at her residence, Katonah, N. Y., Nov. 12, 1917, Sara Spencer, wife of Ferdinand T. Hopkins in her 77th year. Funeral services, Presbyterian Church, on Thursday morning, Nov. 15, at 10:30 o'clock. Conveyances will meet train at Katonah, leaving Grand Central Depot at 8:50 A. M.

JOHNSON.—At New Brighton, S. I., Nov. 12, 1917, Sarah M., widow of Arch Deacon George D. Johnson, in her 77th year. Funeral at the residence of her son-in-law, Samuel H. Evins, 112 Stuyvesant Place, New Brighton, Wednesday, Nov. 14, at 11 A. M.

KEARFOTT.—Suddenly, on Tuesday morning, Nov. 13, 1917, William Dunham, son of the late Robert and Anna Dunham Kearfott and beloved husband of Mary J. Kearfott, in his 54th year. Funeral services Thursday morning, Nov. 15, at his late home, 220 Orange Road, Montclair, N. J., at 10:30 o'clock.

Died.

LAHM.—At Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C., on Tuesday, Nov. 13, of pneumonia, Stanley Ferris Lahm, in his 25th year. Interment at Columbus, Ohio.

LEVY.—On Monday, Nov. 12, after a short illness, Jacob, beloved brother of Harris, Abraham D., Isaac, Samuel, Bessie, Rubenstein, Ray Rosenberg, and Mamie Chapman. Funeral services at Sam Rothschild's Chapel, 208 Lenox Av., Wednesday, Nov. 14, at 10 A. M.

LEWIS.—On Tuesday, Nov. 13, Henry Dodge Lewis. Funeral service at his late residence, Annandale-on-the-Hudson, on Thursday, Nov. 15, at 2:30 P. M.

LYON.—At Goshen, Orange County, N. Y., on Nov. 12, Jennie R. Lyon, widow of the late Alfred Hasbrouck Lyon, mother of Mrs. William B. Peck of New York. Funeral services at her late residence on Thursday, Nov. 15, at 2 o'clock.

MAICAS.—Suddenly, at Philadelphia, Penn., on Monday, Nov. 12, 1917, Gustave M. Maicas, oldest son of the late Antonio R. Maicas.

MAILLEFERT. — Arthur E., suddenly, at East Rockaway, L. I. Funeral services will be held at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Maskill, 6 Welling St., Astoria, at 2 P. M., Thursday, Nov. 15, 1917. Interment at St. Michael's Cemetery.

MATHEZ.—At his residence, 5 Little Clove Road, Stapleton, S. I., on Nov. 12, Fritz Henry Mathez, aged 79 years. Funeral service at his late residence, Sunday, Nov. 15, at 2 P. M. Interment Moravian Cemetery.

MOSES.—Mrs. Adolph Moses of Chicago, suddenly, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Moritz Rosenthal, Riverdale-on-Hudson. Funeral will be held in Chicago.

MOYNAHAN.—At his residence, 241 Adelphi St., Brooklyn, on Monday, Nov. 12, Patrick J. Moynahan, husband of Amelia H. Moynahan and son of Ellen Moynahan. Requiem mass at the Church of the Queen of All Saints, Lafayette and Clinton Aves., Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 15, at 9:30 A. M.

ROSENBERG.—Elias, age 46, died on Nov. 13, late residence, 50 East 3d St., N. Y., beloved father of Phillip, Victor and Hyman. Funeral from his late residence, on Nov. 14, at 10 A. M.

RUSSELL.—At her residence, 218 East 188th St., Josephine C. Russell, (nee Heimburger,) beloved wife of the late James C. Russell. Notice of funeral hereafter.

SATTERLEE.—On Monday, Nov. 12, 1917, at his residence, 14A West 73d St., after a lingering illness, Francis Le Roy Satterlee, M. D., son of the late George Crary Satterlee and Mary Le Roy Livingston, in the 71st year of his age. Funeral services will be held on Wednesday, Nov. 14, at Grace Church, corner of Broadway and 10th St., at 9:30 A. M.

SATTERLEE.—Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York. The members of this society are requested to attend the funeral services of their late associate, Francis Le Roy Satterlee, M. D., at Grace Church, corner of Broadway and 10th St., on Wednesday, Nov. 14, at 9:30 A. M.

ROBERT OLIPHANT, President.

SATTERLEE.—Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York, 43 Cedar Street, New York. It is with deep regret that announcement is made to the members of the Society of the death, on Nov. 12th, 1917, in New York, of their late associate, Francis Le Roy Satterlee, No. 289 on the Roll. DE WITT CLINTON FALLS, Governor.

FREDERICK DWIGHT, Secretary.

SATTERLEE.—Saint Nicholas Society of the City of New York, 43 Cedar Street, New York. It is with deep regret that announcement is made of the death of Francis Le Roy Satterlee, a member of the Society, on November 12th, 1917.

WILLIAM DENNISTOUN MURPHY, President.

FREDERIC I. LOCKMAN, Secretary.

SATTERLEE.—The Order of Colonial Lords of Manors in America, New York Branch. With deep regret announcement is made of the death, at his residence in New York, on Monday, Nov. 12, 1917, of Francis Le Roy Satterlee, M. D., late member of this Order.

R. VAN RENSSELAER, Secretary.
J. H. LIVINGSTON, President.

SATTERLEE.—The Zeta Psi Fraternity announces, with deep regret, the death of Francis Le Roy Satterlee, M. D., an ex-President of this fraternity. Members are requested to attend the funeral services at Grace Church, Broadway and 10th St., on Wednesday, Nov. 14, at 9:30 A. M.

ROBERT R. AUSTIN, President.
H. AUSTIN TUTTLE, Secretary.

TOTTEN.—Summit, N. J., on Nov. 13, after a long illness, Emma B., daughter of the late James Dominick and Phoebe Birdsall Totten, in her 70th year. Funeral services at the residence of her sister, Mrs. H. B. Markham, 186 Summit Av., Summit, N. J., on Thursday, Nov. 15, at 4:45 P. M., on arrival of 3:39 train from Hoboken.

VOLMER.—Karel. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th St., (Frank Campbell's,) Thursday, 10 A. M.

WESCHE.—Carl C., in his 80th year, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. C. A. Faust, 896 Greene Av., Brooklyn. Services will be held Thursday evening, Nov. 15, at 8 o'clock. Interment in Lutheran Cemetery, Nov. 16.

WESNER.—Ella. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," B'way, 66th St., Wednesday, 10 o'clock, auspices Actors' Fund.

DOYLE.—George, Nov. 11. Funeral Lexington Av., and 65th St.

DECKER.—George H., 239 East 58th St., Nov. 11. Funeral private.

DEVINS.—Patrick, Nov. 12. Funeral 2,034 Madison Av., today, 9 A. M.

ELLIOTT.—Lydia C., Fort Wadsworth, S. I., Nov. 12. Funeral private.

FLANAGAN.—Patrick, 146 East 97th St., Nov. 12. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

FRECHIN.—Prosper, 50 West 36th St., Nov. 12, aged 54. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

GORDON.—John M., 1,520 St. Nicholas Av., Nov. 11. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

HILDEBRANDT.—Henry, 1,161 Forest Av., Bronx, Nov. 12, aged 35. Funeral private.

JACQUET.—Marie, 397 3d Av., Nov. 12. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

KOOP.—Frances M., 1,763 Topping Av., Bronx, Nov. 11. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

McALCLIFFE.—Florence, 1,594 McGraw Av., Bronx, Nov. 12. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

McFADDEN.—John, Nov. 12. Funeral 368 West 50th St.

MURRAY.—Clara, Nov. 11. Funeral 2,634 Madison Av. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

REDY.—Thomas J., 401 East 80th St., Nov. 12. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

ROBINSON.—Bridget, 1,372 Hoe Av., Bronx, Nov. 12. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

STOFFEL.—William, 14 East 130th St., Nov. 12. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

STOOTHOFF.—Joseph L., 115 Vermilyea Av., Nov. 11.

SULLIVAN.—Stephen, 425 West 18th St., Nov. 11. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

ZIEGLER.—August,

HOOVER ANNOUNCES RULES FOR BAKERS

Food Administrator Prohibits Destruction of Bread, Even When It Becomes Stale.

LIMITS SUGAR AND FATS

100,000,000 Pounds of Each, It Is Estimated, Will Be Saved by New Methods.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Rigid restrictions upon bakers in the effort to avoid wastage in bread and other bakery products were announced today by the Food Administration, to go into effect Dec. 10, when the standardized one-pound loaf becomes an actuality. The Food Administration will not only regulate the size of loaves and rolls, but announces drastic regulations which will prevent overproduction.

One feature of the regulations as announced is the prohibition of a baker from destroying any bakery product, no matter if it has become stale. Another provides against bakers accepting returns of products, or allowing credit for any unsold products.

To conserve ingredients entering into bakers' products, the Food Administrator limits the size of loaves of bread to sixteen or twenty-four ounces baked. Rolls may be baked only in units weighing from one to three ounces.

To save sugar, the Food Administrator decrees that bakers may not use over three pounds of cane or beet product, or three and one half pounds of corn sugar, to every 196 pounds of any flour, meal or mixture. Not more than six pounds of fresh milk, from which the butter fats must be extracted, may be used in the same quantity of mixture, while of shortening, no more than two pounds may be used, containing not more than 15 per cent. of animal fats. If he desires, the baker may use two pounds of vegetable fats as shortening.

The saving in sugar and lard through the Food Administrator's order, it is estimated, will be approximately 100,000,000 pounds each a year.

Text of Order to Bakers.

Here is the order as issued today:

"The licensee, in selling bakery products, shall keep such products moving to the consumer in as direct a line as practicable and without unreasonable delay. Resales within the same trade without reasonable justification, especially if tending to result in a higher market price to the retailer or consumer, will be dealt with as an unfair practice.

"The licensee shall not buy, contract for, sell, store, or otherwise handle or deal in any food commodities for the purpose of unreasonably increasing the price or restricting the supply of such commodities, or of monopolizing, or attempting to monopolize, either locally or generally, any of such commodities.

"The licensee shall not destroy any bakery products and shall not knowingly commit waste or wilfully permit preventable deterioration in connection with the manufacture, distribution, or sale of any bakery products.

"The licensee shall not accept returns of bread or other bakery products, nor make cash payments, nor allow credit, to any retailer for any unsold bread or other unsold bakery products, nor shall the licensee exchange any bread or bakery products for other bread or bakery products which he has sold."

Regulating Size of Loaves.

The following special rules governing licensees manufacturing bread or rolls were made public:

"Rule 1. The licensee shall manufacture bread and offer it for sale only in the following specified weights, or multiples thereof, which shall be net weights, unwrapped, twelve hours after baking: 16-ounce units (not to run over 17 ounces); 24-ounce units (not to run over 25½ ounces).

"Where twin or multiple loaves are baked each unit of the twin or multiple loaf shall conform to the weight requirements of this rule.

"Rule 2. The licensee shall manufacture rolls and offer them for sale only in units weighing from one to three ounces but no rolls shall be manufactured or offered for sale which shall weigh, unwrapped, twelve hours after baking, less than one ounce nor more than three ounces.

"Rule 3. The standard weights herein prescribed shall be determined by averaging the weight of not less than twenty-five loaves of bread of any one unit, or five dozen rolls of any one unit, and such average shall not be less than the minimum nor more than the maximum prescribed by the rules and regulations for such units.

"Rule 4. The licensee in mixing any dough for bread or rolls shall not use the following ingredients in amounts exceeding those specified below, per unit of 196 pounds of any flour, or meal, or any mixture thereof:

Sugar—Not to exceed 3 pounds of can or beet sugar or in lieu thereof 3½ pounds of corn sugar. Where sweetened condensed milk is used, the licensee, in determining the permitted amount of sugar, shall deduct the added sugar content of such condensed milk from the net amount of other sugar of the kinds herein designated.

Milk.—Not to exceed 6 pounds of fresh milk from which the butter fats have been extracted, or the equivalent thereof.

Shortening.—No shortening shall be used except as follows: Not to exceed 2 pounds of "compounds" containing not more than 15 per cent. of animal fats.

In lieu of such "compounds" the licensee may use not to exceed 2 pounds of vegetable fats.

"The licensee in making any bread or rolls shall not add any sugars or fats to the dough during the process of baking, or to the bread or rolls when baked."

Price Basis Without Delivery.

The Food Administrator also made these recommendations to bakers:

"The United States Food Administrator earnestly urges all wholesale bakers to establish as the wholesale prices of their products the prices at which they will offer such products for sale in lots of twenty-five pounds or more, unwrapped, for cash, at the bakery door, the prices so established to be subject to such additional charges as may be fair for wrapping and delivering when such services are performed by the baker. The United States Food Administrator requests that, when such wholesale prices are established, the licensee report this fact and state such prices to the Federal Food Administrator in the State where his bakery is located.

"Inasmuch as some wholesale bakers in certain communities are now retailing bread at their plants direct to the consumer, unwrapped, undelivered, and for cash, at wholesale prices, the United States Food Administrator recommends that this practice be extended wherever bakers find it possible to do so, adding only sufficient extra charge to cover extra expense.

"The United States Food Administrator, believing that frequent deliveries are uneconomical and tend to enhance prices, urges all bakers to reduce deliveries wherever possible to one a day over each route, and to consolidate deliveries or zone their territories in order to reduce the expense of deliveries as far as possible."

BIG PRICES PAID FOR SUGAR.

One Abandoned Lot Sold by Government for Nearly 20 Cents a Pound.

Several lots of raw sugar offered at auction among unclaimed merchandise yesterday at the Appraiser's Annex, 612 Washington Street, were sold for four or five times the value fixed by the Government at the time of appraisement.

One lot of 10,191 pounds went at $1,150, and 1,230 pounds brought $142.50. A third lot of 84 pounds of refined sugar was sold for $15.50. All of the sugar, which had been abandoned by the importers, had been in the custody of the Government for from six months to a year.

Owing to conditions in Italy there was a scramble for 118 quarts of olive oil, appraised at $72. The bids started at $25 for the lot and finally went to $115. Italian buyers made a drive for 140 pounds of Roman cheese, which, appraised at 30c, brought $100. Cotton and jute bags and miscellaneous dry goods and other articles sold at high prices.

The auction will be continued today and will cover several lots of distilled liquors, wines, and tobacco.

SETTLE WINTER MILK PRICE.

Farmers Agree Not to Insist on Further Advance.

After an all-day meeting yesterday of the Directors of the Dairymen's League it was announced that the farmers would not insist upon a raise in the price of milk for December, but would charge on the October basis until the first of the year. This is half a cent below the price the producers are now getting. This action came as a result of the conference in Washington a few days ago between the officers of the league, Arthur Williams, City Food Administrator; Henry Moskowitz, City Commissioner of Markets, and representatives of the dealers' organization. At that meeting the officers of the league practically accepted the Government's request that milk prices be kept at the October mark and promised to lay the matter before the league.

There is a feeling among the farmers, however, that they have yielded too much and the distributers too little. Their contention is that the price they are getting for milk is not too large considering the increased cost of feeds and labor. One member of the league said the consumer would not be the beneficiary, as the manufacturers of condensed milk were paying more for milk than the distributers. He said the result of yesterday's action would be that every farmer within access of a condensed milk receiving station would sell to the manufacturer all of his product he could.

The Food Administrator is to appoint two commissions to investigate the milk business. One will direct its attention to the Chicago market and the other to the New York market. In making this inquiry the commission will go into the interstate traffic in milk, a phase the local authorities have been unable to investigate except through experts. The Food Administration is said to have promised the farmers here that if the investigation showed that the November and December raises were actually necessary so that the producers could make a reasonable profit they would allow them to make the desired raise at another time and in this way, it was expected, they could recover any loss that would be entailed by the present agreement. The action of the Dairymen's League does not mean a drop in prices to the consumers. They are still paying for milk at the October prices, as the dealers agreed with the Food Administrator to absorb any loss rather than raise prices until it was known what action the farmers were going to take.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25340.—In Bankruptcy.—FREDERICK CONHAGEN, Bankrupt.

Frederick Conhagen, individually and as a member of the firm of Kahn & Conhagen, was duly adjudicated bankrupt on November 9th, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City of New York, on November 26, 1917, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 25239.—U. S. DIST. COURT, SO. DIST. N. Y.—In Bankruptcy.—IDA C. ROSA, (formerly IDA C. SEAGREAVES,) Bankrupt.

Creditors of said bankrupt are hereby given notice that on November 9th, 1917, she was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 233 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on November 28th, 1917, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 25,248.—U. S. DIST. COURT, SO. DIST. N. Y.—In Bankruptcy.—WILLIAM H. RUDOLPH, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said bankrupt are hereby given notice that on November 10th, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 233 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on November 28th, 1917, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—MORITZ TOLK, Bankrupt.

Moritz Tolk was duly adjudicated bankrupt on November 10th, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 77 Broadway, City of New York, on November 28th, 1917, at 2 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 25,075.

Notice is given that EDWARD GUCKENHEIMER, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on December 17th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

FOOD HOARDS NOT ON HOOVER'S LISTS

Administrator Williams Says Secret Service Uncovered Supply Not Known Of Before.

STORED IN VACANT LOFTS

Eight Buildings in One Section Reported Full of Non-Perishable Foodstuffs.

The recent report of Chief William J. Flynn of the United States Secret Service to the effect that foodstuffs to the value of about $40,000,000 were being held in storage in New York and vicinity, gave the Government and the public the first information of the existence of nearly all of the food described and did not duplicate to any considerable extent routine reports on stored food, according to a statement issued last night by Arthur Williams, the Federal Food Administrator in New York City. Mr. Williams said that the existence of a great deal of the food discovered by Chief Flynn and his men could not have been known without the aid of the Secret Service.

Thus Mr. Williams's statement is an answer from the Food Administration to the Merchants' Association and others who criticised the suggestion, in many cases amounting to a positive assertion, that Chief Flynn's report related to food stored in the ordinary course of business and accounted for in routine reports to the Food Administration, the Department of Agriculture and other Government bodies. In addition Mr. Williams admitted that evidences of pro-German or profiteering manipulation appeared when investigators sought to learn who owned some of the stored food and why it was held.

The Food Administrator's statement, however, introduced a new element of uncertainty into the situation by asserting that Chief Flynn's report related to food "stored elsewhere as well as here," although the Secret Service report was given out as describing only food stored in the metropolitan district of New York and vicinity. Mr. Williams, who sent his statement to the newspaper offices last night, could not be found later, so the geographical limits in his mind of the territory included in "elsewhere" could not be learned, but one of his assistants in the Food Administration office said that he was under the impression that the Administrator had meant to say that the food reported upon by Chief Flynn was stored all over the country. Chief Flynn could not be reached last night, but it was clear from his report that he referred only to food stored in the metropolitan district of New York.

Government officials yesterday received information to the effect that foodstuffs had been secretly stored in vacant buildings, lofts, and other places not listed as storage warehouses. Eight buildings in one section on the Brooklyn side were reported as full of canned goods, flour, sugar, and other non-perishable foodstuffs. Government agents were said to be investigating these reports and would say nothing about the quantity of food so found to be stored or what suspicions had been aroused.

Mr. Williams's statement was apparently provoked by the criticism voiced in several quarters yesterday when the report spread that Chief Flynn had made his revelations to the Food Administration in Washington ten days or two weeks ago, and that nothing had been done in consequence. The statement began with a reply to the charge that there had been delay on the part of the Food Administration. Mr. Williams said:

"Those making the suggestion that there has been unnecessary delay between receiving the report of stored goods in large quantities and acting upon the report probably do not understand the circumstances. The Secret Service report is simply as to the presence of goods here and elsewhere. That which was recently made public in this city, with a certain degree of sensational effect, relates to goods stored elsewhere as well as here, under different forms of ownership, and which, if not entirely, at least to some considerable extent, had not been previously included in any routine reports upon stored goods.

"Take as one illustration a reported storage of 9,350 cases of milk, afterward found upon examination to amount to 61,000 cases, each case containing forty-eight pound cans. The presence of those goods in the larger quantity had not been reported and could not have been known without the effective aid of the Secret Service. Some question arises as to the identity of the consignee, as well as to the consignor, and there seems to be some confusion also as to the names in which they were held, the original report indicating a name of distinctly German type. It will be apparent that very careful investigation has to be made to determine the facts without doing possible injustice, and even now the investigations are not complete and the situation is not entirely clear as to many lots.

"The second illustration relates to the storage of a very large quantity of sugar, again traced by the Secret Service. The company which, according to the report, owned the sugar denied any responsibility for its ownership. The Secret Service has not been confused by these efforts, and it is hoped has finally located the actual ownership of the sugar and the responsibility for its reported presence in such large quantities.

"Another illustration is the report of large quantities of perishable foods at the terminals in this city. The consignees of these foods were paying demurrage, having in view possibly either their destruction through delay upon the tracks or holding the present high prices or forcing the market still higher. Upon asking the names and addresses of the consignees for the purpose of making them public, all of the cars, representing an aggregate of a half thousand, taking that number from the usual traffic and blocking the terminals, were immediately emptied, and occasion for further action ceased. Such action, however, as was taken may be construed as a very clear warning of the fact that with the effective assistance of the Secret Service of the nation it will become practically impossible to hoard food and to hide the hoarding. In every case before any action can be taken the full history of each case must be known, as it is obvious that goods in storage may be in the normal course of trade and not in any way subject to criticism.

"Some misunderstanding seems to exist as to reporting the presence of food in quantities. Thus yesterday the owner of a large warehouse in Brooklyn called, saying he had never made a report on large quantities of meat, and had not understood one was required. He volunteered to make any report that might be desired by the Food Administration, and expressed a desire to comply fully with any provisions of the law in respect to hoarding with which, however, he seemed entirely unfamiliar."

It was officially admitted yesterday that loans had been made on a great deal of the stored food, but it was added that all information as to the owners of the food and those responsible for its storage would have to come from Washington. The Merchants' Association did not receive yesterday a reply to its telegram to Administrator Hoover requesting further information about Chief Flynn's report and protesting against such sensational revelations.

STUDIES SALTPETER PRICES.

Chile Considers Centralizing of Purchase for Allied Powers.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Nov. 13.—The Chilean Government is looking into a project for the centralization of the purchase of saltpeter for the Entente Governments. It is studying the advisability of this course to take toward the producers of saltpeter.

Regarding the question of saltpeter prices, the Minister of Finance has telegraphed the Chilean Minister at London pointing out that the fixing of a buying price, making speculation impossible, would be favorable to the buyers. He asks the envoy to say to the Governments of the Entente that if an end is to be put to speculation affecting the price of saltpeter an end should also be put to speculation in the price of sacks and fuel substances which are needed at the mines.

While the prices of sacks and combustibles are increasing day by day, he urges, it is impossible to name a set figure at which saltpeter shall be sold.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Decisions:

57—Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Ry. Co., plain., v. J. M. McCollum, admr., &c. Submitted.

42—American Radiator Co., plain., v. J. F. Rogers, administrator, &c. Argument continued for defendant and concluded for plaintiff.

43. J. G. Day, et al., &c., applts., v. the U. S. Argued.

44—The U. S. ex rel W. F. Arant v. F. K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior. Argument commenced for Arant.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for Nov. 14—Nos. 44, 46, 49, 51, 52, 53, 56, 58, 59, and 61.

Southern District.

COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Before Ward, Rogers, and Hough, JJ.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M., in Room 433, Post Office Building.

Eastman Kodak Co. (Nat Park Bk. How to U S ex rel Savitsky, Kessley Co. U S Trust Co. Daley v. Carroll. Cuneti Am Co. Thurlow N E S S Co. Re Taylor. Equit Trust Co. Western Pac Ry. Lehigh Valley RR. Krusczanski. Re Carrity.

DISTRICT COURT—Mason, J.—Court opens in Room 357, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Pincus Co. v. Erskine (L I RR, (2.) Hammersley Mfg Co. (Import & T Nat B.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Howe, J.—Room 312, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn, at 9:45 A. M.

US (Wallum, (no trial) At 10:30 A. M.

US (Stica. Same (Nardillo. Same (De Mato. Same (Brown. Same (Bosworth & Lipman. Same (Lipman. Same (Solomon & Lipman. Same (Canavan and Leyendecker.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Room 312, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn, at 10:30 A. M.

Huntley (Warehouse. In re Pierrepont. Newtown Creek (David B. Dearborn.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—In Room 323, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn, at 10:30 A. M.

Timmins (Tjucs.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—In Room 323, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn, at 10:30 A. M.

O'Connor (Coastwise D redging Co, (on trial.)

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg., at 2 P. M.

Motion calendar:

Rohde and another (Arthur H and her cargo, &c, and building Brick Supply Co.

F. C. Lang Co (Stamarion, her engines, &c Egerton Towing Co (Str New London, &c. Morse D D & Rep Co (SS Henry Tegner, &c.

Schneiderman (Schneiderman. Brody (Belden. N Y Sample Furniture Co (3d St Co. Duncan (Delafield. Goldblatt (Beach. Alexander (Ryan. Feldstein (Columbia Ice Box Co. Taub (Taub. McNeill (McNeill. Hennigsen (Hennigsen. Rieger's Sons (Castellano. Cohen (Cohen. Gibbel (Susskind. Rosenberg (Int Ladies' Garment Work Un. Sedequist (Williston. Rawl (Baker-V Co. Horton (Dutcher. Wetter (Russell. Kobre Assets Corp (Baker. Zerega (Barnard. Friedman (Friedman. Keppler (Keppler. Stern (Harms Co. Shorey (Brewster. Case on.

PART IV.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Not in session.

PART VI.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Not in session.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M.

Clark (Stern. Silver (Seidel. Shaw (Gilbert. Donovan (O'Connor. Muirheid (Reed. Smith & Terry (Harris. Salomon (Tampa Shipbuilding, &c. Co.

Cavaluzzo (J Sonsin Co. Prior (Am Union Line. Cumberland Glass Mfg Co (Krumenacker. Slee (Ennis. Kostrovsky (Thumm. Clear.

PART III.—Bijur, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Inq—Matewetsky (Fischer. Inq—Smith (Santini Bros. Inq—Steele (Hutcheon. Inq—Meshenberg (Imperial Auto, &c, Co. Shepherd (NY Rys. Cormley (Greeley Sq Amuse Co. Glass (C I & Bklyn. RR., (2.) Stepheny (Am Thermos Bottle Co. Asch (same. Shulman (S. Asch Co. Kiernan (Belt Line Ry Paterno (High Ground Dairy Co. Kammin (Goldberg. Sankowitz (Childs Co. Schulsinger (Abels. Kahn (Abeles. Hofman (H S Realty. Silberstaur (Wisconsin Cond Milk Co. Gattesman (5th Av Coach Co. Sohn (Wise. Godnick (Int R T. Altmayer (Rickerson. Beckman (NY Rys. Nachamkin (same. Smith (Medeman. Newman (Bd of Education of CNY. Dennes (Bruner. Gund (Metzger. Wood (Dudley. Jr. Rizzo (Berg. Callahan (Grady. Goldstein (Rosenberg. Lynch (McCord. Barrett (NY & Q C Ry Varese (Doktor. Stone (Messenger. S Newberg (CNY. L Newberg (same. A Bauman (Ostrichs. E Bauman (same. Sabatino (Crimmins Cont Co. L Katz (Elliott. A Katz (same. Delany (NY Edison Co. Kruger (Kruger. Van Praag (NY Central RR. Rosenberg (Warner. Spechiale (Greenwood. Sabatino (3d Av Ry. Kean (Colon. PART XIV.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M. Gallin (Allemania F Ins. Co. Branower & Sons, Inc (Waldes. Freund (London F Nov Hyman (Radt. Laveant (Rofrande. Mischner (Thalheim. Johnston (Kelly. Leifer (Gibbs. Sexauer (Rodgers & H. Voron (Voron & C, Inc Bush, Beach & Gent (Reichard. I R T N E Cont Co. N E Cont Co (CNY. Pachinsky (Cook Linoleum. Seaver (So Surety Co. Benelari (Carpenter. Stiles (Constable. Featherstone (Fowler. McEvoy (Tide Water Oil Co. Lorenzo (Travelers' Ins Palmer (Elnsettler. Same (Scherfels. Same (Buehler. Soraci Con Co (CNY. Helvitz (Balshofer. Rochelle (Lefkowitz. People (Tombray. Perlman (Donohue. People (Adelson. Pandiscio (Sailors Snug Harbor (Cram. Hechinger (Ulacia. Brennan (Edison Portland Cement Co. Newmark (Goldwater. Nat Imp & Trading (Linke. Haggin (Loening. Kasau (Kasan. Burnofsky (Virginia Fire Ins. Same (State Assur Co. Same (Law Union & Rock Ins. Edward Mauer Co (Am Dyewood Co. Wayne Off Tank & Pump (Superfine Co. TRIAL TERM.—Causes assigned from the day calendar to the various parts for trial. See Rule 7, amended Trial Term rules.

PART IV.—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART V.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M. No day calendar.

PART VI.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VII.—Rugro, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VIII.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART IX.—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART X.—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART XI.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XII.—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XIII.—Benton, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XIV.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XV.—Ordway, J.—At 10 A. M. Adjourned to Nov. 19.

PART XVI.—Erlanger, J. At 10 A. M. Auerbach (Man Wreck Co.

PART XVII.—Guy, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVIII.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Court of Appeals.

Re Harris, (transfer tax.) Peo ex rel Olsen (Sheriff of Erie Co. Re Locke. Peo ex rel NY Stk Yards Co (Saxe. Wood (Lucy Lady Duff Gordon. Re Sherman, (transfer tax.) Re Pub Serv Com (NY Cent RR Co. Peo ex rel NY Cent RR (Bd of Tax Com.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Clarke, P. J.; Laughlin, Scott, Dowling, and Smith, JJ.—Enumerated motions at 2 P. M.

Kirk La Shelle Co (Paul Armstrong. Ritzwoller (Laris. Buhl (Cowan. Beers (McNaught. Barnard (Swayne. Lynch (O'Reilly. Prior (N Y Rys. People, &c (Kepner.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Goff, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Re Wait. Re Simmert. Re Richards. Re Knapp. Re Crane. Bartlett (Am Sec Co. Same (Am Fin & Sec. Co. Holmes (Holmes. Shallenberger (Porter. People, &c (Callanan. Spiritualistic Astral Sugar Prod Co. (2.) Welsh (Int R T. Weinstein (Lolbowitz. Welsh (L I RR. Smith (same. Steinberg (Stein. Kanya (Penn RR. Friedman (Friedman. Hasbrouk Flooring Co (United Cork Co. Pessah (Schwartz. Raymond (National Nassau Bank, (2.) Houselle (Voltz. Straus (Parker, Stearns & Sutton. Re Varley (Cornell. Lippman (Greenhaus. Allgaze (Hyman. Re Whitehouse. Silberman (Hemig. Kissen (Kissen. Basiofsky (Basiofsky. 174th St & St Nich Av Co (Maxwell. Crabtree (Crabtree. Emigrant Ind Sav Bk (Lynch. John B Dewanap & Co (Loos & Gompels. Higgins (Applebaum. Wolf (NY Con RR. (2.) Comas (Riverside Con Alberti (Snedeker. Meissner (Wright. Txxpam Star Oil Co (Blair. Harbatkin (Harbatkin. Poppe (NY Con RR. Humiston (Universal Film Mfg Co. Burke (Burke. Met Sav Bank (Belbwaks. McFadden (McCormick People ex rel Jowell. Koenig Co (Prendergast. Posgay (Luce. Nanes (Bemis Bro Bag Alexander (Fleischer. Dow (Portman. Laxer (Keystone Tire & Rubber Co. King (King. Shapiro (Mangin Wet Wash Laundry Co. German Sav Bk (Cozy Home Rty Co. Warren (Fay Rty Co. Meyer (Beal. Re Lombard. Glendemaing (Western Union Tel Co. Bamberger (Beal. Guaranty Trust Co (23 Av RR, (Kunts.) Re Tulp. Re Strauss, (Kohler.) Moskowitz (Moskowitz. Bruckheimer (Bruckheimer. Van-Der Vear (Theile. Re Gregory. Haruta (Albert Pick & Co. 55th St Cafe Co (Noonan. Bart (Poder. Ward (M R Tracy & Co. Germino (Thurmauer.

PART II.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Newburger, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions.

Guggenheim (Guggenheim (2.) Weinstein (Leibowitz. Kottler (Kottler. Gilson (Airy. Rome (Rome. Undefended divorces: Cheshire, Gleason, Depaolo, Oliane, Welland, Jacoby. General calendar: Duer (Arnold. Bernstein (Krohnberg. Goldschmidt (Sachs. Madden (Madden. Arenson (Arenson. Azler (Azler. Stienen (Stienen. Schnier (Lobl. Portman & Co (Yorktown Realty Co. Gans (Schlanger. Bennesch (Bennesch. Dempsey (Mt Sinai Hosp. Pizzutiello (Rairler. Trapani (Trapani. Frank (Donnelly.

Cohen (Cohen. Goldstein (Susskind. Rosenberg (Int Ladies' Garment Work Un. Sedequist (Williston. Rawl (Baker-V Co. Horton (Dutcher. Wetter (Russell. Kobre Assets Corp (Baker. Zerega (Barnard. Friedman (Friedman. Keppler (Keppler. Stern (Harms Co. Shorey (Brewster. Case on.

PART IV.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Not in session.

PART VI.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Not in session.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M.

Clark (Stern. Silver (Seidel. Shaw (Gilbert. Donovan (O'Connor. Muirheid (Reed. Smith & Terry (Harris. Salomon (Tampa Shipbuilding, &c. Co.

Cavaluzzo (J Sonsin Co. Prior (Am Union Line. Cumberland Glass Mfg Co (Krumenacker. Slee (Ennis. Kostrovsky (Thumm. Clear.

PART III.—Bijur, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Inq—Matewetsky (Fischer. Inq—Smith (Santini Bros. Inq—Steele (Hutcheon. Inq—Meshenberg (Imperial Auto, &c, Co. Shepherd (NY Rys. Cormley (Greeley Sq Amuse Co. Glass (C I & Bklyn. RR., (2.) Stepheny (Am Thermos Bottle Co. Asch (same. Shulman (S. Asch Co. Kiernan (Belt Line Ry Paterno (High Ground Dairy Co. Kammin (Goldberg. Sankowitz (Childs Co. Schulsinger (Abels. Kahn (Abeles. Hofman (H S Realty. Silberstaur (Wisconsin Cond Milk Co. Gattesman (5th Av Coach Co. Sohn (Wise. Godnick (Int R T. Altmayer (Rickerson. Beckman (NY Rys. Nachamkin (same. Smith (Medeman. Newman (Bd of Education of CNY. Dennes (Bruner. Gund (Metzger. Wood (Dudley. Jr. Rizzo (Berg. Callahan (Grady. Goldstein (Rosenberg. Lynch (McCord. Barrett (NY & Q C Ry Varese (Doktor. Stone (Messenger. S Newberg (CNY. L Newberg (same. A Bauman (Ostrichs. E Bauman (same. Sabatino (Crimmins Cont Co. L Katz (Elliott. A Katz (same. Delany (NY Edison Co. Kruger (Kruger. Van Praag (NY Central RR. Rosenberg (Warner. Spechiale (Greenwood. Sabatino (3d Av Ry. Kean (Colon.

PART XIV.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M. Gallin (Allemania F Ins. Co. Branower & Sons, Inc (Waldes. Freund (London F Nov Hyman (Radt. Laveant (Rofrande. Mischner (Thalheim. Johnston (Kelly. Leifer (Gibbs. Sexauer (Rodgers & H. Voron (Voron & C, Inc Bush, Beach & Gent (Reichard. I R T N E Cont Co. N E Cont Co (CNY. Pachinsky (Cook Linoleum. Seaver (So Surety Co. Benelari (Carpenter. Stiles (Constable. Featherstone (Fowler. McEvoy (Tide Water Oil Co. Lorenzo (Travelers' Ins Palmer (Elnsettler. Same (Scherfels. Same (Buehler. Soraci Con Co (CNY. Helvitz (Balshofer. Rochelle (Lefkowitz. People (Tombray. Perlman (Donohue. People (Adelson. Pandiscio (Sailors Snug Harbor (Cram. Hechinger (Ulacia. Brennan (Edison Portland Cement Co. Newmark (Goldwater. Nat Imp & Trading (Linke. Haggin (Loening. Kasau (Kasan. Burnofsky (Virginia Fire Ins. Same (State Assur Co. Same (Law Union & Rock Ins. Edward Mauer Co (Am Dyewood Co. Wayne Off Tank & Pump (Superfine Co.

Re Estate Colgrove, dec'd; Colgrove and ano., admts.-respts; Hoy, exr., &c., et al., respts.-apts. Div. and order of Surrogates' Court reversed, and proceeding remitted to Surrogates' Court for decree in accordance with opinion, with one bill of costs to executor and special guardian in this court and in the App. Div. payable out of the estate.

Buckles, as admrx., &c., of Buckles, dec'd, respt., v. State of N. Y., aplt.—Judgment of App. Div. reversed and determination of Court of Claims affirmed, with costs in this court and in the App. Div.

Butterfield, respt., v. State of New York, aplt.—Judgment of Appellate Division reversed and determination of Court of Claims affirmed, with costs, in this court and in the App. Div. upon the authority of Buckles v. State of New York.

Turner, aplt.-respt., v. Woolworth, aplt.-respt., and another deft.—Judgment modified by deducting the sum of $468.40 from the judgment appealed from, aplt.; Herbert G. Woolworth, and as modified affirmed without costs to either party against the other.

London Finance Co., aplt., v. Shattuck, respt.—Order affirmed, with costs.

People, &c., ex rel Ferguson, respt., v. Vroman and another as Board of Election Commissioners, &c., aplts. Cleveland and others, respts., v. City of Watertown and others, aplts.—Motions of Municipal Government Association of the State of New York to intervene, &c., granted to the extent of allowing counsel to intervene and file a brief.

Calendar for today:

Court of Appeals.

Re Harris, (transfer tax.) Peo ex rel Olsen (Sheriff of Erie Co. Re Locke. Peo ex rel NY Stk Yards Co (Saxe. Wood (Lucy Lady Duff Gordon. Re Sherman, (transfer tax.) Re Pub Serv Com (NY Cent RR Co. Peo ex rel NY Cent RR (Bd of Tax Com.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Clarke, P. J.; Laughlin, Scott, Dowling, and Smith, JJ.—Enumerated motions at 2 P. M.

Kirk La Shelle Co (Paul Armstrong. Ritzwoller (Laris. Buhl (Cowan. Beers (McNaught. Barnard (Swayne. Lynch (O'Reilly. Prior (N Y Rys. People, &c (Kepner.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Goff, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Re Wait. Re Simmert. Re Richards. Re Knapp. Re Crane. Bartlett (Am Sec Co. Same (Am Fin & Sec. Co. Holmes (Holmes. Shallenberger (Porter. People, &c (Callanan. Spiritualistic Astral Sugar Prod Co. (2.) Welsh (Int R T. Weinstein (Lolbowitz. Welsh (L I RR. Smith (same. Steinberg (Stein. Kanya (Penn RR. Friedman (Friedman. Hasbrouk Flooring Co (United Cork Co. Pessah (Schwartz. Raymond (National Nassau Bank, (2.) Houselle (Voltz. Straus (Parker, Stearns & Sutton. Re Varley (Cornell. Lippman (Greenhaus. Allgaze (Hyman. Re Whitehouse. Silberman (Hemig. Kissen (Kissen. Basiofsky (Basiofsky. 174th St & St Nich Av Co (Maxwell. Crabtree (Crabtree. Emigrant Ind Sav Bk (Lynch. John B Dewanap & Co (Loos & Gompels. Higgins (Applebaum. Wolf (NY Con RR. (2.) Comas (Riverside Con Alberti (Snedeker. Meissner (Wright. Txxpam Star Oil Co (Blair. Harbatkin (Harbatkin. Poppe (NY Con RR. Humiston (Universal Film Mfg Co. Burke (Burke. Met Sav Bank (Belbwaks. McFadden (McCormick People ex rel Jowell. Koenig Co (Prendergast. Posgay (Luce. Nanes (Bemis Bro Bag Alexander (Fleischer. Dow (Portman. Laxer (Keystone Tire & Rubber Co. King (King. Shapiro (Mangin Wet Wash Laundry Co. German Sav Bk (Cozy Home Rty Co. Warren (Fay Rty Co. Meyer (Beal. Re Lombard. Glendemaing (Western Union Tel Co. Bamberger (Beal. Guaranty Trust Co (23 Av RR, (Kunts.) Re Tulp. Re Strauss, (Kohler.) Moskowitz (Moskowitz. Bruckheimer (Bruckheimer. Van-Der Vear (Theile. Re Gregory. Haruta (Albert Pick & Co. 55th St Cafe Co (Noonan. Bart (Poder. Ward (M R Tracy & Co. Germino (Thurmauer.

PART II.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Finkelstein (Rusch. PART II.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

Part III.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Connes (McDonald. Christie (O Frommel & Bro. Kreisel (Majestic Silk Mills. Sherman Nat Bank (Strauss. Garza (Dominguez.

Siegbert (Hyman. Friedman (Katz. Shingut (Larkin. Horowitz (Jarvitz. Vernon (Brooks. Shuttleworth (Dorr. Case on.

PART IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VII.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Goff, J.—Pringle (Smith —Charles L. Cohen. Re Rousse, (

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

25 Cents per agate line each insertion.

APPAREL Wanted.—Cash; coats, suits, dresses. Bargain Cloak Co., 1,170 Broadway. Madison Square 7974.

APPAREL Wanted, cash; surplus stock; better grade suits, coats, dresses. National, Franklin 2412.

BEAVER Wanted.—Raritan 1273; all shades. Chelsea 5617.

BROADCLOTH, Poplins, Serges, and Velours wanted; cash for quantity at right price. A. H. & S., 41 West 25th St. Farragut 2180.

BROADCLOTH AND VELOUR Wanted.—American taupe 0350 and taupe broadcloth. Abraham Lustgarten, 8 West 19th St.

BROADCLOTH AND VELOUR Wanted.—Taupe and Burgundy; cash. Novick, 40 West 28th St. 5143 Farragut.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted.—Any quantity, also 13050, 13046; must be cheap. Merit Co., 22 West 27th St.

BROADCLOTH Wanted. — Open for botany white broadcloth and other makes. Chelsea 9864.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted.—Botany 315 and Columbia, all colors. Madison Square 7745.

BROADCLOTH Wanted in all colors, for cash; any quantity. Farr. 9022.

CHEVIOT or MELTONS Wanted.—All shades; will pay cash. Chelsea 9535.

CLOAKINGS Wanted.—Any description, also ¾ goods, blues only, cash. R. & W. Cloak, 50 West 17th.

CLOTH Wanted. — Open for three-quarter Melton or other heavy coating, all shades; spot cash. Chelsea 9655.

CLOTH Wanted.—Open for heavy cordings; colors, brown, navy, green. Call Chelsea 7836.

CLOTH Wanted.—11050 and 544; all colors. Haft, 104 West 27th St.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples of suits, coats, and coat-dresses; medium and high priced. 9th floor, 29 West 30th.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber now placing orders on Spring suits and coats. Call this week with samples; 1,140 Broadway, eleventh floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking on samples of Spring coats and suits; ready to place orders. 48 West 25th St., 8th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber is open for Winter coats from $7 to $12 any morning from 9 to 12. 51 West 24th St., 9th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Large coat jobber ready to look at Spring coats. Write for appointment. Box M 7 Times.

COATS Wanted.—Looking at Spring coats, Wednesday morning. Max Leiberthal, 43 West 27th.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking for Spring coats; also suits and dresses. Room 608, 303 5th Av.

COATS Wanted.—Open for 1,000 coats at a price. Will pay cash. 125 West 30th, 5th floor.

COATINGS Wanted.—Open for all colors of heavyweight coatings for cash. Far. 9030.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples. 9th floor, 1,140 B'way.

COATS Wanted.—Ladies' coats; low prices; any quantity. Phone Stuyvesant 1400.

CONTRACTOR Wanted on silk dresses; submit samples. S. Simon Co., 135 West 27th.

CORDUROYS Wanted—White Juilliard's 618, Merrimack 66; quantities; low prices. W 61 Times.

DRESSES Wanted.—Big jobber placing orders for Spring on better dresses, in taffeta, crepe de meteor, crepe de chine, Georgette, serges, foulards, and stripes. Call all week, 12-14 West 32d St., eighth floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at better made dresses in serges, georgette, velvet, crepe de meteor. Call with samples at 8:30, Room 1408, 1,133 Broadway.

DRESSES Wanted.—Prominent jobber will look at tailor-made dresses from 9 to 11 A. M. and 3 to 5 P. M., 1,335 Broadway, 10th floor, 36th St. entrance.

DRESSES Wanted. — Contractors on Spring silk and serge dresses, submit samples from 9 to 11 A. M. only. Take freight elevator 5th floor, 19 West 24th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber ready to look at better line of dresses. 129 West 27th St., 6th floor. Call from 9-12 A. M. all week.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at better grade Georgette and taffeta dresses all week. 122 West 36th St., sixth floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Contractors on taffetas and georgettes. Spring models. 6 West 32d St., 8th floor.

DRESSES Wanted, Contractors on dresses, Spring styles; submit samples. Room 410, 1,270 Broadway.

DRESSES, COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Open for jobs, spot cash. Handels, 336 6th Av.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobs, spot cash. Room 703, 39 West 32d. Phone Mad. Sq. 4788.

DUVET DE LAINE Wanted—Forstmann & Huffmann, No. 7575, all shades; will pay cash. Orchard 4378.

DUVET DE LAINE Wanted.—Quality 7575, color 674, and black. Murray Hill 8371.

FUR TRIMMINGS Wanted.—Open for a quantity of natural Wallby. Greeley 876.

GINGHAMS Wanted. — Quantity checks, plaids for cash. Annetta, Farragut 3093.

GLOVES Wanted.—Open for large quantity ladies' and misses' cotton and wool knit gloves, all colors; also tan lamb gloves; sizes 7 and 7½. J. Schlesinger, Chelsea 8006.

JERSEY COTTON CLOTH Wanted.—Light-weight; furnish swatches and price. C. J., 205 Times Downtown.

KERSEYS Wanted.—Price and Molenaise; large quantity. Harry Ragovin, 100 W. 26th.

KERSEY Wanted.—Sturaberg Schell 2324, black. Farr. 816.

PANETTE Wanted.—Chase's, in all colors, quantity, for cash. Rudinger & Oppenheim, 231 Broadway, New York.

PANNETTE Wanted—Chase's pannette, in all colors, at a price. Phone 8220 Farragut.

PIECE GOODS Wanted. — Open for large quantities of overcoating, sibelins, and clothings. W. Karon & Sons, 111 Bleecker St. Telephone Spring 6853.

POPLINS Wanted.—86010; black, blue. Levi-thal & Horwitz, 15 West 38th. Farragut 870.

POPLIN Wanted.—Silk and wool; also Tussahs, to close. Merit, 22 West 27th St.

PRINTED CLOTH Wanted—Any quantity. Hirschner & Michaels, 144 West 27th St.

SERGES Wanted.—Open quantity Whitman's 1310, black and navy; price must be reasonable. Barash, 90 West 30th. Chelsea 9003.

SERGES Wanted.—8, B. G. L., 54-inch cotton warp; open for quantity in all shades or similar in 50-inch. Call Stuyvesant 5411.

SERGES Wanted. — Whitman's 104 and Brightwood 4603, Wellington Serge A W S, for cash. Phone Chelsea 8878.

SERGES Wanted.—7120, or any wool storm or rubber wear serge; also poplin. D. Schloin, 39 West 31st St.

SERGES Wanted.—French and storm serges in any quality; open for a quantity. Stuyvesant 3410.

SERGES Wanted.—104, 7120, for cash. Harrison Woolen Mills, Grand 440.

SERGES Wanted.—104 Whitman's for cash. S. Simon Co., 135 West 27th.

SHIRTS, HOSIERY Wanted.—Men's underwear, haberdasher, neckwear, piece goods; also fine cotton waists wanted; commission firm with offices in New York and Havana is open for goods in these lines; excellent opportunity for manufacturer or exporter to obtain a good trade in Cuba. M 27 Times.

SPORT YOULES Wanted.—Interested in very large quantities at low prices; quantity no object. Refer reply H. W., care of the U. S. B., 41 West 19th St.

SUITS and COATS Wanted.—Am looking at Spring lines; between 10 and 12 A. M. Room 1110, 1,133 Broadway.

SUITS and COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples better grade, 14th floor, 19 West 24th St.

SUITS AND COATS Wanted—Ladies' and misses' Spring styles. 48 West 25th, first floor.

SUITS Wanted.—For Spring; jobber will look all week. Eleventh floor, 124 West 26th.

VELOUR AND KERSEY Wanted.—Will buy for our American Woolen Company's Nos. 44, 13048, 13050, 13046, 13045, also other velours and kerseys. Far. 3468.

VELOUR Wanted.—Style 0350, American woolen, colors taupe and reindeer. Phone Mad. Sq. 8272.

VELOURS Wanted.—13050, 544, 13050, 13048, 13045, 13046, spot cash. Mad. Sq. 8181.

VELOURS Wanted Shaw's 0350, all colors. Farragut 9230.

VELVETEENS Wanted.—Black, 22 inches wide. Danford, Simons & Co., 36 West 37th.

VENETIAN Wanted.—Open to buy Bof satin for spot cash. Farragut 2015.

VENETIANS Wanted.—Open for black venetians. Farr. 9030.

VOILES Wanted.—White cotton, cheap, cash; sample with price. M 46 Times.

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

VOILES, Fancy Printed, Wanted.—Dress and kimono manufacturers, attention; we are open for fancy printed voiles, small or large quantities, that you wish to close out. Spiegel & Strauss, 87 5th Av. Stuyvesant 951.

WOOLENS Wanted.—Will buy any quantity fancy mixtures, plaids, velour checks, light and heavy weights; also black and blue serges, all makes, spot cash; call with sample or telephone 9697 Spring for our woolen buyer, who will call immediately. Elias Surut & Sons, 870-74 Broadway.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

ALUMINUM BARRETTES, hairpins, to close out cheap. Stacy & Co., 901 B'way.

AMOSKEAG. — Large quantity bleached madras under market price. Gramercy 4436.

ARMY LEGGINGS.—5,000 pairs regulation olive drab canvas side-lace leggings, slightly imperfect, rejected by Government inspectors, but exceptionally good value, at big sacrifice. Solo Shoe Co., 100 Reade.

ART NOVELTIES, Vanities; about 100 dozen, suitable for bargain basement sale. F. Newman, 35 East 21st St.

BATHING SUITS.—Wool, ladies, men's, latest styles, to close out. T 357 Times Downtown.

BATH ROBES for men, ladies, and children for immediate delivery. L. Greenberg & Co., 48 West 16th St.

BLANKETS.—Cantractor open for offer to make military blankets. 3246 Stagg.

BLUMENTHAL'S STRIPS, also Prybleff plush, selling below market price; act quick; grand opportunity. Phone Hydel 4254 Madison Square.

BOLIVIA—At $3.25 per yard, all shades. Madison Square 9388.

BROADCLOTH.—Have large quantity of 315 botany broadcloth, all colors, at a price. Goldman Bros., 25 East 21st.

BROADCLOTH—All colors; also velours and tricotines, to close out. A. Schulman, 1,123 Broadway. Farr. 2924.

BROADCLOTH.—All shades, will sell at a price; also kersey and burrellas, all shades. Farragut 2262.

BROADCLOTH.—F. & H. Taupe, $2.25 net; also green pom poms, $3 net. Madison Square 7427.

BROADCLOTH.—Will sell Botany 315, 120 pieces; black, navy, green; $2.06 net. M 30 Times.

CHECKS and Bombazine. — 28-inch cotton woven shepherd checks and 36-inch fast black lawn. R. Serli & Co., 484 Broadway, New York.

COATS, SUITS.—Specially priced; immediate delivery; pompoms, plush, velour, broadcloth, fur trimmed, better grades. Shapire & Davis, 133 West 21st. Chelsea 3789.

COATS.—Immediate delivery, snappy, fur-trimmed, ladies' velour and broadcloth coats; also plain styles at rock bottom prices. S. Simanin & Co., 48 West 27th. Far. 5168.

COATS. — Bolivias, silvertones, pompoms, velours, broadcloths, velours du Nords, plain and fur-trimmed, $16.50 to $45; immediate delivery. Mezeritzky & Stellerman, 28 W. 27th.

COATS of every description; our best sellers, including the newest chicken styles in Taupes and Burgundy, for immediate delivery. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d.

COATS.—Jobbers only; immediate delivery; all lined coats, coney collars, $16.75; exceptional value. Greenberg-Prechtman Co., 33 East 9th St.

COATS.—2,000 chicken models for immediate delivery; velours, plushes, kerseys, chevlots; all colors; prices $5 up. Harry Gelfond, 122 West 27th.

COATS.—Special prices broadcloths, velours, fur trimmed; immediate delivery. S. Horwitz & Co., 26 East 20th. Gram. 5488.

COATS.—Silks, mercerized and cotton plushes, broadcloth, and velour coats, very reasonable. Ulin Bros., 55 East 11th.

COATS.—Plush and cloth, fur trimmed, on rack for immediate delivery; prices right. L. Schwartz & Sons, 38 West 28th St.

COATS—Kerseys and velours, fur trimmed, to close out cheap; also other good values. F. J. Gelfond, 141 West 28th St.

COATS.—All-wool material, full lined and interlined; large fur collars; price $18.75. Leon D. Levy, 5 West 33d St.

COATS plush and cloth, fur-trimmed, for immediate delivery; prices reasonable. Leitman & Hurwitz, 138 West 21st St.

COATS.—Large assortment of ladies' and misses' fur-trimmed coats, to close out. Alex. Kogut, 242 West 23d St.

COATS.—American Woolen Co. kersey, half lined, large plush collar, $12.50 net. Deutsch-Rosenthal, 127 West 24th St.

COATS.—Cloth, fur trimmed; immediate delivery. Special values. Charles Cohen & Bros., 113 West 17th St.

COATS.—Immediate delivery, pompom, velours, and plushes; excellent values. Norwalk Bros., 105 Madison Av.

COATS.—Fur-trimmed velour, pompom; immediate delivery; also suits. Stein & Schoncelt, 140 West 23d.

COATS in snappy styles at popular prices; immediate delivery. Gordon Outer Garment Co., 28 West 25th St.

COATS.—Velour, broadcloth and plushes; reasonable prices; immediate deliveries. Neumann, 15 West 20th.

COATS.—3,000 for immediate delivery, sizes 2-6 and 8-14, at a price. Rash & Mayera, 1,178 Broadway.

COATS.—Children's, Juniors', and Flappers, cloth and velvets, at popular prices. Neumann, 15 West 20th.

COATS. Fur - trimmed, burgundy, taupe, brown, and green, to close out. Horowitz & Sham, 38 West 18th.

COATS.—Misses' velour coats, fur trimmed, all colors, to close out. Hellman & Meister, 63 West 36th.

COATS.—Infants', children's, juniors'; immediate delivery. Cass & Rosenthal, 158 West 27th.

COATS.—Plush, 48 inches long, belted, fur trimmed; $10 to $15.25. Hutner, 48 West 28th St.

COATS.—Pile fabrics and cloth on rack; immediate delivery. Kaplan & Weinstein, 150 West 22d.

COATS.—Three exceptionally snappy styles; sacrifice; sizes 2 to 6. Sternberg Bros., 38 West 21st.

COATS.—2,000 fur collar, trimmed, ready for delivery. Philip Cohn, 129 West 28th St. Far. 8366.

COATS, SUITS.—Immediate delivery; new styles; low prices. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATS.—Stouts, chicken coats, immediate delivery. J. Dunn, 127 West 29th St.

COATS.—Silk plush, 60-in. long, guaranteed lining, $19. Metropolitan, 49 West 27th.

COATS.—1,000 plushes and velours, Burgundy shades, on racks. Rorostoff, 39 West 20th.

COATS.—Fur-trimmed, on racks; immediate delivery. I. Zellkow & Sons, 19 West 24th.

COATS, fur-trimmed, for immediate delivery. Klar Bros., 36 West 20th.

COATS.—Wool velour coats, half lined, $10.75. Rubin & Ullius, 50 West 11th St.

COATS.—500 coats with fur collars, to close out. Rubin & Braff, 38 West 20th.

COATS.—Fur-trimmed, to close out; great values. Trio Cloak & Suit Co., 36 West 33d.

COATS.—See special large fur collar, $10.98. Bernstein & Co., 118 West 27th St.

COATS.—Fur trimmed or rack; very reasonable. Fensterstock & Rosen, 36 West 31st.

COATS.—Pile fabric and pom-pom to close below market value. Farragut 2048.

COATS—Jobs to close out, an plushes, cloth. Scheen, Weissman, 36 West 25th.

DRESSES.—100 dresses to close out, a sacrifice; silk and serges. Canterbury Dress Co., 27 West 24th.

DRESSES.—Jerseys, serges, silks, velvet evening dresses; special values. Glockner, 46 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Wool jersey and serges; close out. Star Dress Manufacturing, 139 West 36th St.

DRESSES.—Serges, silks, evening gowns, also stouts; bargain prices. Prince, 23 West 38th.

DRESSES.—1,000 silk and serge to close out, sacrifice. Globe Dress & Suit Co., 16 West 27th St.

DRESSES, Serges, Satins, Lots to close out; finest assortment. Welfart, 1,133 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Serge, silk, velvet; wonderful values. Max H. Nonas, 18 West 21st.

DRESSES.—Serge and silk; close out, $7.50 up. Novelty, 116 West 28th.

DRESSES.—Jobs in washable stuffs. American Shirtwaist, 141 West 36th St.

DRESSES.—Silks and serges; close out at sacrifice. Jawits, 130 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Serge and velvet, latest styles, close out. Chaniver, 40 West 37th St.

DRESSES.—Job of serge, velvet, party dresses to close, cheap. Rubin, 36 W. 20th.

DRESSES.—10 serges and jerseys, close out. Independent Dress, 109 West 36th St.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

DRESSES.—Jobs, serge, silks and velvets, Winnegrad, 136 W. 25th, sixth floor.

DRESSES.—200 serges and satins to close out. Annetta Dress, 111 West 27th.

DRESSES—Silk serge, to close out. Modern Costume Co., 136 West 21st St.

DRESS.—All wool French serges, close out $3.25. Schlang, 151 West 29th.

FURS.—Misses' and children's sets; popular-priced goods at reasonable prices; immediate delivery. Kessler-Levy, 57-59 East 11th; uptown showroom 3 West 29th.

FURS.—Have about 3,000 natural and dyed squirrel; will close out at a sacrifice. M. Jaffe, 40 West 25th.

GEORGETTE.—Domestic, good quality, 100 pieces, $1.07½. Berthet & Stieglitz, 404 4th Av.

KERAMI.—Two pieces to close, $6.35; also Blumenthal's crushed plush. Farragut 9811.

KERAMI—Sidney Blumenthal's (for sale at $7 per yard. Farragut 2248.

KNITTING NEEDLES.—Immediate delivery; plain, engraved, silver deposit. Stacy & Co., 901 Broadway.

LOOPINES.—Forstman & Huffman 7487, all colors, $2.75 net. Madison Square 3623.

MILITARY INSIGNIAS for sale; a large assortment buttons and pins. T 380 Times Downtown.

MOLE STRIPS.—Three-inch Blumenthal's; will sell at a price. Farragut 2262.

ORNAMENTS AND DECORATIONS for Christmas trees. Hair Specialty Co., 48 West 22d.

OVERCOATING—Heavyweight, suitable for men's or women's coats; also Harris & Stern, style 444, blue and green. Phone Louis, Greeley 3142.

PLUSHES.—Have on hand, immediate delivery, Peerless, Lapinex, and 1427. Sidney Blumenthal's; also Kerami, reasonable prices. Irko Woolen Co., 49 West 21st. Chelsea 9899.

PLUSHES. — Peerless, $3.40; peco, $3.40; Esq., $3.60; Behr.ng seal, $4.25; Kerami, Blumenthal's, $7.25; broadcloths, serges, at low prices. R. Smith & Co., Mad. Sq. 818.

PLUSHES. — Salt's Peco Esquimette and guaranteed sealette in quantities for immediate delivery below present mill prices. O 14 Times.

PLUSH.—Egyptian seal, Fred Pearson's 8041 black velour, Du Nord black fur button, Madlan's, Hind & Harrison's. M 33 Times.

PLUSHES, Keramis, molami strips, chiffon velvets and velveteens; all colors. Goldman Bros., 25 East 21st St.

PLUSHES.—Salt's, peco and esquimette, plush to sell also; F. & H. broadcloth, all colors. Greeley 876.

PLUSHES.—Peco plush, $3.25; taupe kersey, $2.25; Burgundy velours, broadcloth. Farragut 2648.

PLUSH.—Blumenthal's lapinex, $3.50; genuine kerami, $8. I. Arous & Sons. Farragut 3334.

POM POM.—All shades, 11050 and other velours, plushes, peco. Esquimette; Peerless 1410. Spring 2571.

POM POM—American 0816, all colors; also F. & H. broadcloth. Mad. Sq. 8475.

POM POMS—Black, brown, green, at a price. Hyman & Binder, Farr. 554.

POPLINS AND SERGES.—Pacific P. P. I., and Whitman 767 Gera serges in colors. J. M. Gould, Prince George Hotel.

POPLINS—Whitman's 767, 5 green, 5 black, 7 navy, $1.42½. Ipstaedter, 3287 Stuyvesant.

RAINCOATS.—Ladies' tweed to close out very cheap. Model Raincoat Co., 135 W. 26th St.

RUBBERIZED materials for army novelties. Merit Co., 67 Hope St., Brooklyn. Stagg 67.

SERGES.—All colors; Juilliard's 54289, Amoskeag 7120-8120, Gera 10175, Whitman 104. H. Pantuch, 251 4th Av. Gramercy 5143.

SERGES.—Juilliard 54274 and 54289, navy and colors; attractive prices. W 78 Times.

SERGES—Gilbert 9240, U. S.; 838, 820, 235, Lorain 2678, Arlington 104. Mad. Sq. 3121.

SERGES.—6301, six pieces green, seven pieces garnet, $1.07½ net. Farragut 9910.

SILKS.—Immediate delivery; duchess meteors, georgettes, washable satins, taffetas, &c. Harris Handman, 432 4th Av. Madison Square 6273.

SILKS.—Exceptional values, all trades, immediate delivery. M. Marks Co., formerly Marks-Seiffert, 224 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 8380.

SKIRTS.—Have on hand 1,000, of all wool serges, poplins, and novelties; assorted styles, great values, at a very special price. Itzkowitz Bros., 24th 7th Av., corner 24th. Farragut 8042.

SKIRTS.—Plaids and striped silks, $2.25 up; new striped silk charmeuse. New York Silk Garment Co., 1,133 Broadway.

SKIRTS.—Job poplin serges and mixtures, $1.50 each. Chauser, 19 West 21st.

SNAP FASTENERS.—For export and domestic trade; carded or bulk; all sizes, fine quality; low prices. Gramercy 4461.

STOLES, CAPES.—Plush and Kerami muffs to match in fur effects, headquarters. Michael Bros., 115 West 29th St.

SUITS.—100 of the better kind; 1-8 off; worth investigation for a profitable suit sale. Isadore Levy & Co., 148 Madison Av.

SUITS.—150 fur-trimmed suits to close out, also coats; immediate delivery. Foller & Schattman, 147 West 22d.

SUITS.—Spring suits of the better grade now ready for inspection. Belle Cloak and Suit Co., 159 West 25th.

SUITS.—Big job of velvet suits to close out very cheap. Abraham Lustgarten, 8 West 19th St.

SUITS AND COATS of the better grade, to close out. Gittelson & Steinhaus, 19 West 34th St.

SUITS. — Desirable merchandise, close out. Fensterstock & Rosen, 36 West 31st St.

SUITS 25 of the better kind to close out cheap. 12 West 32d St., 10th floor.

TRUNKS, salesmen's, slightly used, good condition, for sale. Bruns, 115 West 30th.

VELOURS.—To close out U. S. 158, taupe, burgundy, brown, green, and navy; also F. & H. and botany broadcloth, taupe, navy, plum, and black. Farragut 2024.

VELOURS.—American 0350; two green, one navy; $12 net; Brightwood 4883 coatings, all colors, $1.75 net. Madison Square 1021.

VELOURS.—Heavyweight, Stoney & Simkey, Wyandotte, Shaw; also cotton warps Levenschn & Fels, 1,385 Madison Square.

VELOURS.—Lightweight, Jamestown, Beckmann, Talbot, American, Lauseer, Levenschn & Fels, 1,385 Madison Square.

VELOURS.—Light weight plum, Burgundy, Pekin, navy, brown, green, Levenschn & Sats, Madison Square 1385.

VELOUR.—U. S. 158, 25 pieces, good assortment, $2.25; colors, A. Orenlly, 7 West 22d St. Gramercy 1606.

VELOUR—Read's 6160, burgundy, brown, green, and beautiful cheap. Mad. Sq. 4577.

VELOURS—0350, 13062; F. & H. Botany, broadcloth. Mad. Sq. 8131.

VELOUR—American 0359, cash; botany 357, all colors. Gresley 1163.

VELOURS, American velours for sale. I. Arbus & Sons, Farragut 3334.

VELOURS.—A. W. Co. 0350, in assorted colors. Farragut 2262.

VELVETEENS, Plain and Twill back, all colors; all widths; corduroy in narrow and wide wale, all colors; also clothing corduroy. Crompton-Richmond Co., 81 East 21st St. Madison Square 8760.

VELVETEEN.—Narrow wale corduroy, 36 in. wide, all colors; immediate delivery. C. C. Miller Bros., 99 Bleecker St. Spring 8367.

VENETIANS, all colors, 32 and 36 inches wide. Franco Silk Mills, Inc., 99 West 28th St. Farragut 8464.

WAISTS.—Job of $16.50 cotton waists. Blaite Waist Co., 1,133 West 21st St.

WOOL JERSEY (Rudolph Schreiber's) for sale; all colors. Samuels & Levine, 13 West 21st.

WOOL JERSEY.—All-wool jersey, to close out. Royal Costume, 19 West 21st.

WYANDOTTES, Velours, and Kerseys, Burlines 0816, all colors. Mad. Sq. 8475.

Help Wanted.

OPERATORS.—Experienced operators on Merrow overlock sewing machines. Burns Bros. Manufacturing Co., 66 East 123d St.

Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN.—High-grade salesman, covering Western and Southern territory, wants all line of merchandise as side line; commission basis; home but representative houses need apply. W 56 Times.

SILKS.—Man experienced silks and ribbons open for position (outside of selling); commission basis preferred. D 38 Times.

BUYING GOODS MADE EASY.

The trouble of locating round of responsible houses and factories to discover goods needed by owners of stores and buyers obviated by classifying latter under the head of The New York Times. Every description of article needed. Read a short advertisement will appear on the Business Page of The Times and this will be read by those who sell it, once for each Class of service, 40 cents an agate line or 4 words.

Replies may be sent direct to advertiser, or to Box Number provided by The Times.—Advt.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...5¼@5¾ per cent. for the best names
Monday...5¼@5½ " " " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Exporters to Discuss Mexico.

Alejandro R. Cota and Abraham Ferris Savinon, both of whom are now in this country studying, as representatives of the Mexican Government, problems and devices that will be valuable in the industrial reconstruction of Mexico, will speak at the November luncheon of the American Manufacturers' Export Association. A number of other Mexican representatives will also be present at the luncheon, which will be held today at the Hotel Biltmore at 12:30 P. M., and there will be a general discussion concerning trade conditions and the possibilities of increasing business between the United States and Mexico. The purposes of the meeting have the indorsement of the State Department and of the Mexican Ambassador at Washington. In addition to the members of the association, the business public will be admitted.

Crude Rubber Prices Still Drop.

In spite of several things that ought to mean good business, including the most attractive prices quoted for some time, important buyers of crude rubber continue to hold aloof from the local market, and quotations on the leading varieties are weakening still further. The combination of poor buying and increasing receipts has had the effect of putting prices on the leading Brazilian rubbers below the comparative levels of the leading plantation varieties. Upriver fine was quoted yesterday at 59@59¼ cents for spots, against 61@61½ cent for first later crepe. Smoked sheets were held at 60 cents. The cheaper Brazilians, up-river course and upper Caucho ball were quoted, respectively at 39 and 37½ cents a pound for spots.

Some New Seasonable Things.

Quite a good part of the backwardness of the retail millinery business in the last several weeks is attributed by authorities to the apparent inability of the hat manufacturers to turn out something that is different enough to attract the attention of the public and at the same time be in keeping with the current season. Particular attention is called to the probability of some manufacturer making a lot of money if he can bring out a novelty that can be sold freely at this time, but without detracting too much from the salability of the goods that the buyers now have in stock. It is admitted that the problem is a difficult one, particularly in producing something suitable for the general department store trade, but there seems to be some money waiting for the man who can fill the gap.

Hard Coal Output Cut.

The Coal Trade Journal will say today that efforts of anthracite operators and the local Fuel Administrators to relieve the shortage of domestic coal in Greater New York have been nullified by curtailed production during the first ten days of November as a result of the holidays and the floods. Loss of time at the mines earlier in the month is reflected also in receipts at tidewater ports this week, but, fortunately, milder weather has tended to keep the demand within bounds. Bituminous consumers who rely on the open market for all or some part of their requirements will be helped by the recent ruling permitting jobbers to add a fifteen-cent commission to coal which they contracted to buy previous to Aug. 21 at higher prices than those fixed by the President on that date.

Exhibition of American Designs.

The exhibition of American art designs for silk fabrics for the Fall of 1918, which is being conducted in the Ritz-Carlton by Toepfer & Schroff, Inc., is attracting wide attention in the local silk trade. Most of the leading silk manufacturers with offices in this city have already attended and express the highest admiration for the originality and distinction of the designs shown. It is said to be the first exhibition of its kind in this country, and is looked upon as a big step forward in the efforts of the American designers to gain the recognition which it is now seen is well deserved. From a financial standpoint, it is said to be an assured success already, though it is still a week's time to run. Designs are shown ranging in price from $25 to $50, and orders have been plentiful all up and down the line.

Household China Still Scarce.

Middle Western manufacturers of household china are still four to six months behind on deliveries and, according to reports from the trade there are no prospects of the situation improving in the immediate future. Jobbers find it impossible to get merchandise as they require it, with the result that many of their lines are out altogether, while those which they have are to a great extent incomplete. New Jersey manufacturers, on the other hand, are said to be in a better condition. They have been able practically to catch up with deliveries in many lines, though their volume of business has been vastly increased.

Men's Scarfs in Demand.

Scarfs for men, according to reports from the local trade, are proving to be a large item in the Fall trade. Already there has been a considerable turnover in the lighter weight fabrics, with silk, so far the favorite. Quality, it is said, has been the chief consideration in nearly every instance, and the price, though high, has been paid without question. The brilliant color combinations of other years, however, are said not to be getting the attention they ordinarily do, most men apparently preferring the darker shades. Black and white in stripes and in checks of varying degrees of prominence have been the leaders so far. Some heavier pieces in wool for later in the year are being offered, and it is expected that the Angora finish in these lines will again be popular.

Spring Shirts Not to be Sombre.

Manufacturers of men's shirts are not going to add to the present sombreness of the world by bringing out Spring lines embodying dark hues. While not of the calibre to make them a menace to the public eyesight, the colors of the new shirts will be vivid enough to suit the tastes of any of the more conservative "swell" dressers. Some of the young men in that class may find them a bit dull, though. Military effects, both in cut and coloring, have done well in the advance sales booked, and sales have been large, and the only drawback is the possibility of deliveries being held up by slow shipment of shirtings from some of the finishing plants. The business in hand shows that the soft cuff shirt has lost none of its popularity and some factors in the trade now doubt if the stiff cuff ever will regain all of its former prestige.

C. O. D. Deliveries Not Favored.

While there seems to be an idea in the minds of certain women that retail stores deliver merchandise bought C. O. D. more promptly than that for cash or on a charge account, this is far from being a fact, according to an executive of a local store. "If anything, the latter goods receive preference, he said, "though there is practically no discrimination one way or the other so far as the purchaser's eyes are concerned. Many things enter into the question of delivery, including the time at which the goods were bought, the number of other C. O. D. purchases that come down for a given delivery day, etc. The same thing applies to cases for charge purchases, of which there are naturally a great many more, and which doubtless accounts for any slower delivery there may be."

Gray Goods Buyers Keep Busy.

Buyers in the local gray goods market did not let the grass grow in their clothing yesterday, and a nice volume of business was put through in spots, if not quiet way. In the print cloths there were further sales of 39-in. 64-60s at 11 cents for 1917 shipments. Spot lots of 39-inch 68-72s, which are growing very scarce here, were sold at 12½ cents, and 39-inch 80-80s for December-January delivery were sold at 13½ cents. Bids for other constructions were in the market at slightly under the asking prices, some of which were through the loss of which did not. In the sheetings, sales were made of 40-inch 2.85-yard 48s at 15½ cents, and 40-inch 3.25-yard 48s at 14½ cents, respectively. Drills and sateens brought 11½ and 10 cents, respectively. Prints of specialties also went up well. Printcloths closed this way:

39-inch	64-60s	11	11
39-inch	68-72s	12	12
39-inch	80-80s	13½	13½
40-inch	2.85-yard 48s	15½	15½
40-inch	3.25-yard 48s	14½	14½
39-inch	72-76s	12½	12½
39-inch	80-80s	13½	13½

TO DISCUSS LABOR IN WAR.

The National Founders' Association Meets Here Today.

Labor war problems and industrial relations will have an important place in the deliberations of the twenty-first annual convention of the National Founders' Association, which will open this morning at the Hotel Astor. William H. Barr of Buffalo, President of the association, will preside.

Following the reports of officers to be made at the opening session, George F. Monaghan, general counsel of the organization, will speak on "Federal Control and Industrial Legislation," and A. F. Corbin, Chairman of a special committee, will read a report on "Safety and Sanitation." The afternoon session will be devoted to discussions of Government contracts under eight-hour restrictions, the farmers' interest in industrial relations, and the present condition of the railways of the country. The convention will close with the annual dinner tonight at the Astor, with Governor Whitman as the chief speaker.

Moves to Dissolve "Cotton Trust."

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Nov. 13.—More than one thousand corporations and individuals engaged in ginning, storing and trading in cotton and more than fifty companies manufacturing or handling cotton seed and its products, are named as defendants in a suit instituted by Governor R. L. Williams, to dissolve what is termed a "cotton trust" which he filed with the State Corporation Commission. The Governor in his petition charges the defendants with monopolizing and restraining trade and discrimination.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

ALBANY, N. Y.—W. M. Whitney & Co.; H. L. Bartlett, silks; 41 Union Square; Breslin.

ALTOONA, Penn.—W. F. Gable & Co.; A. W. Weidner, carpets, rugs; 230 5th Av. s

ATLANTA, Ga.—Smith & Higgins; Wm. Higgins, notions, hosiery; 1,181 B'way; Imperial.

BALTIMORE—W. H. Voigt; clothing; Grand.

BALTIMORE — Schloss Bros. & Co.; N. Schloss, piece goods; 230 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Bros.; J. E. Berk, waists, infants' coats; A. Delevie, rugs; Gregorian.

BALTIMORE—L. Marcus & Co.; A. Marcus, piece goods; 884 B'way.

BALTIMORE—Hanneman-Jess Co.; L. Sapinsky, ready-to-wear; 116 W. 32d.

BALTIMORE—H. Sonneborn & Co.; L. Sonneborn, B. Makover, woolens; 2 E. 23d.

BALTIMORE—A. Eisenberg; M. H. Samuels, notions, umbrellas, toilet goods; 404 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Bros.; L. Michelson, millinery, ribbons; 470 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Hamburger & Co.; H. E. Hamburger, piece goods; Aberdeen.

BANGOR, Me.—Maine D. G. Co.; M. Epstein, dry goods; Albert.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—J. L. Morgan Co.; A. W. Pickett, muslin underwear, children's dresses; Grand.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Johnston D. G. Co.; G. Johnston, notions; York.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Ideal Millinery Cloak & Suit Store; R. Aland, millinery, ready-to-wear; Herald Square.

BOISE, Idaho—C. C. Anderson & Co.; C. C. Anderson, dry goods; 116 W. 32d; Woodward.

BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Murphy, misses' costumes, dresses, basement buyers; Mr. Reardon, kimonos, house dresses; Mr. Kisley, dresses; Mr. Pineberg, waists, sweaters; Mr. Sweeney, millinery; Mr. Quinn, men's, boys' clothing; Mr. McLellan, skirts; Miss Callahan, undermuslins; Mr. O'Brian, ladies' coats, suits; Miss Williams, knit underwear; 16 W. 32d.

BOSTON—Chandler & Co.; Miss Canty, underwear; 230 5th Av.

BOSTON—Chandler & Co.; B. Beck, curtains; A. B. Bacon, rugs; 230 5th Av.

BOSTON—Williams & Savage; G. F. Williams, silks; Flanders.

BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon Co.; Miss Ryan, bath robes, kimonos, aprons, house dresses; Miss Bennett, jobs muslin, silk underwear, jobs cotton, silk petticoats; 1,133 B'way.

BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; C. Berry, small wares, patterns; Miss B. Armstrong, waists, sweaters; Miss L. Altemus, women's coats; Mr. Burke, representing; Miss M. E. Knight, girls' coats, dresses; A. Somsworth, pictures; Miss A. Regan, boys' furnishings; Miss F. M. White, misses' coats; A. G. Sanborn, silk waists; Miss M. Cronin, infants' wear; A. McKetrick, cottons, blankets; W. Fitzgerald, linings; S. Kimball, costumes; Mr. Dawson, representing; J. Donovan, men's hosi

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20 Broad Street, New York
Branch Office—25 West 33d St.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Irregular Price Changes in a Narrower List—Awaiting Italian War News.

The stock market is manifestly holding its breath while waiting indications of the outcome of the great struggle which is impending in Italy and the decision between the opposing factions in Russia. Activity suffered further contraction yesterday with transactions running to only about 900,000 shares. Price movements were irregular with few changes large enough to attract much attention. One of the exceptions was International Mercantile Marine, which was consistently weak throughout the session, both issues closing considerably under Monday's final prices. The Street has fallen into the habit of ascribing each swing in Marine to operations of a pool which in turn are supposed to reflect the varying fortunes of the plan for paying off the accumulation of preferred dividends. Most traders fell into the error of thinking that with the appointment of a committee of three Directors to recommend a plan the problem was as good as settled. It is now coming to be believed that the matter will drag along for some weeks.

So far the stock market has lived up to the predictions of bankers who expect to see little activity until the war enters upon a new phase. Just now the Street's intuition that peace is not so far off as the public has been taught to believe, is giving way before the authoritative utterances from such men as the British Premier, who regards the Italian defeat and Russia's disorganization as factors which may materially lengthen the struggle.

Lloyd George's frank review of the mistakes of the Allies in his speech at Paris has proved an engrossing subject of discussion in financial circles. To a surprising extent the press and public in this country have avoided criticism of the successive steps taken by the United States to aid the European allies, on the ground that the Washington Administration is accomplishing a great deal in the face of obstacles, the size of which is but little appreciated. Criticism of the mistakes of the Allies was freely made until this nation became a partner with them. The outspoken comment by Lloyd George was accepted as a forward step in the clearing away of delusions under which a considerable part of this country's population undoubtedly has gone about its business and pleasures very much as though the war could cause no serious economic changes here. The financial district is perhaps ahead of the rest of the country in realizing what the war is likely to cost, and has taken this into account in opposing the authorization of any unnecessary expenditures by corporations which would necessitate financing or the diversion of labor from war enterprises.

MONEY PLENTIFUL IN LONDON.

Lower Bank Deposit Rates Suggested to Help War Bonds.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—Money was plentiful in the market today and discounts were quiet.

It is suggested that the banks reduce deposit rates except on foreign balances in order to induce the investment of money in war bonds. If this should prove unsuccessful, Treasury bill rates probably will be reduced.

The Stock Exchange was quiet and steady. The strength of the war loan on Government buying, the firmness of shipping shares, and the continued weakness of Argentine rails were the only prominent features.

Petrograd exchange was easier at 372. Scandinavians were unsettled.

EXCHANGE RATES FALL.

Reports of Kerensky's Good Prospects Send Quotations Down in Copenhagen.

COPENHAGEN, Monday, Nov. 12.—Foreign exchange rates here began to fall on the receipt of reports of Premier Kerensky's good prospects.

Dollars today were quoted at 305, and marks at 44. Other exchanges showed smaller decreases.

Big Drop on Stockholm Exchange.

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 13.—Advances in the money and stock markets last week, due to optimism over the Russian situation, were sharply checked today. Graekgesberg shares dropped 30 points and other stocks also receded. The pound sterling declined to 12.30 and the mark to 43, the franc to 45 and the dollar to 265.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Nov. 13.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 60 francs for cash; exchange on London, 27 francs 37½ centimes; 5 per cent. loan, 87 francs 65 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	4	Last	4
Low	3½	Renewals	4

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	5¼@5¼	Sixty days	5¼@5¼
Ninety days	5¼@5¼	Ninety days	5¼@5¼
Four months	5¼@5¼	Four months	5¼@5¼
Five months	5¼@5¼	Five months	5¼@5¼
Six months	5¼@5¼	Six months	5¼@5¼

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ..... 3½@3¼
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 3½@3¼
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 4@3½

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 60 days 4
4 to 6 months ..... 4¼@4½
Other Names.
4 to 6 months ..... 4½@4¾

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Rates of Change.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Sterling—				
Demand	4.75¼	4.75⅛	4.75¼	..
Cables	4.76½	4.76⅛	4.76½	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.75⅝	5.75⅜	5.75⅝	+ .00⅛
Cables	5.74⅞	5.74⅝	5.74⅞	+ .00⅛
Rubles—				
Demand	12.60	12.35	12.60	+ .45
Cables	12.85	12.60	12.85	+ .45

Closing Exchange.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close.—Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665 London	4.75¼	4.75⅝
5.1826 Paris	5.75⅛	5.74⅞
China—		
Hongkong	71.00	71.25
Peking	106.00	106.25
Shanghai	99.00	99.25
19.295 Greece	19.40	19.45
40.19 Holland	44.12½	44.62½
32.44 India—		
Bombay	35.00	35.75
Calcutta	35.00	35.25
5.1826 Italy	8.45⅛	8.44⅞
49.84 Japan—		
Kobe	51.50	51.75
Yokahama	51.50	51.75
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	50.125	50.25
51.50 Russia	12.60	12.35
26.79 Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	39.00	39.50
Copenhagen	34.00	34.25
Christiania	34.00	34.25
19.295 Spain	23.38	23.48
South America—		
32.42 Rio	25.22	25.32
42.44 Buenos Aires	44.84	44.94
5.1826 Switzerland	4.47	4.45

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71⅛	$4.69⅛	$4.70⅝	$4.68⅝

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $672,801,850; balance, $59,416,979; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $71,974; Federal Reserve credit balance, $49,080,290.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 15@5c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, par.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 43⅝d, off ⅛d; in New York, 86c, off ¼c; Mexican dollars, 66c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, NOV. 13, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	902,740	1,681,951	976,686
Year to date	165,869,786	184,144,568	158,944,986

Bid.	Ask.	Sales		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
18¼	17¾	300	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ¼
70	75	10	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf					
70	75	100	Am. Agricul. Chem	70	70	70	70	
80¼	80¾	4,300	Am. Beet Sugar	80	80¼	79¾	80	— ¼
82	83	100	Am. Can. pf	82	82	82	82	
87	87½	900	Am. Car & Fdry	87½	87½	87	87	— ½
107	108	1,900	Am. Cotton Oil	107	107	107	107	— ½
18	18¼	800	Am. H. & Leath. pf	18	18	18	18	— ¼
84	84¼	11,800	Am. Ice pf	84	84¼	84	84¼	+ ¼
94¼	94½	5,500	Am. Linseed	94¼	94¼	94	94	— ¼
90½	91	1,000	Am. Linseed pf	90	91	90	91	+ ½
104	104¼	4,700	Am. Locomotive	104	104¼	103¾	104¼	+ ¼
101¼	101¾	100	Am. Smelt. & Ref	101¾	101¾	101¼	101¾	+ ¼
91	92	900	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	91	91	91	91	
101	102	900	Am. Smelt. & R. pf. A	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	+ ¼
92	93¼	900	Am. Snuff	92	92	92	92	
92½	93¼	900	Am. Steel Foundries	92½	92½	92½	92½	
106½	106¾	100	Am. Sugar Ref	106½	106½	106½	106½	
107¾	108	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	
82¾	83	200	Am. Sumatra Tob	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	— ¼
107¾	107¾	1,000	Am. Tel. & Tel	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	— ¼
174	175	200	Am. Tobacco	174	174	174	174	— 1
98¼	98	100	Am. Tob. pf. new	173½	173½	173½	173½	
97¾	97¾	900	Am. Woolen	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	
89	90	100	Am. Woolen pf	89	89	89	89	
11¾	12¼	100	Am. Writ. Tr. & S	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	
66½	66¾	2,000	Anaconda Copper	66¾	66¾	66¼	66¼	— ¼
84½	85	2,200	Atch. Top. & S. F	84½	85	84½	84½	— ¼
80	80	800	Atch. Top. & S. F. pf	80	80	80	80	
84¼	84¾	6,900	At., Gulf & West I	84¼	84¾	84	84¾	+ ¼
64	64¼	3,800	Baldwin Loco	64¼	64¼	64	64¼	+ ¼
90½	90	900	Baltimore & Ohio	90½	90½	90	90½	— ¼
77	77½	8,100	Bataplias Mining	77	77½	77	77½	+ ½
97¼	97¾	88,000	Beth. Steel B. t. cfs	97¼	97¾	97	97¾	+ ¼
70	71	800	Beth. Steel Cum. 7 p.	70	70	70	70	
101¼	102	1,900	Brklyn Rapid Tran	101¼	102	101¼	102	+ ¾
110	112½	100	Burns Brothers	110	110	110	110	
111	112	100	Burns Brothers pf	111	111	111	111	— 1
16½	16¾	800	Butte Superior	16½	16	16	16½	
11	12	1,300	California Petrol	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	
88	97	100	Calumet & Arizona	88	88	88	88	— ¼
181¾	181¾	24,800	Canadian Pacific	180¾	182¾	180¾	182¾	+ 1¾
97	98	100	Central Foundry	97	97	97	97	— ¾
92¼	92½	1,000	Central Leather	92	92½	92	92½	
98¼	98¾	400	Central Leather pf	98	98	98	98	
200	200	100	Cent. R. R. of N. J	200	200	200	200	
81	81¾	900	Cero de Pasco	81	81	80	80	— 1½
61¼	62	200	Chandler Motor	61	62	61	61	— ¼
47	47½	1,800	Chesapeake & Ohio	47	47½	47	47½	— ½
7	7½	200	Chi. Great Western	7	7	7	7	— ⅛
69¾	67¾	6,300	Chi., Mil. & St. P	69¾	67¾	66	67¾	— 1¾
78	77½	210	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	78	77½	77½	77½	— ½
96	96	100	Chi., R. I. & Pac	96	96	96	96	— ¼
19	19¼	1,900	Chi. & Northwestern	19	19¼	19	19	— ¾
50¼	50¾	200	Chi., Rock Island & P	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	— ¼
			Chi., R. I. & P. c. pf. t. c.					
41	42¼	200	Chi., Rock Island & P. 8 p. c. pf. t. c.	50%	50%	50½	50½	— ¼
135¾	136¼	1,900	Chile Copper	135¾	136¼	135¼	135¼	— ½
41¼	41¾	1,700	Chino Copper	41¼	41¾	41¼	41¼	— ½
87¼	87¾	40	Chuqui. Peabody	87¼	87¾	87¼	87¼	— ¾
47¾	47¾	500	Col. Fuel & Iron	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	
82¾	83	200	Columbia Gas & El	82¾	82¾	82	82¾	
90	90	100	Comput. Tab. Rec	90	90	90	90	
82	82	100	Consolidated Gas	82	82	82	82	
81	81	100	Con. Int. Cal. Min	81	81	80	80	— 1½
10¼	10¼	100	Continental Can	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ¼
80	80	4,300	Corn Products Ref	80	80	80	80	— ¼
28¼	28¼	900	Cuba Cane Prod. pf	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	— ¼
25¼	25¾	5,900	Crucible Steel	25¼	25¾	25¼	25¾	+ ¼
54¾	54¾	3,400	Cuba Cane Sugar	54¾	54¾	53	53	— 1¼
29	29	200	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	29	29	27	27¾	— 1¼
78¼	78¼	500	Delaware & Hud	78¼	78¼	77½	77½	— 1¼
98	98	2,700	Distillers' Secur	98	98	97¼	97¼	— ¾
34¾	34¾	2,800	Erie	34¾	34¾	33¼	33¼	— 1¼
16	15	100	Erie 1st pf	16	15	14¾	14¾	— ¼
29¾	29¾	900	Erie 2d pf	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	+ ¼
17¾	17¾	300	General Chemical	17¾	17¾	17	17	
168	168	1,700	General Electric	168	168	168	168	— 1
126	125	17,400	General Motors	126	125	124	125	— 1½
81	80¼	300	General Motors pf	81	80¼	79¾	80¼	+ ¼
73	73	800	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	73	73	73	73	— ¾
36	36	300	Goodrich pf	36	36	35¾	35¾	— ¾
98¼	98¼	200	Great Northern pf	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	— ¾
92½	92½	400	G. N. ctfs. for o. p.	92½	92½	92¼	92¼	— ¾
25	25	200	Illinois Central	25	25	24¼	24¼	— ¾
96	96	5,500	Inspiration Copper	96	96	94¾	94¾	+ ¼
41	41¼	300	Interboro Consol	41	41¼	40¾	41¼	+ ½
6¾	7	900	Interborough Con. pf	6¾	7	6¾	6¾	— ¼
43½	44	100	Int. Agricultural	43½	44	43½	43½	— ¼
8¾	8¾	12,000	Int. Mer. Marine	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ¼
25	25	68,900	Int. Mer. Marine pf	25	25	24	24	— 2
91¾	91¾	1,900	Int. Nickel	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	— ¼
27¼	27¾	400	Int. Paper	27¼	27¾	27	27	
53¼	54	300	Int. Paper pf. sta	53¼	54	53	53¾	
53¾	53¾	900	Kansas City South	15	15¼	15	15¼	— ¾
15	15¼	100	Kelly Spring. Tire	39	39	39	39	— ¾
39	39	6,800	Kennecott Copper	30¾	31	29¾	30¾	
30¾	31	2,200	Lackawanna Steel	72¼	73¼	72	72	
72¼	73¼	200	Lee Rubber & Tire	12¼	13¼	12¼	12¼	
52¾	53¼	1,620	Lehigh Valley	53¼	53¼	52¾	52¾	+ ¼
170½	190	100	Liggett & Myers	170½	170½	170½	170½	+ ½
170	190	100	Lorillard, (P.) Co	170	170	170	170	— 2½
21	24	400	Maxwell Motors	22¼	22¼	22	22	— ½
51	51¼	400	Max. Motors 1st pf	51	51	50¼	50¼	— ½
14	16	100	Max. Motors 2d pf	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ½
51	51	200	May Dept. Stores	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	— ½
		50	Do., odd lot	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	— ½
24¼	25¼	2,300	Mexican Petroleum	76¼	76¼	74	75¼	— ½
27¼	27¾	800	Miami Copper	27¼	27¾	27¼	27¼	— ½
42¾	43	2,900	Midvale Steel	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼	— ¼
10	10½	100	Minn. & St. L. new	10	10	10	10	
83½	84	100	Mo., K. & T. pf	84	84	84	84	
7¼	8	100	Mo. Kan. & T. pf	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ¼
22	22½	3,300	Mo. Pacific tr ctfs	22¾	22¾	22	22¼	— ½
40	40½	100	Mo. Pac. pf. tr ctfs	40¾	40¾	40¼	40¼	— ½
67¼	68	100	Montana Power	67¼	67¾	67¼	67¼	+2¼
21¾	22	700	Nat. Cond. & Cable	22	22	21½	22	
35	35½	400	Nat. Enam. & St	35¼	35¾	35¼	35¼	— ¾
92	100	100	Nat. En. & St. pf	96	96	96	96	+1
16¾	17	900	Nevada Con. Cop	16¾	17	16¾	17	— 1¼
106	106	600	N. Y. Air Brake	106	106	106	106	— 1
68	69	3,000	N. Y. Central	69¼	69¼	68	68	— ¾
15¼	16	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ¾
25¼	25¾	3,600	N. Y., N. H. & H	25	25¼	25	25¼	+ ¼
18	18½	300	N. Y., Ont. & West	18	18	18	18	+ ¼
103	105	400	Norfolk & Western	104¼	104¾	103¾	104¼	— ¼
46	47½	200	Northern American	46½	46½	46½	46½	— ¾
86¼	87	1,200	Northern Pacific	87¼	87	86¾	86¾	— 1¼
35	35¾	1,900	Ohio Cities Gas	35¼	35¾	35¼	35¾	— ¼
80	81	500	Owens Bottle Mach	81	81	80	80	— ¾
47¾	48	2,700	Penn. R. R.	45¾	48¼	47¾	48	— ¼
42¾	43	100	People's Gas, Chi	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼	— ¼
14	14¼	200	Pere Marquette	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ¼
40¾	42	1,400	Pitts. Coal	41	41¼	40¾	41	— ¾
75	77	100	Pitts. Coal pf	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	— ⅛
22	22½	100	Pitts. & West Va	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ¼
53¼	54¼	400	Pressed Steel Car	54	54½	53¾	54½	— ¼
130	131	200	Pullman Co	130	130	130	130	— 1
38	40	100	Railway Steel Sp	39½	39½	39½	39½	— ¼
21¾	21¾	900	Ray Con. Copper	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ¼
67¾	68	23,600	Reading	67¾	68	67¾	68	+ ¼
35	40	300	Reading 1st pf	37	37	35	35	— 1
70¼	70¾	2,300	Rep. Iron & Steel	70¾	71¼	70¼	70¾	— 1
66	67½	1,100	Royal Dutch t r	64½	66	64½	66	+1
20	26	100	St. L. Southwest	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	— 1
8¾	8¾	600	Seaboard Air Line	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ¼
18	18	100	Seab. Air Line pf	18	18	18	18	
140	140	300	Sears, Roeb. & Co	140	140	140	140	
120	120	100	Sears, R. & Co. pf	120	120	120	120	
19¾	19¾	2,200	Shattuck-Arizona	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	
29	29¼	100	Sinclair Oil & Ref	29	29¼	28¾	29¼	+ ¼
36	36	2,900	Sloss-S. Steel & I	36	36	36	36	— ¾
82	82	1,100	Southern Pacific	82	82¼	81¾	81¾	— ¾
25¼	25¼	5,900	Southern Railway	25¼	25¼	24¾	24¾	+ ¼
57¼	57¼	3,400	Southern Ry. pf	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼	— ¼
39	39¾	200	Studebaker Co	39	39¾	38¾	38¾	— ¼
32	32	100	Superior Steel	32	32	32	32	— ¾
12¼	12¾	1,100	Tenn. C. & C	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
138¼	137¾	1,100	Texas Co	138¼	138¼	135¾	137	— 1½
		400	Tex. Co. scrip, rcts. f p.	130¼	132	130¼	132	+ ½
45	45¾	1,200	Tobacco Products	46	46	44¾	45¼	— ¼
71	74	100	Twin City R. T	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼	+ ¼
112¾	113	7,600	Union Pacific	113¼	113¼	112	112¾	— ⅝
36¼	36¾	200	United Alloy Steel	37	37	37	37	
84¾	86	1,900	United Cigar Stores	85¾	85¾	85	85½	— ⅝
100	115	100	Un. Cigar Stores pf	102	102	102	102	— 3
6¼	6¾	300	United Rys. Invest	6¾	6¾	6¼	6¾	+ ⅛
13½	16	100	United Rys. Inv. pf	13¼	13¾	13¼	13¾	+ ⅛
47¾	50	200	U. S. C. I. P. & F. pf	48	48	48	48	— ¼
106	108	100	U. S. Indus. Alco	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	— ¼
90	97	100	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	— ¼
49¾	50	1,800	U. S. Rubber	49½	50	48¾	49	— 1
96	98	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	95	95	95	95	— 1
92	92¼	116,300	U. S. Steel	93¼	93¾	93¼	93¾	
108¾	108¾	1,200	U. S. Steel pf	109¼	109¼	108¾	108¾	— ¼
75¾	75¾	2,600	Utah Copper	75¼	76	74	75	— ½
28	28¼	300	Va.-Car. Chemical	27¾	28	27¾	28	+1
8	8¼	1,000	Wabash	8¼	8¼	7¾	8¼	— ⅛
40	40½	500	Wabash pf	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼	— ⅛
20	20¾	200	Wabash pf. B	20¼	20¼	20	20	— ⅛
13	13¾	400	Western Maryland	13¾	13¾	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
80¼	81½	100	Western Union Tel	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼	— ¼
38	38½	2,900	Westingh. E. & M	38¾	38¾	38	38¼	+1¼
9¾	9¾	300	Wheeling & L. E	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ¼
44	45¼	1,000	Wilson & Co	45½	46	45½	45½	+1
17⅝	17¾	3,100	Willys-Overland	17¼	17¾	17¼	17⅝	— ⅛

SEES DANGER TO RAILROADS

S. Davies Warfield Assails Proposed Federal Incorporation.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 13.—The proposed plan of Federal incorporation of railroads was declared to be revolutionary corporate legislation by S. Davies Warfield, President of the Continental Trust Company of Baltimore, in an address before today's session of the sixth annual convention of the Investment Bankers' Association of America.

Mr. Warfield, who also is Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Seaboard Air Line Railway and President of the National Association of Owners of Railroad Securities, said the plan was not only fraught with danger to the people, in that it took five out of six steps toward Government ownership, but that it was a menace to holders of all classes of securities, because it proposed the greatest autocracy in corporate management yet suggested. If enacted into law it would not alone apply to railroad corporations, he contended, but sooner or later the same principle would probably be extended to all corporations engaged in interstate commerce.

"The plan is not that the carriers may have the right to incorporate under a Federal act, giving up their State charters," said Mr. Warfield, "but that the act will arbitrarily compel the carriers to take out charters under the Federal act. To accomplish this, since no other means has been thus far shown for its accomplishment, it will be necessary for all existing interstate railroad companies, organized under State charters, to sell all their properties to new corporations to be organized under a Federal act, changing the very fundamentals incident to present railroad existence, a plan so sweeping as to demand the attention of every stockholder and bondholder of every railroad in the United States."

Kansas City Rys. Earn $7,408,019.

The annual report of the Kansas City Railways Company for the year ended June 30 last, shows gross revenues of $7,408,019, an increase of $351,515. However, owing to an increase of $318,365 in operating expenses, the net revenue earned was only $2,412,934, an increase of $34,184. The total income was $2,449,418, an increase of $55,420, which under the terms of its franchise gives the company a surplus on the year of $590,741, this, however, representing a decrease of $65,028.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
20 railroads	89.17	88.97	89.17	— .20
10 industrials	99.47	99.17	99.47	— .30
30 stocks	93.17	92.97	93.17	— .20

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Nov. 13	93.17	92.97	93.17	+ .17
Nov. 12	93.00	92.80	93.00	+ .20
Nov. 10	92.80	92.60	92.80	+ .17
Nov. 9	92.63	92.43	92.63	+ .17
Nov. 8	92.46	92.26	92.46	+ .17
Nov. 7	92.29	91.89	92.29	+ .40

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
1917	93.17 Nov. 13	86.07 Jan. 2	93.17 Nov. 13	+ 7.10
1916	101.01 Nov. 1	90.37 Nov. 8	90.37 Nov. 8	— 10.64
1915	99.51 Nov. 2	80.78 Nov. 16	99.51 Nov. 2	+ 18.73
1914	Exchange Closed			
1913	88.98 Nov. 1	81.00 Nov. 18	88.98 Nov. 1	+ 7.98
1912	81.00 Nov. 1	72.14 Nov. 14	81.00 Nov. 1	+ 8.86

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.
1917	93.17 Nov. 13	86.07 Jan. 2	93.17 Nov. 13
1916	101.01 Nov. 1	80.37 Nov. 8	90.37 Nov. 8
1915	99.51 Nov. 2	80.78 Nov. 16	99.51 Nov. 2

Full Years.

	High.	Low.	Last.
1916	101.01 Oct. 1	80.37 Apr. 26	90.37 Nov. 8
1915	99.51 Nov. 2	54.22 June 24	99.51 Nov. 2
1914	78.09 Jan. 2	53.08 July 30	77.90 Dec. 31
1913	88.98 Jan. 2	72.14 Dec. 19	77.90 Dec. 31
1912	84.41 June 29	72.25 Sep. 25	77.90 Dec. 31

BONDS.

DAILY

An 8 Per Cent Return

At present prices the stock of the

PENN-SEABOARD STEEL CORPORATION

will return slightly more than 8% on the money.

The company has no bonds or preferred stock, its capitalization consisting of 60,000 shares of no par value stock. Operates plants at Chester, Pa.; New Castle, Del.; and New Haven, Conn., doing a steel casting business and specializing in steel ingots, locomotive parts and heavy castings required in both steel and wooden ship construction.

Pays dividends of $1.00 per share quarterly.

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TO PAY HALF BILLION ON LOAN TOMORROW

Second Installment Due and Many Buyers Are Expected to Settle in Full.

ALLOT $1,151,000,000 HERE

New York District Will Receive Nearly Twice as Much as in First Campaign.

The payment of the second installment on the second Liberty Loan, amounting to 18 per cent., will have to be made at the Federal Reserve Bank tomorrow, and inasmuch as between 50 and 60 per cent. of the subscriptions will be paid in full, it is estimated that the bank will receive from $500,000,000 to $700,000,000. At the same time, there will mature $300,000,000 of Treasury certificates of indebtedness, which banks will turn in either for redemption or in payment of the Liberty Loan. Of the total issue of $300,000,000, about $165,000,000 is held by institutions in this district. Instead of transferring the actual cash for the Liberty bonds, the banks have been advised that they may effect the payment by entries on their books, crediting the Federal Government with a deposit of the amount of their payment.

It had been expected that the Federal Reserve Bank would be in a position to make immediate deliveries of the 4 per cent. Liberty bonds, but it was learned yesterday that the supply on hand amounts to less than $200,000,000, and that it would be some considerable time before the required amount of bonds would become available. The bank will not begin making deliveries until Friday in any event, and it seems that even then it will have to make only partial distribution of the bonds applied and paid for.

The Treasury Department has allotted to the New York District $1,151,000,000 of the $1,550,453,450 subscribed for. This is approximately 74 per cent. In the first Liberty Loan campaign, when subscriptions in this district totaled $1,186,788,400, New York's allotment was about $617,000,000; but in that case the allotments for the whole country were $2,000,000,000, while the allotments for the second loan amount to $3,808,706,150. Interest on the 4 per cent. bonds will begin to run tomorrow.

The bond exchange department of the Federal Reserve Bank, at 50 Wall Street, had expected to be prepared to deliver the "conversion 4 per cents." —that is the 3½ per cent. bonds of the first loan that have been converted into 4s—tomorrow, the fifteenth; but the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in Washington has been unable to supply the demand for the certificates, despite the fact that it has been operating day and night. Charles H. Gratner, who is in charge of the exchange and conversion department of the bank, said yesterday that from 2,000 to 3,000 applications for conversion were being received daily. Thus far the applications received total between $40,000,000 to $45,000,000. In a great many cases banks and individuals have sent in interim certificates instead of the actual bonds. This has simplied matters somewhat and is a saving to the Government, for it obviates the expense of issuing engraved 3½ bonds which are immediately converted into the 4 per cents.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing has not yet completed the work on the 3½ per cent. bonds of the first Liberty Loan and it is estimated that about $300,000,000 more of them are needed in this district alone. A great many persons have not yet received their interim certificates, some of the banks refusing to deliver interim certificates and advising their customers that when the definitive bonds are ready they would be delivered.

That part of the bond exchange department which deals with the exchange of interim certificates for the definitive 3½ per cent. bonds has been moved from 50 Wall Street to the fifth floor of 120 Broadway, and all of the available space at 50 Wall Street will be used for the conversion of the 3½ per cents into the 4 per cent. bonds. Applications must be filed before 2 P. M.

It was estimated that nearly 5,000 persons visited the banking quarters at 50 Wall Street yesterday. The offices were packed all day, and many women came down with children and friends, and at times the banking floor took on the appearance of a department store rush at an advertised sale. The crush of women and messenger boys was so great that it was necessary to call into service several guards, who endeavored to keep clear the passageways and to direct inquirers.

Bankers pointed out yesterday that the delay in making deliveries of engraved bonds had caused considerable dissatisfaction on the part of the public, and that the delay and criticism was likely to react on future flotations of Government loans. It was suggested that the Government requisition the large engraving plants of the country and set them all to work on the bonds. The engraving of bonds, it is contended, is a very vital matter in the prosecution of the war, and there is no reason why the engraving should not be dealt with in the same way in which shipping and other businesses whose services are required by the Government are handled.

The new 4 per cent. Liberty Loan bonds, traded in on the Stock Exchange on a cash basis for immediate delivery, declined yesterday to 99.80, a new low record. The sales totaled $759,000, and the quotation showed a drop of 16 points from Monday's close. The 3½ per cent. bonds of the First Liberty Loan closed yesterday at 99.30, an advance of 4 points for the day. The sales amounted to $1,055,000.

EARNINGS.

Public Utilities.

KEYSTONE TELEPHONE for October—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Gross	$133,488	$124,174	$9,314
Net	59,724	61,879	*2,155
Sur. aft. chgs.	31,568	34,409	*2,841
10 mos. gross	1,309,040	1,211,518	97,522
Net	617,801	599,768	18,035
Sur. aft. chgs.	173,930	170.271	3,659

*Decrease.

UNITED NATIONAL UTILITIES for October—

Gross	1,113,687	968,776	144,911
10 mos. gross	10,118,861	8,869,062	1,249,799

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN COTTON OIL CO. for the fiscal year ended Aug. 31—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Net profit	$2,034,942	$2,524,292	$2,514,403
Interest	500,000	495,333	475,000
Balance	1,534,912	2,028,459	2,039,403
Pfd. divs.	611,916	611,916	611,916
Com. divs.	809,484	809,484	.....
Sur. for yr.	112,642	607,059	1,427,487

AMERICAN LINSEED CO. for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30—

Gross inc.	4,186,043	2,847,484	2,519,467
Expenses	2,088,525	1,347,143	1,437,806
Reserves	383,089	.....	.....
Interest	.....	23,518	74,030
Net inc.	1,764,429	1,476,817	1,007,630
Pfd. divs.	502,500	.....	.....
Surplus	1,261,929	1,476,817	1,007,630
Prev. surp.	4,055,245	2,578,428	1,570,797
P. & L. sur.	5,317,174	4,055,245	2,578,427

McCRORY STORES for October—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Sales	686,880	550,819	116,161
10 months	5,831,580	4,948,474	888,086

Sales of the F. W. WOOLWORTH CO. for October were $9,610,526, as compared with $7,979,676 for the same month of last year, an increase of $1,630,850. For the first ten months of the year sales were $74,413,677 as compared with $65,777,677 for the same period of 1916, an increase of $8,636,000.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1918-'27	4 @4½	5.80	5.20
Buff., Roch. & P.	1918-'20	4½@5	5.80	5.00
Canadian North.	1917-'26	4½@5	7.00	6.00
Canadian Pacific	1918-'28	4½	6.20	5.40
Ches. & Ohio	1917-'27	4½	6.00	5.50
Chicago & N. W.	1917-'23	4½	5.40	4.90
Chi., R. I. & P.	1917-'27	4½@6	6.00	5.50
C., St. L. & N. O.	1917-'24	5	5.50	5.00
C., C., C. & St. L.	1918-'29	5	6.12	5.38
Cuba Railroad	1917-'26	5	6.75	6.00
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	5.60	5.30
Erie Railroad	1917-'27	4½@5	6.00	5.45
Grand Trunk	1917-'24	4½	6.75	5.75
Illinois Central	1917-'28	4½@5	5.50	5.00
Louis. & Nash.	1917-'23	5	5.50	5.00
Michigan Central	1917-'30	5	5.60	5.00
Mo., K. & Texas	1917-'28	5	6.50	5.50
Mo. Pacific	1917-'22	5	6.50	5.50
Mobile & Ohio	1917-'24	4½@5	6.25	5.25
N. Y. Cent. L.	1917-'32	4½@5	6.25	5.25
Norf. & Western	1917-'24	4½	5.50	5.00
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'28	4½@6	6.20	5.60
Penn. Gen. Frt.	1917-'23	4 @4½	5.40	5.00
St. Louis S. W.	1917-'26	4½@5	6.25	5.25
Seaboard Air L.	1917-'26	5	6.25	5.25
Southern Pac.	1917-'26	4½	5.50	5.00
Southern Railway	1917-'24	4½@5	6.00	5.25
Union Tank Line	1918-'20	5	6.25	5.75

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$4,386,655	$81,922,376
Ord. internal revenue	32,482,198	222,084,734
Income tax	1,756,535	27,497,885
Miscellaneous	3,303,864	53,913,134
Total receipts	$45,108,424	$368,418,134
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	134,538,665	1,108,024,652
Excess of total disburse. over total receipts	190,152,160	236,854,432
Expenditures	179,647,089	1,476,442,786

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Company.	Rate.	P.	Pay.	Record.
Am. Linseed pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Am. Sugar Ref. com. and pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 1
Atlantic Refining	5	Q	Dec. 15	Nov. 20
General Cigar pf.	$1.75	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 23
Illinois Pipe Line	$1	Q	Dec. 17	Nov. 20
Maxw'l Motor 1st pf	1¾	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 10
Pitts. Brewing pf.	1¾	Q	Nov. 30	Nov. 19
Do.	½	Def	Nov. 30	Nov. 19
South Porto Rico	5	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
Do. pf.	3	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
Waltham Watch pf.	$3	SA	Dec. 1	Nov. 20
Wayl'd O. & G. com.	2	..	Dec. 10	Dec. 1
Do. pf.	*2	..	Dec. 10	Dec. 1

*Extra.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

There is apparently a much larger distribution going on in wheat than appears on the surface. Receipts at primary points are increasing rather slowly, but there is a very active milling demand, and the mills are getting a much greater amount of wheat than appears in the daily statistical reports. The mills of the country are grinding on a record basis, but, notwithstanding the tremendous output, which is estimated at about 11,000,000 bbls. per month, the visible supply is gradually increasing, and the Food Administration is pleased with the way the plan of distribution is working out.

RYE.—Market firm; No. 2 Western, $1.87, cost and freight, New York.

CORN.

There appears to be a decided difference of opinion in the corn trade as to the probability of an early accumulation of supplies. In some quarters it is predicted that the movement will increase materially in the very near future, as the Government is believed to be working in co-operation with the railroads to furnish cars. Early the market experienced a decline of ¼c to 1¼c under active sel

Stock Market Talk

For Horse Show Week

Incapacity and **Independence** go just about as well double as single, but with **patience, perseverence** and a good coach may develop into an undespised four-in-hand in the *STABILITY* of securities found in the list of standard dividend payers.

Judge and judging, single and double are requisite virtues in the selection of investment securities. The broker with whom your executions are to be entrusted should add to the success of your undertaking. If you are in the SHOW-me class, your inquiry will receive prompt attention.

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10	Aluminum Co. of America
100	Carbon Steel Com. & Pfd.
25	Jos. Dixon Crucible
75	National Fuel Gas Stock
115	National Fuel Gas "Rights"
100	National Sugar
50	Pocahontas Fuel Com.
100	Safety Car Htg. & Ltg.
50	Thompson-Starrett Pfd.
25	Woodward Iron Com.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

10	Aluminum Co. of America
100	Consolidated Coal Co. (St. Louis)
100	Carbon Steel Com. & Pfd.
50	Hopkins & Allen Arms Pfd.
25	Ingersoll-Rand Com.
100	Lehigh Valley Coal Sales
25	Nile-Benson-Pearl Coal
100	National Fuel Gas "Rights"
100	Remington Type. Com.
100	Shelby Iron

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Gaston Williams & Wigmore 6's, 1918
Gd. Rapids & Ind. R. R. Stk.
Lehigh Val. Coal Sales Stk.
Nat'l Fuel Gas Rgts.
Remington Type. Com.
Utah Securities 6's, 1922

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KENNECOTT BUYS UP UTAH COPPER STOCK

Corporation Takes Advantage of Lo wPrices to Add to Already Large Holdings.

BELIEVED TO HOLD CONTROL.

Director Explains Purchase as Due to Expectations of Big Earnings for Some Time.

The Kennecott Copper Corporation has been adding to its holdings of Utah Copper Company shares during the declining movement of the last two months, according to information obtained yesterday in an authoritative source. The Kennecott owned, before the current accumulation began, 600,000 of the Utah company's 1,624,000 shares, of which slightly more than 400,000 shares were acquired last year from the Guggenheim Exploration Company, while approximately 200,000 shares were bought early this year from J. P. Morgan & Co. and other large holders. In the absence of announcement of the extent of recent purchases, it was assumed in the Street that the Kennecott management had taken advantage of the drop in the stock market in order to increase the holdings of Utah shares to a point where the latter company would be controlled.

The purchase of another block as large as the one obtained last March would give the Kennecott practically half of the outstanding Utah Copper shares. At the time of the purchase of the 200,000 shares it was rumored that a merger of the Kennecott, Utah, and Chile properties was being contemplated, but later official statements were made that such a plan was not being considered. The additional purchases of Utah stock were said yesterday to represent only the desire of the Kennecott management to acquire at prices which seemed low an investment which would add substantially to the company's income, as Utah shares are now returning 8% a year in dividends. The former holdings by themselves brought to the Kennecott treasury about $8,400,000 a year, equal to nearly $5 per share on the outstanding Kennecott stock. The Kennecott dividend is $6 per share.

A Director of the Kennecott company said that additional shares of Utah had been bought because indications pointed toward large earnings for some time to come.

"As for the Kennecott's production," he asserted, "the effect of the recent strike, incited by the I. W. W., has been overcome, and the Alaska mines are working on a normal scale. The output is sold well into next year at 23½ cents a pound, including its equity in the Utah, Braden, and Nevada Consolidated, the Kennecott on June 30 had current assets of approximately $50,-725,000, and current liabilities of $8,088,-000, leaving net current assets of $53,-142,000, equal to about $19 per share of stock.

"We have about $14,000,000 on hand, representing net cash and copper. There is some uncertainty in regard to war taxes, due to the fact that the amount to be allowed to charge from earnings for mine depletion has not been determined. If, as we anticipate, the Government agrees to the deduction of depletion offsets before taxable earnings are figured, the year's income will be satisfactory and next year a better showing should be made. By December the Braden Company's production should be at the rate of 8,000,-000 pounds monthly, a large increase over other months due to increased facilities for handling ore."

The Braden company is controlled through ownership by the Kennecott of about 99 per cent. of its stock. The Utah shares bought from the Guggenheim Exploration Company cost approximately $75 a share, the price at which Utah closed the stock exchange yesterday. The 200,000 shares in the second purchase averaged $100.36 per share. Presumably, the stock recently acquired cost between $90 and $75, enabling the company to average down the stock bought last Spring. The company sold $16,000,000 6 per cent. notes to finance the 200,000 shares, of which it was learned yesterday $7,000,000 have been paid off.

BIG WAR PROFITS REVEALED.

Suit Shows Nathan Company Made as High as $9,000,000.

The Nathan Manufacturing Company has earned a profit of between $6,000,000 and $9,000,000 in making war supplies, according to a statement by Samuel Untermyer, its counsel, in asking for a jury trial of a suit of Leigh Best, Vice President of the American Locomotive Company against the Nathan Company and Alfred and Max Nathan and Edward S. Toothe, its officers, to compel them to account for bonuses alleged to aggregate $731,000 and said to have been paid in 1916.

Mr. Untermyer told Justice Goff that the American Locomotive Company got big war orders from the British Government and turned them over to the defendant, who organized the Nathan Manufacturing Company and gave the American Locomotive Company 1,500 of the 5,000 shares. The plaintiff contends that the Nathans and Toothe planned to increase their own profit by the payment of bonuses, and for that reason an accounting is demanded. Mr. Untermyer admitted that the profits had been large, but contended that the defendants did "heroic work" in putting their company on its feet and fulfilling its contracts. The court reserved decision.

SIGN LIGHT ORDER ISSUED.

Restriction in Cities Throughout Country Effective Tomorrow.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Fuel Administrator Garfield issued today the official order by which the illuminated signs in New York and elsewhere throughout the country are to be restricted to the hours of 7:45 to 11 P. M., beginning next Thursday. The Administrator explains that the restriction is put into effect to "lessen or prevent the waste of coal" which will be needed, in the judgment of the Fuel Administrator, for the support and maintenance of the army and navy during the war.

The new rule forbids any corporation or individual from burning display lights except during the hours mentioned, except over the entrance to shops or theatres. The order does not apply to the Government or any municipality. Town lights are not affected.

NEW ANTHRACITE RECORD.

Output of 7,110,950 Tons in October the Largest in History.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13.—The shipments of anthracite for the month of October, as reported to the Anthracite Bureau of Information, amounted to 7,110,950 tons, establishing a new record for monthly shipments and exceeding by 61,913,000 tons the shipments of June, 1917, which had been the greatest of any month in the history of the industry.

The total shipments for the first ten months of 1917 amount to 64,889,047 tons, an increase over the same period in 1916 of 9,088,427 tons.

Re-elect Brooklyn Union Gas Board

The retiring Directors of the Brooklyn Union Gas Company were re-elected yesterday afternoon at the annual meeting of the stockholders. The company's report showed gross receipts for the first nine months of 1917 of $11,505,836, giving net earnings of $2,158,338, which after deducting interest payments, gives 7.72 per cent. on the stock outstanding.

$25,000,000 IN TAXES DEMANDED BY STATE

Saxe to Prosecute Special Franchise Suits Here — Some Levies Unpaid for Years.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 13.—The State, through the office of Attorney General Lewis, will institute proceedings immediately to collect special franchise taxes in New York City, some of which have been unpaid for more than fifteen years. The Attorney General, with the approval of Governor Whitman, today appointed Martin Saxe, former Chairman of the State Tax Commission, as special counsel to prosecute the litigation.

Taxes which depended on the determination of 256 proceedings now pending amount to more than $25,000,000 on assessed valuations of more than $1,350,000,000, Attorney General Lewis said. He explained that although the assessments were made by the State Tax Commission, the collection of the taxes had been left to the Corporation Counsel of New York City. The Corporation Counsel, according to Attorney General Lewis, had not the necessary office force for the work, and that was the reason for the action by the State.

"The cases pending," Mr. Lewis said, "affect every taxpayer in the city. To the extent that the corporations assessed are successful in reducing these assessments, an additional burden will be cast upon the property owner. Of the 256 pending actions, 57 per cent. are dormant. No apparent attempt has been made to dispose of the same, involving $16,000,000 in taxes. In eleven cases settlements have been agreed upon which will result in the payment of about $3,000,000 when the adjustments receive the formal confirmation of the Mayor and the Controller respectively."

The Attorney General said that in 1915 Mayor Mitchel, Mr. Saxe, and the then Attorney General, Egburt E. Woodbury, discussed the situation with representatives of the offices of the Controller and Corporation Counsel. At that time Mr. Woodbury said he did not want to interfere with the city's prerogative of protecting its interests, but was ready to give the fullest co-operation.

"After two years' trial of the city's choice of procedure," Mr. Lewis said, "it is apparent that not only must more forceful measures be taken at once, but the services of experienced specialists in this litigation must be retained to safeguard the interests of the people and save just taxes from being frittered away by the special pleading of astute corporation attorneys."

Limits Foreign Remittances.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Because of the continued abnormally high rates of exchange on Norway, Sweden, Denmark, the Netherlands, and Switzerland, the Post Office Department today instructed Postmasters not to issue to one remitter money orders payable in these countries in excess of $50 for any one calendar month. The rule was made necessary, the deparment announced, to protect the postal revenues.

FORESEE SUCCESS OF WAR THRIFT CARDS

McAdoo and Vanderlip Predict Great Popular Response From Small Investors.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Secretary McAdoo and Frank A. Vanderlip discussed in the National Press Club tonight before bankers and men of affairs the two plans devised by the Government to float war loans through contributions by the masses. The system proposed makes it possible for those of the smallest income to aid the Government in the conduct of the war and at the same time encourages thrift, as 5 per cent. interest attaches to the two war savings plans.

"These Government obligations take two forms," said Mr. McAdoo. "One is a certificate bearing twenty spaces, to each one of which may be affixed a Government stamp costing about $4.12 each. These stamps will increase in value at the rate of 4 per cent. interest per annum, compounded, so at their maturity, at the end of five years, they will be worth $5 each. Twenty of these stamps pasted upon a war savings certificate will represent a cost of approximately $82.40. At the end of five years the Government will redeem them and pay in cash the sum of $100.

"The second form is United States Thrift Cards, and these are based upon the same principle as the War Savings Certificates, except that amounts as small as 25 cents may be invested in stamps and pasted in the thrift cards. When the requisite amount of twenty-five-cent stamps have been bought they may be converted into a five-dollar war savings certificate.

"These two simple methods put within reach of every class of the American people, however small their means, the opportunity of saving their money, however small the amounts, and lending it to their own Government at 4 per cent. per annum, interest compounded, with the right on their part to have their certificates cashed by the Government at any time at a sum in excess of the actual cost of the stamps they have bought.

"I cannot emphasize too strongly the wonderful opportunity now offered to all Americans to help the nation through this war savings plan. If you could have accompanied me on the two speaking tours I have recently made in behalf of the first and second Liberty loans, if you could have talked with the people with whom I have talked, and if you could have read the hundreds of letters I have received since the first Liberty Loan was offered, you would be impressed with the overwhelming importance of this newest, patriotic governmental saving plan."

Frank A. Vanderlip, who heads the War Savings Committee, has worked out the plans to a nicety and is now ready to float the small savings loans. He followed Mr. McAdoo and spoke briefly as to the merit of the plans, saying:

"Entirely aside from the patriotic element, the opportunity to secure the new war savings plan appeals strongly to me. How any one, even though he were not desirous of aiding his country—if we might conceive of such a person at this time—could refuse to embrace this unusual opportunity for investment is beyond my comprehension.

"The first consideration in all investments, of course, is their safety. Could anything be safer than something with the entire wealth of the United States behind it? The second consideration is the return on the investment. Is not $17.60 for the loan of $82.40 for five years attractive enough for any one? Finally, one always must consider his ability to convert an investment into cash on short notice. What more liberal arrangement than the one offered by this plan—return upon ten days' notice of the investment, plus interest—could be asked?

"It does not require a banker or a shrewd financier to recognize the advantages of this war savings plan. Any man, woman, or child who has had the slightest buying experience, even if it is no more than trading at the corner grocery, can see them as readily as the keenest business man. There is not the slightest doubt that this campaign for war savings will be an overwhelming success."

Print Paper Conference Ends.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Representatives of the Federal Trade Commission, and of the Canadian Government today completed their conference, which is expected to result in a uniform system of determining costs to regulate to some extent the differences in prices of print paper on the two sides of the border. Canada's system of price-fixing by one man was explained to the trade commission.

SALE OF MEDICINAL ALCOHOL

How Druggists May Dispense It Without Prescriptions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue today announced decisions affecting the taxation of distilled liquors. One of general importance permits pharmacists to sell small quantities of nonbeverage alcohol without a physician's prescription to persons who do not hold a permit. The text follows:

Hereafter, pharmacists who hold permits and have given bond will be permitted to sell nonbeverage alcohol without a physician's prescription to persons who do not hold permits and who have not given bonds, in quantities not exceeding one pint, but not in advance of orders, provided they first medicate the same in accordance with any one of the formulas recited below:

1. Carbolic acid 1 part, alcohol 99 parts.
2. Formaldehyde 1 part, alcohol 250 parts.
3. Bichloride of mercury 1 part, alcohol 2,000 parts.
4. Bichloride of mercury 0.8 gram, hydrochloric acid 60 c.c., alcohol 640 c. c. c., water 300 c. c.
5. Bichloride of mercury 1¼ grains, hydrochloric acid 2 drams, alcohol 4 ounces.
6. Formaldehyde 2 parts, glycerin 2 parts, alcohol 96 parts.
7. Carbolic acid 1 dram, tannic acid 1 dram, alcohol 1 pint, water 1 pint.
8. Alum ½ ounce, formaldehyde 2 drams, camphor 1 ounce, alcohol and water, each 1 pint.
9. Lysol 1 part, alcohol 99 parts.
10. Liquor cresolis, comp. 10 c.c., alcohol 1,000 c. c. The container of such alcohol will bear a "poison" label.

Any abuse of these privileges will result in recall of the pharmacist's permit and its cancellation.

Permits will not be issued to retail liquor dealers, except pharmacists, and such other retail dealers as do not sell beverage spirits.

It will be understood that a pharmacist is in no sense a denaturer of alcohol, nor are the agents prescribed above regarded as satisfactory for the denaturation of alcohol in bulk quantities. Persons permitted to denature alcohol in bulk quantities are proprietors of distilleries having denatured bonded warehouses on their distillery premises, proprietors of central denaturing bonded warehouses, and proprietors of industrial distilleries. All persons purchasing nonbeverage alcohol for use in manufacturing processes must obtain permit.

Alcohol brought to the United States from Porto Rico may be removed free of tax for denaturation. Such alcohol of not less than 180 degrees proof may be transferred to any central denaturing bonded warehouse, free of tax, upon the filing of a bond with the Collector of Internal Revenue of the district in which such warehouse is located.

Additional bonds are to be required of distillers if bonds already furnished do not adequately protect the interests of the Government under the new war tax law. In all cases in which such existing bonds do not meet the requirements of the statute, or adequately protect the interests of the Government, new bonds must be furnished.

If the penal sum of the bond already furnished by a distiller is not sufficient in amount to meet the requirements of existing law, which increase a tax at the rate of $5.20 per gallon, a new bond must be furnished to meet these requirements.

TO AID IN FIXING ZINC PRICE.

Producers Organize Committee to Work with War Board.

Producers of zinc organized a committee yesterday to co-operate with the War Industries Board in fixing a basis for establishing prices for the various grades of the product. The committee was formed following a consultation on Monday between the zinc men and Eugene Meyer, Jr., who has charge of purchases of non-ferrous metals for the Government. The members are Edgar Palmer of the New Jersey Zinc Company, Chairman; Charles T. Orr, Cornelius F. Kelly, C. M. Loeb, Sidney J. Jennings, N. Bruce McEelvie, Charles F. Baker, Walker W. Vick, R. A. Cowles, J. P. Cobb, E. W. Durst, R. A. Evans, J. D. Lang, and S. S. Tuthill, all representing prominent producing and marketing companies.

The committee is expected to hold frequent meetings until the necessary data for study by the War Industries Board have been gotten together. A method for establishing prices for zinc ore is also to be studied and recommended to the Washington authorities.

AMERICAN LINSEED DIVIDEND

Directors Vote to Disburse 7% Against 3% Last Year.

Directors of the American Linseed Company declared yesterday a dividend of 7 per cent. on the preferred stock, payable in quarterly installments of 1¾ per cent. Last year the company paid dividends, in two installments, amounting to 3 per cent.

The annual report of the company for the year ended Sept. 30, made public yesterday, shows a net income of $1,764,-429, compared with $1,476,817 last year, which is equivalent to $10.55 a share on the $16,723,048 preferred stock outstanding, as against $8.83 a share in 1916.

President R. H. Adams in his report to stockholders says that the company had no war orders and that its business had not suffered by reason of restrictions in exports. "The high prices of the products manufactured by us," he said, "have been due to short crops both in the Argentine Republic and the United States. The present crop in this country is the smallest in the last twenty years, but the crop in Canada is of normal size, and the crop of Argentine about to be harvested is predicted to be equal to the largest ever grown, so that with the decreased demand for manufactured products your management feels that ample supplies can be obtained for the coming year."

President Adams calls attention to the fact that the company is now entirely self-sustaining, and that for the first time in its history the interest account is a profit instead of an expense item.

COTTON OIL PROFITS LESS.

Company Reports $2,034,042, Against $2,524,292 in 1916.

The report of the American Cotton Oil Company for the year ended Aug. 31, which was issued yesterday, shows a considerable falling off in earnings compared with the previous year. Net profits amounted to $2,034,042, as against $2,524,292 in 1916. Surplus after payment of interest charges was $1,534,042, which is equivalent to $4.53 a share on $20,237,100 of common stock outstanding. Last year's surplus amounted to $2,028,459, or $7.01 a share. The decrease in earnings, according to the company, has been due to additions and betterments to properties which were charged to operating expenses.

President Joseph D. Lewis, in a statement to stockholders, said that the sum of $553,763 had been expended for maintenance of properties, and that the reserve for depreciation and replacement had been increased by $18,939. Mr. Lewis says that in the last year cottonseed reached the highest price known in the history of the industry, and that it was reflected in the prices of cotton oil. Owing to war conditions, the company's export business in oil and other products showed a reduction compared with previous years.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alpha	.04	.05	Jacket	.05	.06
Alta	.03	.04	Justice	.04	.05
Andes	.03	.04	Mexican	.04	.05
Best & Belcher	.07	.08	Occidental	.06	.07
Bullion	.06	.07	Ophir	.14	.15
Caledonia	.10	.12	Overman	.04	.05
Challenge Con	.05	.06	Potosi	.03	.04
Chollar	.03	.04	Savage	.04	.05
Confidence	.05	.06	Sierra Nevada	.12	.13
Con. Imperial	.01	.02	Union Con	1.27½	1.30
Con. Virginia	.10	.11	Utah	.03	.04
Gould & Curry	.03	.04	Mexican dollars	.50	.50
Hale & Norcross	.06	.07			

TONOPAH.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Belmont	3.50	3.60	Jumbo Extension	.15	.16
Jim Butler	.73	.75	Kewanas	.06	.07
McNamara	.06	.07	Silver Pick	.08	.09
Midway	.10	.11	Spearhead	.04	.05
Mizpah	.01	.02	MANHATTAN.		
Monarch Pitts	.03	.04	Consolidated	.17	.18
Montana	.06	.07	Morning Glory	.14	.15
North Star	.04	.05	Red Top	.09	.10
Rescue	.05	.06	Sunset	.06	.07
Tonopah Extension	1.50	1.60	Union Amalgamated	.06	.07
West End	.03	.04	White Caps	.83	.84
West Tonopah	.11	.12	OPHIR DISTRICT.		
GOLDFIELD.			Nevada Hills	.09	.10
Atlanta	.08	.09	Packard	.03	.04
Booth	.06	.07	Rochester	.35	.36
Florence	.11	.12	Round Mountain	.19	.20
Goldfield Consol	.09	.10	United Eastern	.03	.04
Goldfield Merger	.06	.07			

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Creason	.47	.48	Granite	.35	.40
Dr. J'pot	.3¾	.4	Isabella	.7½	.8
Elkton	.2	.5	McKinney	.6	.10
El Paso	.15	.20	Portland	.100	.120
Fanny Rand	.2	.3	Gold Sec.	.16	.18
Golden Cy	.17	.17½	Vindicator	.35	.38
Gold Sov	.2¾	.3			

Estate Management

is a very real business—not a family obligation. That is the outstanding reason why the Brooklyn Trust Company, with over fifty years' experience, should be selected.

Its service may be secured in two ways:

By private agreement whereby the owner, during life, is relieved of constant care and responsibility; or

By will whereby the Company succeeds to the management upon the owner's death.

The Officers will be glad to give further information concerning this Company's service in Estate Management.

Brooklyn Trust Company
Chartered April 14, 1866
Member of the New York Clearing House Association.
177 Montague Street, Brooklyn
Bedford Branch Manhattan Office
Fulton St. and Bedford Ave. Wall Street and Broadway.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
2s, coupon, 1930	97	98	4s, coupon, 1925	104¾	105
2s, registered, 1918	99	100	2s, coupon, 2s, reg	98	99
3s, coupon, 1918	100	1s	Panama, '36, coupon	96	98
3s, registered, 1961	85	90	1s, Panama, '61, reg	84	85
3s, coupon, 1940	85	90	1s, Panama, '61, coupon	84	85
3s, conversion, 1947	85	90	4s, registered, 1930	97	98
4s, registered, 1925	104¾	105¾			

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

		Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Ask.
4½s	July, 1967	99¾	100	99¾	100
4½s	June, 1965	99¾	100	99¾	100
4½s	Mar., 1963	99¾	100	99¾	100
4½s	Nov., 1957	99¾	100	99¾	100
4½s	May, 1957	99¾	100	99¾	100
4½s	Nov., 1917	97¾	..	97¾	..
4½s	April, 1960	94	95½	94½	..
4½s	Mar., 1960-30	94	95½	94½	..
4½s	Mar., 1964	94	95½	94½	..
4½s	Mar., 1962	94	95½	94½	..
4½s	Sept., 1960	94	95½	94½	..
4s	May, 1959	91	93½	91½	..
4s	Nov., 1958	91	92½	91½	..
4s	May, 1957	91	..	91½	..
4s	Nov., 1956	90½	..	91½	..
4s	Nov., 1955	90½	..	91½	..
4s	Nov., 1938	91	..	92	..

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4s	1918-1921	4.65	4.40
4s	1924-1931	4.65	4.40
4s	1921-1933	4.65	4.40
4s	April, 1920	4.75	..
4s	1918-1919	4.90	..
4s	1918-1933	4.70	4.40
4s	1930-1939	4.70	4.40
4s	1922-1939	4.70	4.40
4s	1919-1921	4.70	4.40

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	14	16	Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
Adiron. Elec. Power pf.	64	67	Miss. River Power	6	9
Am. Gas & Electric	85	95	Miss. River Power pf.	94	96
Am. Gas & Elec. pf.	91	94	Northern Ohio Electric	37	39
Am. Light & Traction	200	205	Northern Ohio Elec. pf.	68	72
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	93	95	North. Ont. Lt. & Pow.	11	15
Am. Power & Light	35	40	Nor. Ont. Lt. & P. pf.	54	59
Am. Power & Light pf.	73	75	Northern States Power	58	61
Am. Public Utilities	30	35	Northern States Power pf.	88	91
Am. Public Utilities pf.	93	98	Northern Texas Electric	50	55
Am. Water W. & Elec.	4	5	Northern Tex. Elec. pf.	5	8
Am. W. W. & E. partic.	11	14	Ozark Power & Water	36	45
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf	60	70	Pacific Gas & Electric	90½	93½
Carolina Power & Light	30	31	Pacific Gas & Elec. pf.	79½	80½
Carolina P. & L. pf.	91	94	Pine Bluff T. p. & pf.	96	98
Cities Service	188	190	Pub. Serv. Secur. pf.	73½	74½
Cities Service pf.	74½	75½	Puget Sd. Ry., L. & P.	10	15
Colorado Power	20	22	Puget Sd. Tr., L. & P. pf	50	53
Colorado Power pf.	96	100	Railway & Lt. Sec. pf.	87	92
Columbus Electric pf.	78	83	Republic Ry. & Light	18	21
Commonwealth P. & R.	35	38	Republic Ry. & Lt. pf.	54	58
Com'wealth P. & L. pf.	85	87	Sierra Pac. Elec.	92½	97½
Conn. Power pf.	89	92	Southern Cal. Edison	80	85
Consumers' Power pf.	89	92	South. Cal. Edison pf.	94	98
Dayton Power & Lt. pf.	81	83	Standard Gas & Elec.	37	39
Duluth Edison	103	105	Standard Gas & El. pf.	25	27
Eastern Texas Elec.	50	55	Tenn. Electric	100	105
Eastern Texas Elec. pf.	80	84	Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Pow.	2	3
El Paso Electric	100	104	Tenn. Ry., Lt. & P. pf.	10	15
El Paso Electric pf.	99	94	Texas Power & Lt. pf.	97	100
Electric R. & R. pf.	93	96	Tri-City R. & Ry. pf.	87	89
Electric Properties	52	58	United Gas Improve.	85	90
Empire Dist. Elec. pf.	84	89	United Light & Rys.	35	39
Federal Light & Trac.	9	10	United Light & Rys. pf.	80	83
Federal L. & Trac. pf.	45	50	Wash. W. Pow. pf.	81¾	84
Galveston-Hous. El. pf.	60	70	West. P. Ter. & W. P.	10	15
Gas & Elec. Securities	280	300	W. P. Ter. & W. P. pf.	50	65
Gas & Elec. Secur. pf.	93	98	West. Penn. P. pf.	96	100
Idaho Power	75	80	Western Power	9	10
Int. Mt. Ry., Lt. & P. pf.	96	98	Western Power pf.	40	45
Interstate Electric	36	42	Wisconsin Edison	35	40
Interstate Electric pf.	90	95	Yadkin River P. 7% pf.	98	100

Bonds.					
Alabama Water 6s, '20	97¼	98¾	Middle West U. 6s, '25	95	96
Am. W. W. & E. col. 5s	69	71	Man. & S. R. L. 5s	99¼	100
Appal. Power 5s, 1953	72	92	Miss. River Power 1st 5s	87	89
Carolina P. & L. 5s	92	95	Miss. V. G. & E. 5s, '52	82	85
Central P. & L. 1st 5s	95	98	New Eng. Pow. 5s, '61	94	96
Central Ill. Light 5s	85	88	N. O. L. & P. 1st 6s, '31	70	83½
Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co. 1st 6s, 1956	93	97½	Nor. States P. 5s, 1926	94	96
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27	70	75	Nor. States P. 5s, 1941	87	87½
Commonwealth Power (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944	99¾	100	Nor. Texas Elec. col. 5s	82	87
Conn. Pow. 1st 5s, 1963	90	95	Ohio Gas 1st 6s, 1939	100¾	102
Conn. River P. 5s, 1937	95	99	Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1947	94	96
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1942	..	90	Omaha & C. B. 5s	92	95
Cum. Gas & El. 5s	100¾	101¾	Portland Gen. Elec. 5s	90	92
Dallas 6s, 1925	94	97	Roanoke W. W. 5s, '49	91	97
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s	90	93	Stand. G. of N. J. 5s, '48	94	96
East. Ohio Gas 1st 5s	95	100	So. Cal. Edison ref. 5s	90	92
East. Tex. El. col. 5s	85	90	So. States Gas & El. 5s, 1953	..	88
El Paso Elec. col. 5s	93	97	Tri-State Gas & El. 5s	..	94
Empire Gas & Fuel 6s	99	100	United Util. cv. 6s, '43	83	93
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46	77	82	Utah Securities 6s	..	86
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25	90	95	Wash. W. L. & P. 5s	94¼	96
Inter-Mt. R., L. & P. 6s	97	100	West. Pa. Gas 1st 5s	91	93
Kan. Pub. Serv. 5s, '44	93	96	West. S. G. & E. 1st 5s	91¼	93½
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '36	85	90	West P. P. 1st 5s, '46	80	90
L., G. & E. Co. 1st 5s	81	85	Wis. Edison 6s, 1924	90	96
Mich. Light 5s, 1946	97¼	98			

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
Cosden	71	7¾	7¾	7¾
Con. Coal	130	90¼	90	90
Houston Oil	791	18	17¼	17¾
Mon. V., new	70	15	14¾	14¾

Bonds.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
Balt. El. 5s	$3,000	94¼	94¼	$1,000
City & S. 5s	2,000	99	99	1,000
Con. Gas 5s	4,000	100	100	3,000
Con. Coal 6s	11,000	101	101	1,000
Cosden 6s	8,000	79¼	79¼	1,000
F. & G. T. 5s	1,000	94¾	94¾	1,000
G., C. & N. 5s	1,000	97½	97½	1,000

	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
Md. Elec. 5s	$1,000	90¼	90¼	90¼
N. B. Tr. 5s	1,000	99	99	99
Norf. Ry. & L. 5s	3,000	96	96	96
Pub. Serv. 5s	1,000	80	80	80
Un. Ry. 4s	1,000	77¼	77¼	77¼

BOSTON.

| Mining. |

REAL ESTATE FIELD

Yorkville landmarks sold to provide the site for a modern commercial improvement were featured in the business yesterday. The O. W. Wuerts Piano Company bought from Edward C. Shelley the three old frame buildings at 1,505 Third Avenue and 200 to 202 East Eighty-fifth Street, at the southeast corner of these thoroughfares.

The site has an avenue frontage of 25 feet and a street frontage of 75 feet, opposite the Yorkville Bank. The property has been in the same ownership since 1880, and prior to that time had not changed hands since 1840.

The buildings on the premises will be demolished upon the expiration of present leases and a modern building erected by the purchaser for his own occupancy. The broker in the sale was Leon S. Altmayer, who also negotiated for the purchaser a loan on the property at 4½ per cent.

A Manhattan-Bronx Trade.

Samuel E. Jacobs purchased from the Dumbia Realty Company, Isaac Cohen, President, the two-story theatre, with stores and offices, at 1,408 St. Nicholas Avenue and 542 to 546 West 181st Street. The property is a leasehold, and was held at $410,000. In exchange the buyer gave 114 to 122 Westchester Avenue, two five-story flats, on a plot 89.2 by 79.10.

Buyer for Heights Apartment.

The Jumel Terrace, a six-story modern apartment, occupying a plot 75 by 94 by irregular, on the northwest corner of 160th Street and Jumel Terrace, has been sold by the Neville Construction Company.

The property was transfered to the Richelieu Holding Company, which immediately reconveyed it to Effie P. Gladding. The first transfer was made subject to a mortgage for $82,000 and the second subject to $94,000.

The selling company, of which George A. Bagge is President, acquired the site in 1909 and completed the erection of the structure several months later.

Fifie East Side Courthouse Plans.

Plans were filed yesterday for the new Magistrates Court to be erected at the southeast corner of Second Avenue and Second Street. It will be Gothic in design with a frontage of forty-four feet and a depth of 100 feet and has been estimated by architects, Fred Hopkins, to cost $100,000. The project has been in abeyance for a long time.

Tenement Sales.

The recently organized Arswin Realty Corporation purchased from Ida E. Fuller, 116 East 110th Street, a five-story tenement on a lot 25 by 100.11 feet.

Joseph Manheimer bought for $35,000 the Portia, a five-story tenement 28.3 by 109, at 228 West Thirty-seventh Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, from Herman Joveshof.

Bronx Apartments in Trade.

The Nason Realty Company purchased from the B. F. Construction Company, Charles Flaum, President, the two new five-story apartment houses, at 1,611 to 1,615 University Avenue, on a combined plot 182 by 110. The houses are fully tenanted and have been held at $325,000.

In part payment, the buyer gave the plot, 50 by 100, free and clear, on the west side of 165th Street, [illegible] five feet south of 169th Street. William S. Baker and Henry J. Kantrowitz were the brokers in the deals.

Bronx Sale.

Mary Wynne sold 1,066 Grant Avenue, near 166th Street, a three-story dwelling, 25 by 100, to Mary Ambrose, owner of the similar house, adjoining, at 1,064.

Brooklyn.

B. J. Sforza sold for Mary Roberts to Antonio Proto, for occupancy, the one-family brick house, 1,348 Ovington Avenue.

In the Bay Ridge section James Watters sold for the Innovation Houses, Inc., the two-family brick dwelling, 426 Eighty-third Street, to a client for investment.

Samuel Galitzka sold for F. W. Holmes, the two-story dwelling, at 1,935 East Ninteenth Street, Flatbush.

Meyer Levenson sold for Lazansky & Weinberger the two three-story brick tenements at 120 and 126 Herzel Street, each on a lot 20 by 100.

Queens Borough Sales.

The E. R. Wood Realty has exchanged its plot, 90 by 127 feet, on the west side of Rockaway Beach Boulevard, 388 feet south of Rockaway Beach Boulevard, for a plot 90 by 100 feet on the east side of Beach Fiftieth Street, 200 feet south of Rockaway Beach Boulevard, owned by L. Bacigalupo of Manhattan. The Wood company sold to Frank M. Migone of Bethel, Conn., a plot 90 by 104 feet, on the southeast corner of Beach Fiftieth Street and Rockaway Beach Boulevard, Edgemere.

The Franklin Madison Realty Company purchased forty lots at Rosedale from A. Manger. The company at once transferred the property in addition to a plot 200 by 400 feet, on the northwest corner of Bryant and Belmont Avenues, Rosedale, to A. Kelly of Roseville, N. J.

Long Island.

The Lewis H. May Company sold for Bridget McNamee a plot of six lots on the west side of Henley Avenue, between Newport and Washington Avenues, Belle Harbor, L. I., to a client for investment.

Staten Island.

W. S. E. Hall sold for a client of M. J. Hughes at Port Richmond, S. I., four cottages on Simonson Avenue, Mariners Harbor, S. I., to Frank G. Burger.

Connecticut.

Miss Zelda Sears, the actress, purchased from Samuel D. Folsom his twenty-five-acre estate at Wilton, Conn. The property has a frontage of more than 600 feet on the Norwalk-Danbury State Road. John Crawford was the broker in the sale.

Commercial Leases.

M. & L. Hess, Inc., and Benjamin Englander rented the westerly store and basement at 34 to 38 West Twenty-seventh Street, to Nathan Bloom.

Samuel H. Martin has leased for the Broadway and Sixty-seventh Street Corporation the store and basement in the building at 1,983 Broadway to Adolph Mayers.

Office Lease.

Jones, Launt & Barrett, insurance agents of Philadelphia, have leased from Charles V. Van Valen, Inc., space at 95 William Street for New York offices. In order to consummate this lease the Van Valen Corporation rented space in Jersey City to the Syn Chem Company and offices at 95 William Street to George H. Segal. Other space was subleased.

Realty Notes.

A total of $11,520 was realized for about seventy-two Flatbush lots sold at auction on Monday night by the Jere Johnson, Jr., Company, in the Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange salesroom. The sale closed out the remainder of the holdings of the Bond and Mortgage Company. 106 lots having been sold on July 30. The lot prices in the present sale averaged from $30 to $60 above those obtained at the previous session.

Maurice D. Barry has been elected a Director of the First Mortgage Guarantee Company of New York. Mr. Barry is a Trustee of the estate of the late Thomas E. Crimmins.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

80th St, 34 West, s s, 455 ft w of 5th Av, 20x75.5, three-story building with store; Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. against Kate Blank et al.; Butcher, F. & F., attorneys; due, $70,754.74; taxes, &c., $2,663.53; to the plaintiff for $60,000.

By Henry Brady.

29th St, 154 West, s s, 172.6 ft e of 7th Av, 24.6x98.9, two-story stable; New York Title and Mortgage Co. against District Holding Co et al.; M. A. Hillet, attorney; due, $18,701.85; taxes, &c., $364.25; to the plaintiff for $18,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

Tiebout Av, 2,414, e s, 16.6 ft s of 187th St, 16.6x83, two-story dwelling; A. A. Pope against T. B. Robertson et al.; T. W. Morris, Jr., attorney; due, $8,668.25; taxes, &c., $106.15; to the plaintiff for $4,000.

By James J. Donovan.

Vyse Av, 1,537, w s, 200 ft s of 173d St, 22x100, three-story tenement; M. A. Curtis against M. L. Finkelstein et al.; Hirsh, N. & R., attorneys; due, $7,296.41; taxes, &c., $282.04; to the plaintiff for $5,000.

Walton Av, w s, 133.8 ft s of Burnside Av, 75x100, vacant; Columbia Trust Co., as trustee, against F. M. Alexanderson; Davies, A. & C., attorneys; due, $1,154.30; taxes, &c., $1,017.45; to be readvertised for Dec. 4.

By George Price.

Edwards Av, w s, 265.3 ft s of Balcom Av, 106.1x79.8x irregular; Carrie Troelle against Joseph Diamond et al.; Timme & K., attorneys; due, $5,046.41; taxes, &c., $326.48; to the plaintiff for $4,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

3d Av, s e corner 2d St, for a two-story Magistrates' Court, 44x100; City of New York, owner; Alfred Hopkins, 101 Park Av, architect; cost, $150,000.

Layton Av, n e corner Waterbury Av, for a one-story frame bathhouse, 28x100; Rosa Kirchlein, owner; James A. Henderson, 30 East 42d St, architect; cost, $35,500.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Hall Place, 4, to a four-story stable; H. and D. Horstman, owners; De Rosa & Pereira, 150 Nassau St, architects; cost, $15,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, NOV. 13.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BROOME ST, n s, 42 ft w of Norfolk St, 48.9x75.5; Jacob Levy to 216 Broome Street Corporation, 220 Broome St, all liens, Nov. 1; $1

CHRYSTIE ST, 99, e s, 75 ft s of Grand St, 25.2x49.10; Wolf Karnis to Mendel Berman, 723 5th St, Nov. 10; attorneys, Morrison & S., 320 Broadway $100

COLUMBUS AV, n e corner, 62d St, 75x20; Samuel Posner to B. F. Keith's New York Theatres Co., 1,564 Broadway, mtg. $46,000, Oct. 17; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

JOHN ST, 26, s s, 49.11 ft w of Nassau St, 25.4x94.5; Frederick M. Hilton to E. P. Reichehlin & Co., 24 John St., mtg $100,000, 5 and a. c. s. a., Nov. 12; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway...$1

JUMEL TERRACE, n w c of 160th St, 75x94x76.3x80; Neville Constr. Co. to Richelieu Holding Co., 26 Cortlandt St, mtg $82,000, all liens, Nov. 1; attorneys, Weschler & K., 42 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; Richelieu Holding Co. to Effie P. Gladding, 172 Gates Av, Montclair, N. J., mtg $94,500, Nov. 12; attorneys, same $100

LEXINGTON AV, 1,717, e s, 50.11 ft n of 107th St, 16.8x65; Abr. Liebhoff et al. to Otto Rutishauser, 1,119 Lexington Av, mtg $9,000, all liens, Oct. 31 ..... $200

LEXINGTON AV, 1,755, s e corner of 109th St, (154,) 20.11x68, foreclosure Oct. 21, 1917; Mortimer S. Brown, referee, to Annie Pearl, at Hotel Antoinette, Broadway and 67th St.; attorneys, Bloomberg & B., 5 Beekman St. $15,000

LEXINGTON AV, 1,744; Morris and Ruth Folbe to Lena Folbe, 1,119 Lexington Av, mtg $10,000, May 1; attorney, L. Hutter, 7 East 104th St. $100

WEST END AV, 42, e s, 25.10 ft n of 61st St, 25.1x100, foreclosure, Nov. 8, 1917; Roger B. Wood, referee, to Augusta P. Fowler, Dunderberg, Tompkins Co., New York, Nov. 12; attorneys, Merrill, R. & T., 100 Broadway ..... $ 900

WHITE ST, 39, e s, 75 ft e of Church St, 24.4x100, foreclosure, Oct. 24, 1917; William P. Schoen, referee, to Eugenia K. Davis, Jericho, L. I., Nov. 9; attorneys, Alexander & G., 29 Broadway $28,000

18TH ST, 539 EAST, n s, 145 ft w of Av B, 25x103.5, foreclosure, Nov. 9, 1917; Joseph D. Kelly, referee, to Dry Dock Savings institution, 341 Broadway, Nov. 15; attorney, Frank M. Tichenor, 38 Park Row....$12,000

16TH ST, 304 West, s s, 125 ft e of 8th Av, 25x73.9x25x76; Michael F. McGrory to Joseph J. Hennessey, 330 West 16th St, mtg $6,000, Sept. 6; attorney, James T. Neary, 271 Broadway $1

51ST ST, 330 WEST, n s, 361 ft w of 8th Av, 20.9x100.5; Cornelia B. Page to Chas. M. Page, Albany, N. Y., subject to unpaid balance on mtg. $35,000, Nov. 10; attorney, Howard Hendrickson, 78 State St., Albany, N. Y. ..... $

56TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.5; Fireside Realty Co. to Herbert F. Dawson, 612 West 112th St, b. & s., Nov. 12; attorneys, Townsend & G., 32 Liberty St. $100

62D ST, 59 WEST, n s, 20 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x75; Samuel Posner to B. F. Keith's New York Theatres Co., 1,564 Broadway, mtg. $20,000, Oct. 17; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

74TH ST, r s, 135 ft e of 3d Av, 75x102.2; Malle Halpern to Kath. W. A. Shrady, 135 West 74th St, mtg $14,500, all liens, Nov. 12; attorney, Thomas Hooper, 309 Broadway..$300

79TH ST, 431 East, n s, 434 ft e of 1st Av, 26x102.2, Bertha Levy to Abraham Levy, 3 Park Row, b. & s., Oct. 5 ..... $1

95TH ST, 210 East, s s, 180 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.8; Davis Silverman to Yetta Horowitz, 1,081 Simpson St, Bronx, all liens, Oct. 16; attorney, K. M. Goldner, 637 Bergen Av. $100

95TH ST, 210 East, s s, 180 ft e of 3d Av, 25.7x100.8; Yetta Horowitz to Ruth Hosinsky, 1,039 East 167th St, Bronx, quitclaim and correction deed, all liens, Nov. 5; attorney, K. M. Goldner, 637 Bergen Av, Bronx $1

116TH ST, 116 East, s s, 180 ft w of Lexington Av, 25x100.11; Ida E. Felder to Arswin Realty Corp., 29 Broadway, mtg $8,000, Nov. 10; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

117TH ST, 218 East, s s, 200 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.10; Ruhl Investing Co. to Eugene A. Fehringer, 315 Bleecker St, Brooklyn, mtg $13,500, all liens, Aug. 1; attorneys, Kurz & Uren, 370 East 149th St. $100

148TH ST, 618 West, s s, 170 ft w of Broadway, 15x99.11; Ann W. Hutchison to Arthur Stahl, 407 2d Av, b. & s., March 28; attorney, Edward Bittfiner, 277 Broadway $100

Bronx.

GRANT AV, e s, 82 ft s of 168th St, 25x100; Mary Wynne to Mary Ambrose, 575 Lexington Av, Nov. 12, Sept. 25; attorney, Thomas Hooker, 309 Broadway $1

LOTS 1 to 4, map of Ann Havey; Herbert M. Holton, trustee, to Emma W. Snell, 2,440 Grand Av, and another, Oct. 24; attorneys, Johnson G. & M., Mt. Vernon. Order of court

LOTS 141 and 296, map of Hunt's Point Estates, Stephen J. Devoe to Rosie Kurdziel, 45 Hillman St, Middle Village, L. I., Oct. 31; attorney, A. Prigohzy, 213 Montague St., Brooklyn $1

LOT 20, Parcel 17, map of W. B. Ogden; of James C. Sanders to Florence S. Hoare, 2,506 University Av, Nov. 1; attorneys, A. Clocke, K. & R., 391 East 149th St. $100

LOTS 2 and 15, map of Allen estate; Hyman M. Field to Ani Caputi, 61 East 115th St., May 1; attorney, Ani Caputi, 61 East 115th St. ..... $

SAME PROPERTY, Ani Caputi to Joseph Caputi, 61 East 115th St, July 16; same attorney $1

LOT 124, map of Koch Homestead; Caroline Berrian to Edward Landsburg, 140 Brunswick St, Newark, N. J., Nov. 13; attorney, L. Hess, 1,469 Williamsbridge Road..$1

SILVER ST, 5, n s, 50 ft e of Rosedale Av, 25x100; also Silver St, n s, 75 ft e of Rosedale Av, 25x100; Charles W. H. Arnold et al. to James E. Elgar, 19 Sterling Av, White Plains, N. Y., et al., ext. Oct. 26, 1917; attorney, C. P. Hallock, 809 East 180th St. ..... $

TRINITY AV, e s, 100 ft s of 161st St, 25x99.9; Arnold Vort et al. to Olga Brookman, 304 West 38th St, mtg $5,500, Oct. 9; attorney, Milton Greenbaum, 233 Broadway..$100

WESTCHESTER AV, 714 to 718, s w corner of Wales Av, 80.2x48.7x65.11x78.10; Samuel E. Jacobs to Dumbia Realty Co., Inc., 309 Broadway, mtg $45,000, Oct. 30; attorney, Max Silverstein, 309 Broadway $1

137TH ST, 635 East, n s, 37.6x100; J. Clifford Christie, referee, to N. Y. Life Ins. and Trust Co., 52 Wall St, Nov. 8; attorneys, Emmet & P., 52 Wall St. $26,900

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

JUMEL TERRACE, n w corner of 160th St, 75x94x76.3x80, Nov. 1; Richelieu Holding Co. to Neville Construction Co., 105 West 40th St, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Weschler & Kohn, 42 Broadway $8,000

SAME PROPERTY, Nov. 1; same to same, installments, $2,000 on Jan. 12, 1918, and $2,000 a month thereafter, 6 p. c., prior mtg $8,000; attorneys, same $4,800

ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, 18 and 20, s s, 139 ft n of 150th St, 90x100, Nov. 9; Sonwil Holding Co. to Dora Berman, 55 West 110th St, 1 year, 6 p. c., prior mtg $100,000; attorney, Jacob I. Berman, 346 Broadway $7,000

11TH ST, 12 West, s s, 125 ft w of 5th Av, 25x94.9, Nov. 9; rector, &c., of the Church of the Ascension in the City of N. Y. to Mutual Life ins. Co., due and interest as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $11,000

14TH ST, 604 East, s s, 88 ft e of Avenue B, 25x105.3; George Luther to Elizabeth Muller, on the premises, due July 1, 1920, 6 p. c., prior mtg $7,500; attorney, William Carl, 99 Nassau St. $500

56TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.5, Nov. 12; Herbert S. Dawson to Fireside Realty Co., 357 4th Av, due Nov. 1, 1922; attorneys, Townsend & G., 32 Liberty St. $37,500

74TH ST, 320 East, s s, 175 ft e of 1st Av, 25x102.2, Nov. 1; Mary Dalton to Thomas F. McLaughlin, 173 Alexander Av, Bronx, 1 year, 6 p. c., prior mtg $4,500; attorney, John H. Rogan, 145 Nassau St. $1,200

85TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.2, Nov. 13; Thomas J. L. McManus to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 3 years; attorney, Edward J. McGuire, 51 Chambers St. $5,000

116TH ST, 116 East, s s, 180 ft w of Lexington Av, 25x100.11, Nov. 12; Arswin Realty Corporation to Carl H. Maack, 565 Columbus Av, 2 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $18,000; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1,750

Bronx.

PARK AV, 1,201 and 1,203, e s, 32x66; also Railroad Av, e s, 566 ft s of 144th St, runs s 25x e 223.8 to Mott Haven Canal x n 25x w 223.8; Frederick W. Wehrum to George A. Scheu, 156 West Utica St, Buffalo, N. Y., 1-7 interest, Nov. 8, 6 months, 6 p. c.; attorney, George A. Scheu, 156 West Utica Av, Buffalo, N. Y. $1,800

1822D ST, n s, 125 ft e of Brook Av, 87.8x100; Berkshire Products Co., Inc., to New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway, Nov. 8, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway $4,000

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

PARK AV, 1,441, all; 113th St, 205-7 East, all; 3d Av, 2,611, all; Samuel Strasbourger and another, executors of Sol. Weisbecker and another, to Otto Rutishausen, 1,719 Lexington Av, 10 years from Oct. 1, 1917 ..... $5,200

8TH AV, 65, n w corner of 13th St, all; Mary Smith and another to Felix Cornyn, 65 8th Av, 10 years from Oct. 1, 1917..$3,300

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

16TH ST, 115 to 137 West; Ole G. Bertelsen against 115-137 West 16th St. Co., Inc., owner; Lustgarten Co., Inc., owner and contractor $7,811

53D ST, 437 to 441 East; Samuel Rabinowitz against Ward Baking Co., Inc., owner; Jacob Fradus, contractor $400

87TH ST, 211 and 213 West; Samuel Prensky against Anna E. M. de Montsaulnin, owner; Up To Date Garage, Inc., contractor...$590

130TH St, 126 West; Globe Sash and Door Co., Inc., against David Sherman, owner; Waller Bros., contractors $43

172D ST, 643 to 647 West; Peerless Elevator Co. against Rose Vogel and Anna Schultz, owners; Mr. Vogel and Mr. Schultz, contractors $18

213TH ST, 376 West; Kandel Concrete Co. against Jacob Bashein, owner; Carl Jacobs, contractor $18

Bronx.

Lot 84, map of lots of Wakefield; Vincent Trombatore against Anfas Operating Co., owners and contractors $950

49TH ST, 315-317 East; Nicola Pizzani against Florence G. Herrman and Rebecca G. Luois, owners; John Carlucci, contractors $42

232D ST, n s, 335 ft e of Paulding Av, 25x89; Frederick M. Alexander against Anfas Operating Co., Inc., owners; Anfas Operating Co., Inc., by A. G. Fasany, as President, contractor $77

232D ST, n s, 3.2 ft e of Paulding Av, 25x89; Lucian Pisciotta against Anfas Operating Co., owners and contractors $80

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BOND ST, 22; Henry C. Zinnagt against Anna E. De Selding et al., May 3, 1917..$342

SEAMAN AV, e s, 100 ft e of Academy St; Norwalk Lock Co. against Frank Wilson Construction Co. et al., July 27, 1916...$130

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

CHRISTOPHER ST, 183 & 185; Emilia B. Hendrickerson against John M. Williams et al, amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Swain.

MONROE ST, 260; House of Mercy of N. Y. against Morris Goldberg et al; foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Alexander & Green.

2D AV, w s, 49.4 ft s of 36th St, 24.8x100; Morris Ratner et al against Meyer Zalka et al; foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Cary & Cantine.

51ST ST, 42 East; N. Y. Investors Corp. against Julius Friedman et al; foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Swain.

115TH St, 32 West; Max Cohen et al against Caroline Romer et al; foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. Gordon.

134TH ST, 514 West; Cornelius G. Coakley et al against Henry Selig et al; foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, L. Knapp.

141ST St, s s, 35 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18x99.11; Seamen's Bank for Savings in the City of N. Y. against Rosalie Maller et al; foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft.

Bronx.

BOLTON AV, e s, 275 ft n of Patterson Av., 122x100; Charles Noe against Larry Besthoff et al; partition suit; attorney, G. Frey.

LOT 47, Block 2,737, Section 10, on tax map; City of New York against Walter Leo Hildburgh et al.; action to foreclose tax lien; attorney L. Hardy.

LOT 100, Block 3,257, Section 12, on tax map; City of New York against George Petri et al; action to foreclose tax lien; attorney, L. Hardy.

TINTON AV, w s, 263.2 ft s of 168th St, 18.5x134.9; Emma Bochdam against Louis Weil et al; action to determine claim to real estate; attorney, R. E. Bergman.

143D ST, s s 525 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100; Mary A. Reynolds against Kate Harper et al; foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Williamson & Bell.

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No. 3,265 Third Avenue, west side, 197.36 southeast 164th Street, 4 story brick Store and Apartments, 25x77x25x85, with lot of land, 25x179x25x184.

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4 Rooms and Bath

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New 12-story fireproof building.

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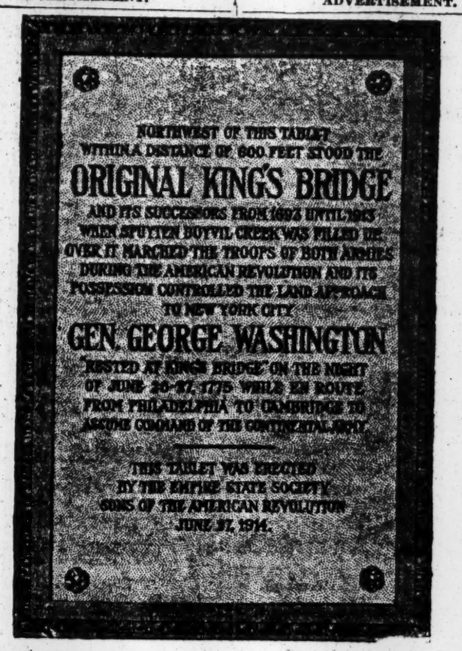

Memorial Tablet on Bridge at Broadway and 230th Street

In the first war for liberty, the American Revolution, Kingsbridge was No Man's Land. The fighting was for the possession of the bridge and its approaches, which to-day are at Broadway, 230th and 231st Streets and Kingsbridge Avenue.

There is still to be seen here the Site of the Old Bridge; the Wading Place; the Old Tavern; the Bloody Well; Fort St. Charles; Paperinenman Rock; Site of Fort Independence; Site of the Implacement of the British Guns and other interesting relics.

Those interested in historical matters are advised to see them during the next two weeks, as they will soon disappear, owing to the decree of the Supreme Court ordering the sale of the Estate of Joseph Godwin, which consists of two hundred and thirty-one lots at Broadway, 230th, 231st Streets and Kingsbridge Avenue. The sale will take place at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 14 Vesey Street, Tuesday, November 27th, 1917. The lots will be sold for whatever they will bring without reservation or protection of any kind.

Owing to the severe depression in real estate it is almost certain they will bring but a very small percentage of their actual value. Maps and particulars may be obtained from J. Clarence Davies, 149th Street and 3d Avenue, and Joseph P. Day, 31 Nassau Street, the agents and auctioneers.

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1 Very Large	ROOM	Foyer & Bath	$750
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167TH ST., 44 WEST, (Washington Square Section.)—New 9-story apartments; 4-room apartment available. Apply on premises.

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Six, eight light, large, light rooms; high-class; elevator, electricity; complete service; low rentals. Superintendent on premises.

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1,845 7th Av.,(117th.) 7 rooms, bath, 2d fl.,$65. A. ZISS & CO., 26 West 31st St., or janitor.

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ONE, two room apartment with bath; suburban, commuting zone considered. T 370 Times Downtown.

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25TH, 105 EAST, (Apt. 94.)—Opp. Union Square Hotel. Unique accommodations for 1-2 bachelors; parlor, bedroom, bath, shower, single, double; telephone; handsome fireproof building; $50 monthly; subway.

23D, 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suites two rooms and bath.

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51ST, 114 EAST; 30TH, 39 EAST.—Heated; attractively furnished; running water; electricity.

40TH ST., 5 EAST, 24 WEST.
Nicely furnished single, double rooms; private baths; telephone; $4, $5, $10, $12.

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56TH, 83 EAST.—Beautiful, large room for gentlemen only; respectable French family.

61ST, 166 EAST.—Handsomely furnished front parlor; hot and cold water; private bath; electricity; piano; select surroundings.

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57TH, 254 WEST.—Studio, north light, steam, electricity; living. Phone Circle 904.

58TH, 118 WEST.—Large, small rooms, $40 and $20 month, in bachelor home.

40 WEST 58TH ST.
Rooms and Suites, attractively furnished.

62TH, 68 WEST.—Hall bedroom, $3 weekly; other single and double bedrooms; warm running water; private baths; references.

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67TH, 145 WEST. — Doctor's unfurnished suite; also other attractively furnished rooms; telephone. Buckley.

68TH, 68 WEST.—Neat, handsome rooms, single and suite; private telephone; electricity; excellent location.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room, private bath; steam heat, electricity; unusual house.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Rooms with and without running water; near all car lines.

76TH, 278 WEST.—Large rooms, bath connecting, $4-$7; suites; gentlemen; business couple.

76TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms for gentlemen; must be seen to appreciate.

71ST, 135 WEST.—ATTRACTIVE, LARGE ROOM, EXTENSION; BATH, STEAM, ELECTRICITY; OWNER'S MANAGEMENT.

71ST, 303 WEST.—Studio, large double and single room; southern exposure; breakfast; references.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Studio room, private bath; steam heat, electricity; unusual house.

71ST, 216 WEST.—Attractive, large, sunny room; private bath.

72D, 336 WEST.—Parlor and bedroom, suitable for study; facing Hudson and Drive; electricity.

72D ST., 302 WEST.—Attractive front room; electric lights; private family; gentlemen.

122 WEST 73D ST.
Desirable rooms; near Subway, elevated; references.

73D, 156 WEST.—Exceptionally nice, newly furnished room; running water, adjoining bath.

73D, 118 WEST.Newly decorated large and single rooms; private baths; southern exposure.

73D, 209 WEST.—Bright, warm room, adjoining bath, $6.50; also medium, $5.50.

73D, 178 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms for business people; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large room; private bath; telephone, electric light.

74TH, 242 WEST.—ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED SUITES; ROOMS WITH OR WITHOUT BATH; ALSO DOCTOR'S OFFICE; BREAKFAST IF DESIRED.

75TH, 159 WEST.—Single, ensuite; attractively furnished; southern exposure; electricity; adjoining bath.

75TH, 14 WEST.—Medium, sunny room; newly furnished; electricity; near bath; telephone; select.

75TH, 54 WEST.—Beautiful front parlor, connecting bedroom; also large rooms, private bath.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Large, sunny, front room; electricity, private bath, kitchenette privileges; references.

76TH, 174 WEST.—Parlor; well heated; electricity; running water; also single room.

76TH, 239 WEST.—One large, one small room, excellent table; fine location.

77TH, 125 WEST.—Comfortable, warm, sunny large, small rooms; convenient baths; references.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Desirable small room; gentleman; references; reasonable.

78TH, 136 WEST.—Attractive, large and small rooms; all conveniences, $2.50 to $7.50.

78TH, 132 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with, without private bath; hot water.

78TH, 122 WEST.—Beautiful, large, sunny room and bath, private family; phone; references.

78TH, 208 WEST.—Large, attractive room, handsomely decorated; electric light; near subway.

78TH, 108 WEST.—New; ready for guests Nov. 14; reservations now being made.

80TH, 147 WEST.—Beautiful, sunny, two-room studio; all conveniences; reasonable; references.

80TH, 132 WEST.—Sunny rooms, private baths, $12; single, $5; electricity, steam heat.

81ST, 27 WEST.—Elegant large front; bath; electricity; maid service; modern home facing park; L-Subway; $12. Schuyler 7352.

81ST, 166 WEST.—Small and medium light room, newly furnished, adjoining bath; references.

81ST, 120 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large, sunny, warm rooms; private bath, lavatory, kitchenette.

82D, 33 WEST.—Two beautiful, newly furnished, decorated front rooms; bath; references.

82D, 54 WEST.—Handsomely furnished second story front, bath, kitchenette; single rooms; references.

83D, 15 WEST.—Large, small room, shower, baths, warm, well-kept; reasonable.

84TH, 17 WEST.—Connecting rooms with parlor; piano; one flight; private; Baldwin.

87TH, 329 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms, large and small, with running water, electric light, all conveniences; also a double parlor.

85TH ST., 138 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; electricity; reference; gentlemen, $725 Schuyler.

87TH, 159 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, large room; electricity; all conveniences; also small room.

86TH, 174 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large, small rooms; meals if desired; references.

87TH, 203 WEST.—Desirable, large, small outside, steam heated; telephone; $3.50 Anderson.

88TH, 335 WEST, Drocam Hall.—Exclusive bachelor dwellings, near Riverside; southern exposure; front rooms, $5-$15; 86th Subway.

88TH ST., 48 WEST.—Exceptionally large, small front room; running water, telephone; private; references.

89TH, 170 WEST, (ground floor.)—Handsomely furnished room with private family; all conveniences; business girl preferred; reference.

89TH, 330 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms, single, en suite; exclusive house; telephone; references.

90TH, 50 WEST.—Widow having beautiful home offers room, en suite or single; moderate price; every comfort; references exchanged.

91ST, 252 WEST. — For refined gentleman, comfortably furnished front room, adjoining bath; private family; exclusive. Telephone Riverside 3960.

92D, 42 WEST.—Beautiful large room and kitchen, medium size and kitchen.

93D, 60 WEST.—Double parlor, steam heat, running water; furnished or unfurnished Sukorn.

95TH, 26 WEST.—Medium-sized room, modern conveniences; gentlemen; reference.

95TH, 137 WEST.—Neatly furnished, large, sunny warm front room, electricity.

96TH ST., 231 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Homelike room, private family, for gentleman with reference.

96TH, 231 WEST.—Elegant two-room suite on Broadway; 2 or 3 gentlemen; water; piano, elevator. 3D.

97TH, 305 WEST.—ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED ROOM; $8 WEEK; REFERENCES. CUSHMAN.

98TH, 254 WEST.—Superior bachelors accommodations, large room or suite, bath. Apartment 7.

99TH, 230 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Large room, two windows, running water; elevator apartment; private family; gentlemen only. Call after 6 o'clock, 4th floor south.

100TH, 316 WEST.—Magnificent room and bath, $10 week; gentlemen. Apt. 19.

102D, 235 WEST.—Nicely furnished connected rooms, adjoining bath; private family. Apartment 27.

102D, (Broadway.)—Large, comfortable room, $8; private family; all conveniences. Riverside 6651.

102D, 235 WEST.—Living room, bedroom, suitable one or two gentlemen; conveniences; near sub. Ward.

101ST, 305 WEST, (near Riverside Drive.)—Three rooms, with running hot and cold water, bath, telephone, and electricity, for rent single or en suite, in elegantly furnished private home; references required.

103RD, 248 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Attractively furnished room; gentleman; adjoining bath. Copeland.

108TH, 256 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Warm front room; $4.50; telephone; gentleman. Rogers.

109TH, 304 WEST, (Adjoining Broadway.)—Beautifully furnished large and small rooms; modern.

112TH, 612 WEST.—Light, well furnished room; Riverside Drive; new; reasonable; gentlemen only. Apt. 10.

112TH, 542 WEST, (Apt. 4B.)—Attractively furnished; private bath; gentlemen. Cathedral 3734.

119TH, 420 WEST.—Large, sunny corner room; four windows; overlooking Park; $8; with adjoining room and kitchenette, $12.

120TH, 304 WEST.—Beautiful room, newly remodeled house; hot water heat; gentlemen.

123D, 439 WEST, (Apt. 16.)—Two-room suite, kitchen; elevator; telephone; conveniences.

123D, 360 WEST.—Large, comfortable room; man, woman; medium, girl only; $3.

127TH ST., 76 WEST.—An attractively furnished room; convenient to sub. and "L."

135TH, 535 WEST.—Sunny outside room, beautifully furnished; elevator, all conveniences. Collins.

136TH, 611 WEST.—Clean, warm room; electric light, telephone; subway, buses; reasonable to permanent party. Pusey.

140TH, 612 WEST.—Large room, also single; business people, refined; kitchen privileges; subway. Apt. 37.

143D, 527 WEST, (Apt. 2.)—Elegant room, newly furnished; modern apartment; phone.

143D, 527 WEST, (Phone.)—Double room; hot, cold water; kitchen privileges. Mendoza.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Hall room, $5; river view, $7-$8; convenient location. Turner.

ALLERTON HOUSE FOR BACHELORS,
302 West 22d St.
Genial atmosphere and spirit of a well-appointed club for men of refinement; new fireproof building; billiard room; single, $4.50 to $6.50 weekly; rooms for two, $3.50 weekly each.

BEAUTIFUL SUNNY STUDIO.
Rent from 1-6 P. M.; piano; at 91st St. subway, L 156 Times.

CLAREMONT AV., 200.—Attractive front room for one or two ladies; kitchen privileges; elevator. Apt. 87.

EXCELLENT rooms for two Columbia students or other bachelors; in private house, near Riverside Drive and 108th St.; no other roomers or boarders. M 18 Times.

PAYING GUEST.—Room, private connecting bath, overlooking Hudson, in high-class West End Av. apartment. Phone before 11, Riverside 5625.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE AND 108TH.—An excellent opportunity for several young bachelors to obtain rooms in private residence where there are no other roomers or boarders. N 195 Times.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 78, (Corner 80th.)—Magnificently furnished suite of two or three rooms overlooking river; private house; maid service.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 202, (93d St.)—Large and small room, newly furnished; board optional; private family; excellent location. Stanhope.

SINGLE GENTLEMAN may find well-appointed room, with bath, breakfast, in the home of a private family in the West 80s. Schuyler 4858.

WEST END, 611.—Attractive, medium-sized room, well heated, electric lights, adjoining bath, in private family; breakfast optional.

WEST END AV., 758, (97th.)—Newly furnished large corner parlor rooms; modern apartment. Butters.

WEST END AV., 936, (103d St. Subway.)—Corner room, elevator; gentleman; telephone. Apt. 5 West.

WEST END AV., 745.—Block subway express; large room, alcove, running water, adjoining bath, $40. Phone 8098 Riverside.

WEST END AV., 664.—Handsomely furnished, exceptional rooms; running water; adjoins bath.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

WEST END AV., 896.—Large room; private bath, steam, electricity. Phone 5893 River.

WEST END AV., 911.—Room, private bath; telephone; breakfast optional.

Brooklyn.

HEIGHTS, (145 Willow St.)—Private house; unusually attractive rooms. Main 3011.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

YOUNG MAN desires room and bath with refined family; no objection to children; no rooming house; location desirable between 42d St. and 59th St.; references exchanged. Address S. S., Box 25 Times Annex.

Business man, highest standing, wants room, elevator apartment, vicinity 72d Street West; small family, no rooming house; give full particulars; best references. W 36 Times.

YOUNG GENTLEMAN requires room and bath with private Christian family; no other roomers; west side; moderate. T 379 Times Downtown.

YOUNG COUPLE desire one or two furnished rooms, with private bath, above 100th St.; full particulars. W 63 Times.

GENTLEMAN and wife require large room, private bath, furnished, vicinity Hotel Savoy; references essential. W 93 Times.

WANTED—By young man, single room, running water, electric lights. N 179 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

11TH, 36 EAST, Adjoining 5th Av.—Handsomely furnished rooms; superior table; moderate.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Desirable rooms, home cooking; telephone; references.

35TH ST., (307 Lexington Av.)—Large second story front room; newly decorated; electricity table board.

53D, 37 EAST.—Rooms, with board; references; table board.

54TH, 13-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; moderate; references.

61ST, 154 EAST.—Rooms with all conveniences; table guests; phone. Clark.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (Lexington Av. and 30th.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel at lower cost than a boarding house? Beautiful atmosphere; outside rooms; telephone, elevator; complete service; homelike; including meals, $13 weekly, up.

MADISON AV., 213, (36th.)—Attractive rooms, excellent table; references.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST, (Near 5th Av.)—Large, small rooms, excellent board; all improvements.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath, steam; unexcelled board.

53D, 6 WEST.—Beautiful, sunny double room, single room; refined surroundings; references.

16 WEST 55TH ST.
TABLE BOARDERS; REFERENCE.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms, private baths; parlor dining; excellent table.

70TH, 23 WEST.—Unusual opportunity; war duty obliges me to sublet large room, newly furnished, in excellent neighborhood, close to transit lines, with or without board; rate reasonable.

72D, 318 WEST, (Riverside.)—Exclusive Pension; large room, with private bath; also small room; excellent table; steam, electricity.

72D, 212 WEST.—PRIVATE BATHS; ELECTRICITY; TABLE BOARD; DOCTOR'S OFFICE. COLUMBUS 6896.

72D, 266 WEST.—Warm, attractive rooms; excellent Southern meals; fine location; reference.

72D, 122 WEST.—Attractive double and single rooms; excellent board; table guests.

72D, 261 WEST.—Homelike, handsomely furnished double room, private bath.

72D, 117 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with board; table guests accommodated.

72D, 150 WEST.—Desirable, sunny rooms; also 2 hall rooms; board; reference.

73D, 302 WEST.—Two large connecting rooms, private baths; comfortable Winter home.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Handsome second floor, furnished; other rooms; board optional; references exchanged.

75TH, 234 WEST, (The Hurlburt.)—Large double sunny room, steam heat; references.

77TH, 116 WEST.—Attractive rooms, double and single, private bath or adjoining; steam heat, electricity; excellent table; references.

78TH, 256 WEST.—Single room; southern exposure; steam heat; running water; electricity.

78TH, 106 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished rooms; electricity; excellent table; refined surroundings; references.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.) —Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

80TH, 143 WEST.—Medium, sunny, front, small room; electricity; homelike; references.

62D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large, small rooms, southern exposure, connecting bath; home cooking; reference.

85TH, 76 WEST.—Beautiful room, with board; business gentleman preferred; modern conveniences. Jay.

85TH, 300 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms; select locality; electricity; private house; references.

86TH, 164 WEST.—Attractive double rooms, suite; bath; excellent table. Schuyler 7583.

87TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive large room; private bath; heat, electricity, telephone; excellent table; convenient; Jewish house.

90TH, 16 WEST.—Two beautifully furnished front rooms, suitable two; excellent table; refined Jewish boarding house; table boarders accommodated.

91ST ST., 39 WEST.—Beautifully furnished double, and two single rooms, with adjoining bath; Jewish family; excellent table; reasonable rates; table boarders accommodated. Telephone 9026 Riverside.

91ST, 50 WEST.—Large room, twin beds, private bath connecting; also medium room, southern exposure; convenient; Park, subway, and elevated.

92D, 60 WEST.—Beautiful large, small rooms, suites; thoroughly renovated; new management; private; conveniences; Southern cooking; table board.

93D ST., (676 West End Av.)—Large front room; running water; electricity; excellent environment; suitable two gentlemen or married couple; beautifully furnished; home cooking.

93D, 265 WEST.—Double room; private bath; constant hot water; electricity; table guests.

97TH, 259 WEST.—Private house; pleasant front room, suitable for two; bathroom floor; good home table. Riverside 5953.

119TH, 309 WEST, (Morningside Av.)—Spacious, warm, sunny room; board; bath adjoining; phone.

120TH, 110 WEST.—Large room, front parlor, refined Jewish boarding house; telephone.

ATTRACTIVE room with board, suitable for one or two people; strictly private family; near 72d St. and "L"; references given and required. Phone Columbus 5686.

ATTRACTIVE ROOM, with or without board; strictly private family; near 72d "L"; references given as required. Col. 5686.

DELIGHTFUL BEDROOM, private parlor; wonderful table; near Park; use automobile; elderly gentleman or invalid; $15-$18. O 59 Times.

RIVERSIDE, 540.—Large, sunny rooms, board, $12-$15; two, $20. Payne.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Ocean Traffic Passing Windows.
Charming Winter House of Highest Standard.
20 Minutes Downtown N. Y.; Fare 5c.
Fifty Lovely Rooms, Exquisitely Furnished.
Excellent Chef and Service; Small Tables.
Abundance Sunlight. Good Air. Quietness.
Social. Parlors. Smoking Room. Comforts.
Weekly, $12-$20 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

THE NORWOOD, 7TH AV.
174 West 126th.—Room, board; steam heat, baths, telephone; home cooking; convenient.

WASHINGTON SQUARE NORTH, 21.—Single rooms with board; facing park; table guests accommodated.

WEST END AV., 344.—Select accommodations; elegantly furnished rooms, private baths; twin beds; steam, electricity; best home table.

WEST END AV., 693, (94th.)—Large front, back rooms, private bath; also suite; automatic elevator; references; table guests.

WEST END AV., 534, (86th.)—Large, sunny rooms; excellent table; house thoroughly appointed; references.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 76.—Convenient Borough Hall, single rooms, excellent table. Phone 1,159 W. Main.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. Yonkers 2161.

Long Island.

Forest Hills—Large double rooms, suitable couple or two gentlemen; with or without board.—references exchanged. Forest Hills 6770.

New Jersey.

South Orange, N. J., (117 Scotland Road.)—Beautiful home and location; large rooms, bath, and board; references. Phone 891.

BOARD WANTED.

PROFESSIONAL MAN desires to obtain room and board with private family near subway station or trolley line connecting with subway; state full particulars as to locations, rates, &c. J. T. McGill, Hall of Records, N. Y. City.

GENTLEMAN and daughter wish first-class board with strictly private family; two rooms, private bath and electricity; west side, between 72d and 110th Sts.; references exchanged. N 361 Times Downtown.

REFINED FOREIGN GENTLEMAN wants first-class accommodation, exclusive private family; pay secondary to comfortable, homelike surroundings; no other boarders. Full particulars to X 213 Times Annex.

JEWISH LADY desires room and board with refined family, either in apartment or 1st floor private house, upper west side; state terms. M 13 Times.

MAN AND WIFE want board, private family; warm, sunny room; vicinity West 145th St.; references. Williamson, 2,796 3d Av.

BOARD and two modern rooms for 3 Jewish adults; 67th to 100th Sts., west, off car line; $36; reference. W 35 Times.

JEWISH GENTLEMAN desires room and superior board with congenial people. T 373 Times Downtown.

REFINED YOUNG MAN wishes board and room, private family preferred; state price and details. O 38 Times.

TWO ROOMS, west side; German table preferred; write full particulars. T 344 Times Downtown.

Colored girl wants room and board in exchange for cooking. E. X., Times Harlem.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BABY MERCEDES.—Late model, electric equipment; cheap. Hotchkiss Garage Co., 20 West 64th.

BRISCOE, 1917, Touring; practically new. Make offer. 1,930 Broadway.

BUICK RUNABOUT.—6-cylinder, late model; no reasonable cash offer refused. 1,930 Broadway.

BUICKs, 1917-1916.
Tourings, roadsters, closed. Flack, 1,700 Broadway.

BUICK 1916 Big 6 roadster, perfect condition, practically new shoes; sacrifice account draft; no dealers. Abbott, Broad 2634.

BUICK, 1916, little six touring, $575.

DODGE, 1916, tour., perfect condition, $375. Harlem Exchange, 2,061 7th Av. Morn. 8367.

BUICK 1917 CABRIOLET.
Perfect condition. Slocum, 1,700 Broadway.

BUICK, 1917, little six roadster, touring, and coupelet. 305 West 59th St.

CADILLACS.
1916 7-pass. Touring, 8-cyl., Model 53; this car has been overhauled and repainted; 1917 Cadillac, blue, with red wheels; will give excellent service; the price will surprise you.
1916 Coupe, Model 53, 8-cyl., 4-pass., closed car; repainted and overhauled; especially fine for a lady or doctor; ideal Winter car.
DETROIT CADILLAC MOTOR CAR CO., 536 Broad St., Newark, N. J.
Tel. Mulberry 2240. Used Car Dept.

CADILLAC, 1917, 4-PASSENGER PHAETON, IN FINE CONDITION. PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO. OF BROOKLYN, 172 MALBONE ST., BROOKLYN, NEAR BEDFORD AV. PHONE FLATBUSH 8384.

CADILLAC (1917) Landaulet.
CADILLAC (1917) Sedan, like new.
LOCOMOBILE (1917) Limousine 38 H. P.
F. Turner, 20 Broad, phone 4473 Rector.

CADILLAC 1916 SEDAN,
seven passenger, mechanically guaranteed; bargain; no dealers. 587 Park Av.

CADILLAC 1918 TOURING.
CADILLAC 1917 ROADSTER.
Schoenmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC Limousine.—Electric starting and lighting system; mechanically perfect. 305 West 59th St.

CADILLAC Sedan, 1914.—Electric starter and lights; runs and looks like new. 305 West 59th, near Columbus Circle.

CADILLAC, 8-CYLINDER, TOURING.
Fine condition, 1,930 Broadway.

CHALMERS 1916 six-cylinder car in excellent condition. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th.

CHALMERS, 1917, Touring, like new.
Make offer, 1,930 Broadway.

CHALMERS 1916 five-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d.

CHANDLER Automobile.—A credit of $750 toward the purchase of a new car, any style, will be sold for $700; holder of credit going to Panama; telephone 127 Rhinelander, from 11 A. M. to 12.

CHANDLER Sedan.—5 passenger; electric starter and lights; bargain. 305 W. 59th.

CRANE SIMPLEX.—Enclosed drive Limousine; cost $10,500; mileage 5,000; exceptional. W 95 Times.

DELAUNAY Belleville brougham, 6 cylinder, 10 h. p.; beautiful, dark town car; newly painted; perfect condition; electric lights, &c.; bargain. Bord, 114 West 50th St.

DODGE 1917 touring; many extras; used few weeks privately; cost $820; sacrifice; has factory guarantee. Dr., 2,030 Broadway.

FIAT Limousine.—Electric starter, lights; fine condition. 305 West 59th St.

HAINES automobile truck for sale, in first-class condition, also a limousine body. W. E. Schwiebert, 64 Lamont Av., Elmhurst, L. I.

HUDSON Super Six cabriolet; shock absorbers, bumpers front and rear; two extra tires; has had lots of care and in excellent condition; price reasonable for quick purchase. N 189 Times.

HUDSON super-six for sale, $750; fine condition, just overhauled; dandy car. Jarvis, 61 Broadway. Rector 175.

HUDSON super-six for sale, $750; fine condition, just overhauled; dandy car. Jarvis, 61 Broadway. Rector 1355.

HUDSON SUPER SIX.—7-passenger touring. Must sell. 1,930 Broadway.

HUPMOBILE, 1917 Sedan; like new.
Slocum & Harris, 1,700 Broadway.

KISSEL coupe, 4 seats, 1917 model, practically new, run very little; special body, special upholstery and slip covers; mechanically perfect; two extra new tires with rims, and tire covers and other extras; will sacrifice. Daniel E. Wolfe, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 8000.

KISSEL touring car, 7-passenger; must be seen to be appreciated. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th.

LANCIA Sedan 1916, 7-passenger, mileage 10,000; beautiful body by Brewster; cost $7,500 new; magnificent, overhauled. W 94 Times.

LANCIA 1917, 4-passenger Roadster; magnificent, perfect; seven months old. W 96 Times.

LEXINGTON, 7-seated touring car, 1917, latest model, thoroughbred Continental Red Seal motor, dual ignition, latest, complete equipment, tires and otherwise, in perfect shape, cost new $5,100; owing to illness will sell first reasonable offer. Address J. E., Box 2, Station T.

LEXINGTON 1916, Little 6, guaranteed; extraordinary buy for $650. Lexington, Bryant 2411.

MARMON, 1914, five-passenger touring car, guaranteed in perfect order; demonstration; $400. BROOK'S OSTRUK, 224 West 57th St. Telephone Circle 4075.

MARMON limousine, 1917, cost $5,500 new; car like new; submit offer; time payments; trade considered. Van Dyke, 1,627 Broadway, corner 50th St.; open evenings.

MARMON.—Model 41, touring; perfect condition; must sell; reasonable. 1,930 Broadway.

MARMON 1917, seven-passenger touring car; guaranteed the same as new. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d St.

MARMON 1917 seven-passenger limousine; guaranteed the same as new. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d St.

MARMON 1916 Club Roadster; 4 passenger. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d.

MARMON 1916 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d.

MERCEDES 14-30 Rothschild limousine; good condition. Inquire Maurice, 159 East 77th St.

MERCER, 1916, TOURING.
A bargain. 1,930 Broadway.

MERCER, late 1916 limousine, used one season; condition perfect. Phone Columbus 8963.

MERCER 1917 Sporting 4-Pass.
Schoenmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

MITCHELL LIMOUSINE, 1917.
Most beautiful car in city; seats six inside; five wire wheels; full electric equipment; condition guaranteed. 1,606 Broadway.

MOLINE KNIGHT, Model 50; wire wheels; 7-passenger; French gray; very powerful and silent; very reasonable. 444 West 55th St., sixth floor.

OLDSMOBILE 1915 touring, driven by owner only, two extra shoes; excellent condition, $400; Stewart vacuum system. Phone Mr. Harold, Lenox 8100.

OLDSMOBILE, 7-PASSENGER TOURING.
Sell reasonable. 1,930 Broadway.

OLDSMOBILE 1916, COUPE.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

Overlands, Willys-Knight, Guaranteed.

All Models. Closed and Open.
Overhauled. Prices exceptionally low.
Also some good bargains in other makes.

CASH OR TIME PAYMENTS.
WILLYS-OVERLAND, INC.,
Broadway and 50th St. Open Evenings.
WRITE FOR USED CAR BULLETIN.

OVERLAND limousine, 1917; only run 5,000 miles, good as new, at sacrifice; town car. Weston, 250 West 80th St. Schuyler 5489.

OWEN magnetic 1917 brougham-landaulet, like new. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Col. 5322.

OWEN MAGNETIC, 1917, BROUGHAM.
Sell reasonable. 1,930 Broadway.

PACKARD, 1917, 2-25 Fleetwood Roadster, with disappearing seat; in A1 condition. PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO. OF BROOKLYN, 172 Malbone St., Brooklyn, near Bedford Av. Phone Flatbush 8384.

PACKARD touring car, twin six, 1917 model, in excellent condition. Robert Reiner Importing Co., 556 Gregory Av., Weehawken, N. J.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

PACKARDS,
1916 "1-35" LIMOUSINE.
1915 "3-38" LIMOUSINE.
GEORGE LAMBERTY, 1,926 Broadway.

PACKARD, limousine, landaulet bodies, all models; no reasonable offer refused. Victor Hess, 1,926 Broadway. Tel. 6574 Col.

PACKARD 1914 48-H. P. seven passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d St.

PIERCE-ARROW LIMOUSINE.
Late model, electric lighting and starting perfect mechanical condition, runs and looks like new, time payments and trades considered. Van Dyke, 1,627 Broadway at 50th St. subway station.

PIERCE ARROW "38" limousine, electric starting and lighting; perfect. Slocum, 1,700 Broadway.

REO LIMOUSINE, 1916.
Beautiful six-cylinder; seats 5 inside, with extra 7-passenger touring body; looks like new car; full electric equipment; condition perfect; guaranteed. Mrs. Hayman, 222 Riverside Drive. Phone 6374 Riverside.

ROLLS-ROYCE limousine for sale; needs no recommendation. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

SCRIPPS BOOTH ROADSTERS.
Latest "Model G." Never run. Substantial discount. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 B'way.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH, 1917; WILL SELL VERY CHEAP. 1,930 Broadway.

SIMPLEX TOURING—SHAFT DRIVE.
Make offer. 1,930 Broadway.

STANDARD 1916 2-passenger runabout, wire wheels, perfect condition. Standard, Columbus 4648.

STEARNS KNIGHT 1916 "Light 4" All-Year Type touring model, equipped with handsome, well fitting, specially constructed A. & W. top; overhauled, newly painted, and sold with BINDING MECHANICAL GUARANTEE by Stearns Company, Driscoll, Used Car Manager.) 417 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 7900.

STERLING TRUCK.

Four-cylinder, ¾-ton truck, with special inclosed body; a first-class job for light trucking; sacrifice for $600. Mr. Art, 536 Broad St., Newark, N. J. Tel. Mulberry 3240.

STUDEBAKER 6, "Series 17," 7-passenger, with Winter top; thoroughly overhauled; seasonable car; buy quick. Lexington, Bryant 2411.

STUDEBAKER, 1916, "6," 7-passenger; just overhauled. Ecclesine, Columbus 4648.

STUTZ 1918 ROADSTER. NEW CAR.
STUTZ 1918 TOURING. NEW CAR.
STUTZ 1917 TOURING.
STUTZ 1917 ROADSTER.
STUTZ 1915 H. C. S. SPEEDSTER.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

STUTZ, 1916 Bulldog, in excellent condition; repainted; bargain. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

VELI

HELP WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER.—Good opportunity for one who is quick and accurate and willing worker; state references and salary. M 19 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—For responsible position; $20 per week to start; state length of time with past or present employer and full particulars. M 5 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and CASHIER in wholesale house; must be able to make trial balance and handle payroll; reply, stating experience and salary required. M 17 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—One experienced in posting and taking off trial balances; answer, stating experience and salary expected. Y 298 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER for private office apartment hotel; must be efficient; $70 with meals; $85 without meals. Call between 11 and 1. Columbus 4500.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; state salary and full details; permanent position. J 276 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, and typist; state experience and salary expected. M 51 Times.

CASHIER wanted; attractive, experienced cashier for photo-play house; salary $10; references. Apply by letter, B. R., Box 67, Room 1201, 220 West 42d St.

CLERK,

SALARY, $300 to $540.

Bright, ambitious girls, from 14 to 18 years of age, needed for city service; opportunity for promotion. Subjects and weights: Arithmetic, 3; Letter, 3; Handwriting, 3; Spelling, 1. Applications received at Room 1,400, Municipal Building, Manhattan, until Nov. 22, at 4 P. M. For further particulars see City Record or apply to the Municipal Civil Service Commission, New York City.

CLERK, accurate, age 19, high school graduate; good hours and surroundings. J. D., P. O. Box 70, Station D.

COMPLAINT CLERK in advertising department of large daily newspaper; hours 1 P. M. to 9:30 P. M.; in replying, give age, salary desired, reference, and telephone number. X 210 Times Annex.

COST CLERK, one familiar with advertising preferred; steady position near New York; state experience and salary; good opportunity; pleasant surroundings. O 45 Times.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR in executive office of large concern; pleasant surroundings; hours 9-5; 12:30 Saturday; good salary to start; Oliver operator; opportunity progress bright girl. Call 310 Broadway between 10-11 Wednesday morning. Ask for Mrs. Mackey.

FOREWOMAN ASSISTANT,
by manufacturer of infants' caps and hats; experienced operator; good opportunity; liberal salary; state experience; reply confidential. L. S., 211 Times Downtown.

FRENCH MAID, PARISIENNE, FOR YOUNG LADY; ONE WILLING TO WALK DAILY; ALSO TO TAKE CARE OF ROOM. WRITE F. H., 160 TIMES.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
New York,
require the services of

EXPERIENCED SALES PEOPLE
for their
FUR DEPARTMENT.

Only those accustomed to handling high-class trade need apply.
Apply Superintendent's Office, Fifth Floor.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
New York,
have several vacancies for CASHIERS.
Experience not essential.
Also
have vacancies for several women for PART TIME WORK.
Apply Superintendent's Office, Fifth Floor.

GOVERNESS.—English, French, or American; well educated; must speak correct English; not over 35. Telephone Mrs. Horace Schmidlapp, Hotel Ritz-Carlton, Nov. 16, between 11 and 1 o'clock.

HOUSEKEEPER wanted, in country hotel; salary $35; give references. F 402 Times Annex.

HOSIERY WOMEN.—Attractive women who have riding habits to sell tickets for Regimental Benefit Circus; mounts provided. Apply today to Mr. Hand, Armory, Broadway and 68th St.

JANITRESS.—For small business house, 2 rooms, man and wife or two women; no furnace; apply by letter, M 26 Times.

LADIES.—Experienced high-class canvassers wanted who can show a clean record, willing to travel, (if necessary,) are offered opportunities to connect permanently with an organization of national scope, being assured of fair compensation; commission basis; our plans make this easy and interesting; advancement assured to producers. Apply by letter, giving references, J 286 Times Downtown.

LADY, refined, widely acquainted; permanent, high-class, dignified position; salary, commission; $25-$30 week. 1612 Candler Building, 220 West 42d St.

MAID.—Private; French lady in hotel; look after three rooms; and meals; $25 monthly, room and board. Apply after 9 A. M., Johnson, 42 West 35th, Hotel Gregorian.

MATRON. — Woman of good education and executive ability, competent as linen and clothing matron, to take full charge of sewing and clothing distribution room in large orphanage, near city; board and lodging and $60 per month to start. Write Dr. L. B. Bernstein, Pleasantville, N. Y.

MILLINERY MODELS.
AITKEN SON & CO.
require millinery models, wholesale experience necessary; yearly positions, beginning Dec. 17. Apply today, 9th floor, 417 5th Av.

MODEL.—Sample model, stylish young lady for sample figure; bust measure not over 36 inches. Apply all week, ninth floor, west entrance. A. Beller Co., 48 West 26th St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT; college graduate; knowledge of typewriting. Apply after 2 P. M., to Mr. Ferguson, Brooklyn Academy of Music, Lafayette Av.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Must be good penman and accurate at figures; salary $9; apply in own writing, stating age and experience. J 292 Times Downtown.

OFFICE and CLERICAL WORK.—Large mail order house requires a number of young ladies, 16-20 years age; steady position; excellent opportunity for advancement; public, parochial, or high school graduates preferred. Bellas-Hess Co., 56 Morton St., near Christopher St. station, 9th Av. "L."

OPERATORS.—Experienced operators on Morrow overlock sewing machines. Burns Bros. Manufacturing Co., 36 East 13th St.

PROOFREADER experienced, for circular letter and job printing plant; must be intelligent, careful, and conscientious. Write in detail, giving age, experience, and education. M 28 Times.

SECRETARY and ASSISTANT.—A refined, well-educated young woman of pleasing personality in high class private dental office; salary according to ability; answer by letter, R. W. B., 140 West 57th St.

STENOGRAPHER.
Necessary qualifications, ability to take and accurately transcribe rapid dictation, good at figures, some general office experience; salary, $16 to start, advancement, bonus for continued service; state experience, in what line, and with whom employed; future in line. Call within, Brooklyn. J 287 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and SECRETARY.—Young lady for private office, must be quick, accurate worker, with brains and executive ability; responsible position; only those with excellent experience considered. Apply in person. Manager Hotel Gotham, 5th Av. and 55th St.

STENOGRAPHER, CAPABLE, TO OPERATE DICTAPHONE AND TAKE CHARGE STENOGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT; AGE 25 TO 35 YEARS; SALARY $20. PHONE RECTOR 8580, DEPT. 4.

STENOGRAPHER, Underwood; also to assist in general office work; state experience, reference and salary wanted. Address N 248 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, over 18, with general office experience and slight knowledge of bookkeeping. McCall's Magazine, 236 West 37th St.

TEACHERS.—An exceptional opportunity for two normal school graduates, refined women in high-class traveling position; must be 25 to 40 years of age, good personality, and able to demonstrate the fundamental principles of pedagogical salary and commission; $1,500 to $2,500 per year. M. C. McReynolds, 347 5th Av., New York. Vanderbilt 4626. Call afternoon, 2 to 5.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR. — Experienced; state salary and experience. Address Garage, J 264 Times Downtown.

TICKET SELLERS.—Women of good personality to sell tickets for Regimental Benefit Circus. Apply today to Mr. Hand, Armory, Broadway and 68th St.

TYPISTS FOR ADDRESSING ENVELOPES; MUST BE EXPERIENCED. APPLY IMMEDIATELY TO SUPERINTENDENT, A. A. VANTINE & CO., INC., 5TH AV. AND 39TH ST.

TYPISTS.—Large mail order house requires a number of typists; steady positions; good opportunity for advancement; excellent references for beginners. Bellas-Hess Co., 56 Morton St., near Christopher station 9th Av. "L."

TYPIST.—Rapid touch typist for entry work, one who has experience in copying; hours, 4 P. M. to 11 P. M.; state age, salary desired, and telephone number. X 304 Times Annex.

TYPIST, rapid and accurate, ambitious, intelligent girl, willing to use dictaphone; publishing experience preferred. Contracting, 1,216 Woolworth Building.

TUTOR.—On reasonable basis; young married woman, lacking early educational advantages, wants spelling, composition, grammar, and penmanship. W 71 Times.

YOUNG LADY wanted as appointment clerk. Ice Skating Palace, 580 West 181st St.

HELP WANTED—Female.

YOUNG LADY, between ages of 18 and 24, for clerical work in high-class office in uptown district; must be refined, well-educated, and of pleasing appearance; in replying, state age, education, experience, if any, and salary desired. O 36 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN

Refined, cultured, and good presence, wanted to interest people of means in prominent patriotic organization; experience in civic or philanthropic work not imperative, but highly desirable; commission. Z 383 Times Annex.

Employment Agencies.

PRIVATE SECRETARY, (Steno.,) trained accountancy; salary commensurate; Steno., $25; Steno., $20; Steno., beginner, $75; Ledger Clerks, $20. Alliance, 29 Liberty.

STENOGRAPHERS, Americans, beginners and experienced, high-class applicants; excellent positions. Clark Agency, 5 Beekman Street.

GOOD opportunities, stenographers, bookkeepers, typists; (Elliott Fisher;) clerks, Mighill Agency, Flatiron Building.

STENOGRAPHERS, $18, $15; number junior stenographers, typists, clerks. Jupp Agency, 87 Nassau.

EFFICIENCY Bureau, Inc., Agency, 30 East 42d St.—Immediate openings; high-grade positions.

BOOKKEEPERS, SOLICITORS. — Elliott-Fisher operators, $20; clerical, $10. Acme Agency, 145 Nassau.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Registration free. Efficiency Clerical Agency, 7 East 42d St.

STENOGRAPHERS—$15, $18; typist, $8-$12; clerical, $14. Acme Agency, 145 Nassau.

Instruction.

GENUINE PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.
Secretarial, shorthand, typewriter, bookkeeping, &c. This kind of instruction means you can save time and money. Don't waste time in large classes and inferior methods. A. Fanceli, Private Instructor, 280 Madison Av., (40th St.)

PRIVATE SECRETARY COURSE.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York; individual instruction; reservations must be made in advance; references required.

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 542-544 5th Av. (45th St.,) the oldest and preeminently the most successful, prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions; day, evening, and correspondence courses; catalogue. Prof. Mosher, M. A., Director.

$12
this week, Day or Night, pays for Complete Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; positions guaranteed. Est. 1884. Gaffey's School, 25-27 West 34th St.

FILING AND SECRETARIAL COURSES.
Instruction in day and evening classes.
NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FILING,
Singer Building, New York.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.—Three months' course; students on probation. 33 West 42d St., New York. V. M. Wheat.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANTS.—Wanted, several experienced senior and junior accountants for permanent positions; best of opportunities; give names of former employers and length of time with each, experience, age, nationality, and least salary to commence; replies confidential until interview. Address M 36 Times.

ACCOUNTANTS ASSISTANT wanted; state salary and experience. W 76 Times.

ADVERTISING ASSISTANT,
experienced in department store work; salary to start, $30. Apply Advertising Office,
HAHNE & CO.,
Newark, N. J.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS; PATRIOTIC PROGRAM; EXPERIENCE, REFERENCE NECESSARY; WE PAY 25% COMMISSION, MANUFACTURING LARGE RESULTS EXPECTED; BETTER THAN ANY OTHER. APPLY 93 NASSAU ST., ROOM 204.

AMBITIOUS MAN to take charge of a funeral department in a wholesale funeral supply house; knowledge of embalming not necessary. Must have experience in the directing of automobile service; steady position; state salary expected and references. Manager, W 91 Times.

ARTIST.—Steady position for good airbrush retoucher; machinery. Commercial Art Bureau, Room 1,110, 116 Nassau St.

ASSISTANT wanted in shipping department of old-established export house, familiar with documents and shipping to South and Central America; state age, nationality, references, and salary desired. N 380 Times Downtown.

AT ONCE,

FOR GOVERNMENT SERVICE IN FRANCE

BLACKSMITHS AND HELPERS,

SCOW CARPENTERS, HELPERS, AND

CAULKERS.

Give full information and qualifications in answer. Men who will fully comply with all Government regulations are acceptable only. Apply by letter only to

Mechals, Box 100,
Brown Advertising Agency,
99 Nassau St., New York City.

ATTENDANT wanted for young man; mental case; strong middle-aged person preferred; board, room, laundry, and part expense; salary $35 per month to start. Z 384 Times Annex.

BILLMAKERS AND MACHINISTS.
GILLESPIE MFG. CO.,
12TH AND MONMOUTH STS.,
JERSEY CITY.

BOOKKEEPER.
Assistant on sales ledger with large manufacturing concern; state reference, experience, and salary desired. L. M., 233 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Free from draft; knowledge of export and shipping business preferable; state in writing age, salary, &c. N 374 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER wanted, good penman, accurate; good opportunity for right man; state salary and particulars. Write, Room 1,752, 40 4th Av.

BOOKKEEPER, teacher, modern, illustrated evenings only; thoroughly experienced; permanent, lucrative position. X 216 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER assistant wanted, experience in commercial house necessary; state age, references, and salary desired. M 58 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced only, to assist accountant; permanent; immediate opening; state age, experience, salary. M 37 Times.

BOYS who are seeking connection with a large organization having unlimited opportunities for advancement are offered chance on staff as Commercial with a big, progressive corporation, where ability will be recognized; starting salary, $35 monthly; must be well educated, at least 17 years old, and the sort who can take advantage of opportunity when it comes; give full information about yourself as to education, experience, age, religion, &c. O 7 Times.

BOY, 17 to 18 years of age, wanted by New York Stock Exchange house; experience not necessary. N 340 Times Downtown.

BOY, anxious to connect with growing advertising agency; splendid opportunity for worker; salary $7 to start. Apply Room 1214, Flatiron Bldg.

BOY for office work; must be bright and ambitious; exceptional opportunity for advancement. Apply Henry Morgenthau & Co., 30 East 42d St.

BOY.—GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO LEARN EXPORT BUSINESS; MUST BE BRIGHT AND ACCURATE. WRITH R. M., 304 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOY for office work; beginner no objection. Apply in own handwriting, stating age, education, and reference, to S. J. T., Room 501, 18 Broadway, New York.

BOYS wanted; run errands and assist shipping clerk; chance for advancement. S. W. Emerson & Bailey, 461 8th Av., N. Y. C.

BOY in office; make himself generally useful. Address, stating age, salary, and references, N 383 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted in a downtown office, bright, ambitious with or without experience. J 294 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted by high-class Brooklyn concern, state wages, age, references to Reputable, T 360 Times Downtown.

BOY in wholesale dry goods house; state age, references, and salary expected. N 336 Times Downtown.

BOY in woolen commission house; state age and reference; salary to start, $30 per month. J 304 Times Downtown.

BOYS in stockroom of large mercantile concern; good chance for advancement. Call 8 East 22d.

BOY.—16, bright, clean, public school graduate, office work and errands; $7. 17th floor, 501 5th Av.

BOY wanted to learn jewelry and diamond business; good future; references. Address M 24 Times.

BOY for office work; good opportunity for advancement. Hays, Levi & Co., 1 West 16th St.

BOY wanted for office work and clerical assistant; $7 start. M 23 Times.

BOY wanted for office work; state age, experience, salary expected. W 70 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.

BOY wanted in downtown advertising agency; to one who is quick, accurate, and willing to learn we offer a real opportunity; salary, $7 to start. Address Christian, N 274 Times Downtown.

BOYS. — PERMANENT POSITION; GOOD SALARIES; RAPID ADVANCEMENT THOSE WHO QUALIFY. APPLY IMMEDIATELY, SUPERINTENDENT, A. A. VANTINE & CO., INC., 5TH AV. AND 39TH ST.

BOY OVER 16, WIDE-AWAKE, INTELLIGENT; GRAMMAR SCHOOL GRADUATE; PRINTING PLANT; OPPORTUNITY TO LEARN TRADE. C. S. T., 285 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BUYER.—Experienced wholesale notions and novelties, references required. U. S. Specialty Co., 536 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACKING HOUSE, with large branch house organization, open to engage man to take charge branch house accounting department; state record fully; salary depends upon experience and qualifications of man. Apply W 90 Times.

CHIEF CLERK.—We have a real opportunity for a young man who is capable of organizing and systematizing the general office of a rapidly growing corporation; he will have general supervision of purchasing, typing, dictaphone, multograph, employment, and clerical department; he must have personality, force, and experience; the salary will be only $25 per week to start; the future will depend upon the ability to make good, when higher salaried men have fallen down; in writing state age and give full details of your education and business experience; no appointment will be made unless these details are supplied. M 21 Times.

CLERK,
SALARY, $300 TO $540.
Bright, ambitious boys, from 14 to 18 years of age, needed for city service; opportunity for promotion. Subjects and weights: Arithmetic, 3; letter, 3; handwriting, 3; spelling, 1. Applications received at room 1400, Municipal Building, Manhattan, until Nov. 22, at 4 P. M. For further particulars see City Record, or apply to the Municipal Civil Service Commission, New York City.

CLERK.—Filing and register clerk for busy law office; those who have had at least two years' experience in law office; neatness, good health, good memory, accuracy, and care essential; good salary to satisfactory man. T 383 Times Downtown.

CLERK in purchasing department of aeroplane engine manufacturer to check invoices, &c.; moderate salary to start; good chance for advancement. Reply, stating age, nationality, experience, and salary desired, P. O. Box 560, Grand Central Station, N. Y.

CLERK for checking and recording advertisements in large daily newspaper; hours, midnight to 8 A. M.; steady position, with advancement, to man capable of handling rapidly a vast amount of detail; moderate salary to begin. X 201 Times Annex.

CLERK in office of wholesale grocery house; prefer man 18 to 20 years old; state reference and age; salary, $15 week to start; opportunity to advance. T 381 Times Downtown.

CLERK and stenographer, young, age above 18, wanted by dry goods commission house; reply in own hand, stating full particulars. T 365 Times Downtown.

CLERK in wholesale dry goods house for clerical work; state age, references, and salary expected. N 337 Times Downtown.

CLERK, with bookkeeping experience, receiving and shipping clerk in small newspaper plant out of town. O 44 Times.

CLERKS.—First class, experienced, $90 and bonus; good detail men. Hercules Powder Co., 86 Park Place, Newark, N. J.

COLLECTORS.—Three young men, between 24 and 27, who have had some experience collecting on installment accounts; must know Manhattan and Bronx and bring references; salary, $2.25 a day. Call after 10, Room 801, 3 West 29th St.

COMPLAINT CLERK, in advertising department of large daily newspaper; hours 1 P. M. to 9:30 P. M.; in replying give age, salary desired, reference, and telephone number. X 209 Times Annex.

COST ACCOUNTANT AND EFFICIENCY MAN TO TAKE COMPLETE CHARGE OF COST, PAYROLL, AND ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENTS OF LARGE CUT-TO-STOCK MANUFACTURING CONCERN. AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPABLE YOUNG MAN HAVING HAD SIMILAR EXPERIENCE; LETTERS WILL BE CONSIDERED. X 208 TIMES ANNEX.

DESIGNERS AND DRAFTSMEN, $25, $40-$50 week, $35 overtime. Western Electric Co., 49 Weybosset St., Providence, R. I.

DIEMAKERS.—Experienced, all around men, capable of producing first-class work on combination, blanking, forming, and subpress dies. Manhattan Lighting Co., Factory Terminal Building F, Bloomfield St. and river front, Hoboken.

DRAFTSMAN

experienced on small, high-grade mechanical and electrical apparatus; steady position and excellent chance for advancement to technical men. Call between 9 and 10 A. M. Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St., near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

DRAFTSMEN—TWO FIRST-CLASS MEN experienced on automatic machinery, preferably paper-working machinery; must be thoroughly competent; best references required. Write, stating particulars, Cameron Machine Co., 61 Poplar St., Brooklyn, N. Y., near Brooklyn Bridge.

DRAFTSMEN.—Wanted, with experience in the design of switchboards, controllers, or circuit breakers. Address, Chief Clerk, Engineering Department, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, East Pittsburgh, Penn.

DRAFTSMEN.

Internal combustion engineering draftsmen, preferable experience marine oil engine work; state full particulars. P. D., 290 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN wanted; experience in power plant and mill equipment layout work; for engineering department, New York office. Address N 362 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMEN.—State experience, references, and salary expected; apply by letter only, Lewis & Vought Corp., Webster and Seventh Avs., Long Island City.

EDITOR.—The publication Rock Products of Chicago wants a managing editor; journalistic experience in technical field requisite. Apply to W. D. Calender, Room 830, Prince George Hotel, New York.

ELEVATOR BOY, (white,) Call between 9 and 10 A. M., Hotel Touraine, 9 East 39th St.

ENGINEER—SALESMAN.

A graduate engineer, age 25 to 32, with thorough knowledge of mechanics and practical experience; will have excellent opportunity to develop along sales lines; previous sales experience not necessary; state experience, send photograph, and give status in regard to draft.
HYATT ROLLER BEARING COMPANY,
P. O. Box 476, Newark, N. J.

ENGINEER-ADVERTISING.

A graduate engineer, age 25 to 32, with a thorough knowledge of mechanics and copywriting experience. Will have excellent opportunity to develop along advertising lines. State experience, send photograph, and give status in regard to draft. Hyatt Roller Bearing Company, P. O. Box No. 476, Newark, N. J.

ENGRAVER.—First-class lettering and monograms on jewelry and silverware; steady position with high-class jeweler; short distance from New York. X 330 Times Annex.

ENTRY CLERK wanted, experienced in notions and fancy goods. New York Merchandise Co., 119 5th Av.

EXECUTIVE position open in home office of a reliable company manufacturing staple mechanical lines; applicant should be at least 28, American-born, and have good education, presence and address and be a tactful, capable correspondent; state age, race, education, business experience, and salary expected. Address Z 341 Times Annex.

FACTORY MANAGER WANTED.

WE REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF A COMPETENT MAN TO MANAGE OUR HANDKERCHIEF FACTORY. APPLICANT MUST HAVE THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF THE MANUFACTURING END OF THE HANDKERCHIEF BUSINESS AND BE CAPABLE OF MAKING HELP; TO THE APPLICANT MEETING OUR REQUIREMENTS WE OFFER A VERY GOOD POSITION. REPLY, GIVING EXPERIENCE HAD AND SALARY WANTED, TO LINENS, T 374 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

FOREMAN—GENERAL, ON MACHINE SHOP WORK.—Thoroughly capable man with at least ten years' experience as foreman, familiar with modern machine shop practice; good opening for progressive man in plant manufacturing paper-working machinery; write, stating particulars. CAMERON MACHINE COMPANY, 61 POPLAR ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y., near Brooklyn Bridge.

FOREMAN wanted for bindery; man who can take charge of large volume of work and large force of help; man with experience, executive ability, and knowledge of bindery cost; write experience in first letter and salary expected. This is not an out-of-town position. J 272 Times Downtown.

FOREMEN (10) in machine shop, accustomed to handling help working on small parts. Interstate Service Co., 49 Weybosset St., Providence, R. I.

HELP WANTED—Male.

FOREMEN

wanted by large shoe manufacturing concern. Capable men in following departments:

STITCHING,
LASTING,
MAKING,
and
PACKING.

Exceptional opportunity for right men. Apply at once by mail.

JOHN D. BROWN,
Room 1009, 110 West 34th St.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE ACCOUNTANT for bank; must be a good man, thoroughly experienced; credit man for bank work, experienced; salaries on above in accordance with ability. Business Opportunity Co., Agency, 206 Broadway, Coultaus & Masterson, Proprietors.

FREIGHT TARIFF CLERK for accurate detail work; permanent position; moderate salary; good opportunity; state age, education, religion, experience, and salary expected. N 10 Times.

GLASS WORKERS, expert men, no loafers, no bluffers, for bulb blowing and stem making; right men can work overtime; double time for Sunday work; earn $50 a week. Call Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St., near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

MAN wanted with some technical and mechanical training to start as assistant foreman, manufacturing, a hand-riveted product; advancement according to ability. Foreman, 186 Times Downtown.

MESSENGER.—Young man, about 17, to start as messenger in National Bank; $35 per month; references required. N 384 Times Downtown.

MOTOR TRUCK SALESMAN
of wide experience and capable of earning $5,000 and upwards yearly
WANTED
by one of the largest motor truck distributors in the Metropolitan District. Man at present employed preferred. Commission basis.
M 10 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Young man wanted by large wholesale house as office assistant; must be good at figures; good chance for advancement for the right party; state age, experience, and salary desired. J 291 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY.—Some knowledge of filing; generally useful; state salary, references, and age. N 382 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY, intelligent and honest; $7 to start. Room 1417, 15 William St.

OFFICE BOY.—Alert, neat appearance. J 280 Times Downtown.

ONE to fill position in shipping and receiving room wanted; also to do assembly work of a light mechanical nature; permanent position for right man. J 229 Times Downtown.

PAYROLL CLERK for night work in large organization; state age, experience, and salary desired. X 214 Times Annex.

PICTURE FRAME JOINER, fitter, and mat cutter; steady job to quick, reliable man; state pay expected; free to Northampton Art Store, Northampton, Mass.

PURCHASING AGENT.—Canadian packing house doing large business open to engage man qualified to manage purchasing department; one with packing house experience preferable; state experience fully; salary commensurate with qualifications. Apply W 89 Times.

REAL ESTATE OFFICE wants American, of good appearance, quick and interested in learning the city; must be intelligent, able to letter neatly and do simple drafting; answer inquiries, and absorb details readily; state education, experience, and inclose sample of lettering. Address T 376 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Our expanding business requires capable salesmen for New York City and surrounding States; must be at least 25 years of age, good educated, and be able to furnish the best of references. Regardless of previous line sold, if you can handle a high-grade proposition and have genuine salesmanship ability, call for interview; transportation, with drawing account against commission; thorough training and co-operation. J. S. Thomas, 120 West 32d St., 6th floor.

SALESMAN.—Wanted, first-class man to cover Indiana and Michigan for firm making popular-priced line of children's, juniors' and ladies' coats; also man to cover large cities from Pittsburgh west; state full particulars, showing experience, salary, previous employers, &c. M 9 Times.

SALESMEN.—To men capable of handling high-class propositions, we have openings on our sales force for city and territorial work; must be men of integrity and good education and at least 25 years of age; references required; transportation and commission, with drawing account. B. E., 70 Times.

SALESMEN.—Two live wires to sell peau de cygnes to the cutting-up trade; must have following; excellent proposition for wide-awake men; good commission, with drawing account, to right parties. X 215 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.—Wanted, by highest grade filing cabinet house, two city salesmen; salary and commission; must be men who have had experience in the line; in answering please give details in regard to past experience. T 371 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Wanted, 3 high-class stock salesmen of established reputation to sell substantial dividend paying oil stocks; no advances; leads furnished; commission basis only. Sales Manager, Room 1415, 50 Broad St.

SALESMAN.—Young man familiar with the sale and users of cold glues; excellent position for right man with large concern; state qualifications and salary expected. M 22 Times.

SALESMEN calling on shoe dealers, department stores, and sporting goods stores to carry line overgaiters and army puttee leggins; strictly commission basis; splendid side line. M 20 Times.

SALESMAN.—Young man wanted to call on dry goods trade; must be acquainted with hair net line; references; drawing account against commission. China Coast Mercantile Co., 50 Union Square, N. Y. City.

SALESMEN, Coast, Denver, West, and one to cover Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, with high-class ladies' coats; only high-class men will be considered; strictly commission basis. X 393 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—High-grade specialty salesman; no canvassing; leads furnished; commission only; automobile experience preferable, but not necessary. Call before P. M., 2,120 Broadway.

SALESMEN.—Contractor is open for salesmen with large acquaintance among jobbers, manufacturers. Modern Costume, 156 West 21st St.

SALESMAN for a strong line of dresses, with offices on Coast; commission basis; only experienced need apply. C. C., 221 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, now traveling, calling on department, novelty stores, sell army, navy supplies, side line; fast sellers; good commission. Strong Razor Co., 155 Lafayette St.

SALESMEN.—Those looking for a future to affiliate with one of the strongest propositions in New York City today. See Mr. Hamlin, 507 5th Av.

SALESMAN for popular line dresses, commission basis, residing in Eastern, Southern, or Far Western territories. Write, Theo. Woltert, 1,133 Broadway.

SALESMAN, experienced ladies' dresses of good kind; city and office; commission. M 34 Times.

SHIPPING AND STOCK CLERK OF EXECUTIVE ABILITY WITH LONG EXPERIENCE IN FUR COAT LINE; NONE BUT EXPERIENCED AND A LIVE WIRE NEED APPLY. ZEEMAN FUR COAT CO., 100 5TH AV.

SHOE SALESMAN for the Philippines wanted at once; must have experience, must speak Spanish, state age, experience, references, and salary expected. J 232 Times Downtown.

SODA FOUNTAIN AND LUNCHEONETTE MANAGER.—LARGE CHAIN STORE SYNDICATE CAN SUBSTANTIALLY OVERLOOK ONLY EXPERIENCED IN ONE OF THEIR VIRGINIA BRANCHES; IN REPLY, STATE EXPERIENCE, AGE AND SALARY EXPECTED. S. Z., BOX 399 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER. — Capable, experienced young man, not over 19 years of age, for position with uptown trust company; good prospects of advancement. Reply, giving particulars, to O 50 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter for a bank; Remington machine; salary, $1,200 a year; chances for promotion are good. O 54 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent; must read Spanish and do statistical work. Write immediately. R. A. E. Chandler, Columbia University.

STOCK CLERK.—BOY, ABOUT 18 YEARS OF AGE, WHO CAN FURNISH SUITABLE REFERENCES. APPLY IN PERSON THURSDAY AFTER 8 A. M., CLUETT, PEABODY & CO., 384 4TH AV.

SUPERINTENDENT for office building; high-class experience; must have good personality and best references; moderate salary for start; excellent opportunity. R. T. P. O. Box 107 Times Sq. Sta.

TELEPHONE STOCK SALESMEN.

We offer the highest salary and commission arrangement to experienced operators; branch office managers wanted; write us your past experience and record; letters confidential. J 290 Times Downtown.

TOOLMAKERS.

49-hour week, time and a half for overtime. Call S. S. White Dental Mfg. Co., Princes Bay, S. I.

TOOL DESIGNERS.

Tool designers on punches and dies, jigs, and fixtures for small interchangeable work; only men with experience need apply. Call or write, giving age, experience, and salary, Western Electric Co., 203 Broadway, 9th floor.

TOOL AND INSTRUMENT MAKERS.

High-class men for high-class work on fine apparatus; only men accustomed to using micrometer; 48 hours weekly; advancement. Call Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St., near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

TOOLMAKERS. — Experienced, first-class men on jig and fixture work. Hijur Motor Lighting Co., Factory Terminal Building F, Bloomfield St. and River Front, Hoboken.

TYPIST.—Rapid touch typist for entry work, one who has experience in copying; hours 4 P. M. to 11 P. M.; state age, salary desired, and telephone number. X 205 Times Annex.

TYPIST in large insurance office; hours 7 A. M. to 3 P. M.; rapid and accurate; exempt from draft; $40 a month to start; reply fully. P. O. Box 1,456, New York.

WHOLESALE PAPER. — EXPERIENCED FLOOR SALESMAN IN A LARGE, WELL KNOWN DOWNTOWN "FINE" PAPER HOUSE; GOOD OPPORTUNITY. ADDRESS, STATING AGE, ETC., DUANE STREET, T 347 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG MAN
good at figures
and
clerical work
to assist in
PAY ROLL DEPARTMENT.

Apply C. Kenyon Co., Employment Department, 754 Pacific St., near Atlantic Av. Subway Station, Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN of about 16 to fill position in mailing department; vacancy caused by promotion; salary, $30 per month; hours, 8:30 to 5:40, half day Saturday; large corporation located near Wanamaker's. In reply state age, education, and religion. X 206 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN with good education, about 18 years of age, for position with insurance company; no experience necessary; salary $9 week to start; state age, education, and religion. N 353 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 17-20, general office work; knowledge of parcel post; good opportunity advancement; salary, $10; state references and qualifications. A. C. K., 186 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN for inside work in jewelry department; must be experienced in handling jewelry and watches; best references essential. U. S. Specialty Co., 536 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN, bright, with experience in general office work; good opportunity; state reference and salary expected; apply by letter only. D. M. Co., 502 West 25th St.

YOUNG MAN wanted; run errands and assist shipping clerk; chance for advancement. S. W. Emerson & Sailey, 461 8th Av., New York City.

YOUNG MAN, 21-28, wanted; general clerical experience, correspondent; give particulars. Export, O 41 Times.

YOUNG MAN in cutting room whole sale clothing to learn trade. Hays, Levi & Co., 1 West 16th St.

YOUNG MAN to sell grocery and restaurant trade; also collect, city; must furnish cash bond; salary and commission. W 97 Times.

YOUNG MAN, bright, for general office work, young man's position; chance for advancement. Daisy Waist Co., 28 West 15th.

YOUNG MAN.—Exempt, as office assistant; accurate at figures. Apply Prudent, 864 8th Av.

YOUTH about 17 wanted in a large chemical laboratory to clean apparatus and to be generally useful; wages to start, $9 per week. Address Minerals, T 366 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

HIGH-CLASS MEN.—Immediate posts out of country; civil engineer, as sales manager, development and sale concrete reinforcing materials, knowledge builders, architects, in Far East, $5,000; asst. manager Japan office, charge sale American goods, knowledge machinery essential, $4,000; same position in Australia, $4,000; buyer groceries in New York for export, $2,400; five knowing Far East to establish branches, $3,000; man knowing Southern Europe, to gain knowledge country, $5,000; man for Scandinavian countries, knowledge languages, $4,000; elderly, good appearance, $15; stationery supply clerk, $15; bookkeepers, $18. Mutual, 41 Liberty St.

ACCOUNTANTS, $1,500, $2,000; secretaries, foreign and domestic, $1,200, $1,800; photostat operator, (bank;) purchasing agent, building supplies, $175 month; freight checkers; young men; office positions bank openings; clean-cut boys; good salaries; advancement. Business Service Bureau, 309 Broadway.

Shipping Clerk, $23-$25; Entry Clerk, $18; Steno. Fe., $80 & transp. Steno. beginner, $16. Ledger Clerks, $20. Alliance, 29 Liberty.

WE NEED immediately high-grade accountants, bookkeepers, clerks; others. Mighill, Flatiron Building.

Instruction.

COMPLETE secretarial course; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists; day or night; begin any time; graduates assisted to investigated situations, see catalogue. Walworth Institute, (founded 1858,) Broadway at 724 St.

SALESMEN, city or traveling, write or call for list of openings and how to obtain them; hundreds of positions open; thousands of successful, high-salaried members. National Salesmen's Tr. Assn., 1806-D Candler Bldg., 220 West 42d St., New York.

$12
this week, Day or Night, pays for Complete Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; positions guaranteed. Est. 1884. Gaffey's School, 25-27 West 34th St.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course. Students on probation. 33 West 42d St., New York. V. M. WHEAT.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR. Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

For Sale—High-grade, well-organized, modern, profitable, and old-established sausage business in Baltimore; weekly sales average 20,000 pounds; ill-health of owner necessitates early disposition of business; excellent future; low operating expense; reasonable price to quick buyer. X 211 Times Annex.

Mail order list for sale; firm selling high-class silks by mail will sell to non-competing houses its mailing list of 11,000 women's names obtained from high-class magazine advertising; $50. Address K, Box 36, Station F, New York.

PARTNER

wanted in syndicate negotiating option to handle securities for large development; investment required, $25,000; money secured first mortgage; syndicate profits. S 399 Times Downtown.

MULTIGRAPHING BUSINESS.—Owner removing from city will sell at fair price well-established business in territory having little or no competition; high-class trade and many fine accounts; cash proposition only. J 283 Times Downtown.

Loans on chattel mortgage

HYLAN BOARD SEEKS TO HALT A CONTRACT

Mayor-Elect and Conferees Object to $12,000,000 Schoharie Water Project.

BECAUSE OF 'WAR ECONOMY'

Formal Request for Delay in Award Made to the Board of Water Supply.

Mayor-elect John F. Hylan and the men elected with him to positions giving them votes on the next Board of Estimate and Apportionment, after a conference yesterday sent a letter to the Board of Water Supply demanding that a recently executed $12,000,000 contract, awarded in connection with the proposed tapping of the Schoharie watershed for an additional supply of drinking water for New York City, be held up. The cost of the Schoharie water project has been estimated at approximately $25,000,000.

After the conference it was announced that there would be other similar ones in the future.

"We propose to watch the doings of the present board until midnight on Dec. 31," said Sheriff Alfred E. Smith, President-elect of the Aldermanic Board, who did the talking for the conferees.

There were other matters that came up for discussion at the conference. One of these was the proposal to acquire a site for a new public school on property bordered by Stoddard Place, Ludlow Place, Sullivan and Montgomery Streets in Brooklyn. The property is owned by the Associated Realty Improvement Company, which is said to be a subsidiary concern of the Realty Associates, in which William H. Reynolds, William M. Greve, and Frank Bailey of Rockaway Park fame are financially interested. William P. Rae, a former appraiser of property for the Controller's office and the Realty Associates, is President of the Associated Realty Improvement Company.

It was announced after the meeting that Edward Riegelmann, President-elect of the Borough of Brooklyn, would appear before the Board of Estimate at its meeting on Friday to protest against the acquisition of the site. The matter was before the board at its meeting last week, and went over for a week on motion made by Mayor Mitchel himself.

Cite War Conditions in Opposition.

The Board of Water Supply, which is composed of Charles Strauss, Charles M. Chadwick, and John F. Galvin, has broad powers under the statute creating it. There is nothing to prevent the board from going on with the work of the Schoharie watershed unless an injunction should intervene. The tapping of the Schoharie watershed was provided for by legislation enacted at last year's session of the Legislature. On the other hand, should the board determine to hold up the contract, this may be done without any financial loss to the city, under the law of that year.

Here is the letter sent by Judge Hylan and his associates to the members of the Board of Water Supply:

Gentlemen: On Nov. 9 your board executed a contract with the Degnon Contracting Company for the construction of the Shandaukan Tunnel, connecting the Schoharie watershed with the Catskill Aqueduct. The contract price was $12,138,738. The contract contains a provision that the contractor shall begin work ten days after the serving of a notice by your board instructing him to begin work. The contract also contains a provision by which the board reserves the right to suspend the whole or any part of the work without compensation to the contractor for such suspension. The period within which the contract must be completed after the giving of the notice is seven years.

This contract was awarded upon the assumption that the city will need the new water supply by the time the work is completed, and its conclusion is based upon the further assumption that the per capita consumption of New York City is 110 gallons of water per day, and that the increase in population will be at the uniform rate of 157,227 per annum.

In view of the conditions resulting from the prosecution of the war and their effect upon the price of labor and material and the derangement of industry generally, and the serious strain upon the finances of the whole country by the expenditures required for the war, it seems to us that unless there is some overwhelming necessity that requires the prosecution of this construction work on the Shanandakin Tunnel at the present time, that it should not now proceed.

In order to give the incoming Board of Estimate and Apportionment an opportunity to look into the matter and make such recommendations or take such actions as a full investigation require, we hereby request that your board refrain from serving the notice upon the contractor provided for by Article VI. of the contract, and that your board exercise the right to suspend the whole of the work under the contract pursuant to provision VII. of the contract for at least ninety days, so that the new Board of Estimate may be properly advised and discharge whatever responsibilities it may have to the City of New York.

Very truly yours,
JOHN F. HYLAN,
CHARLES L. CRAIG,
ALFRED E. SMITH.

Fight on Brooklyn School Site.

With regard to the proposed acquisition of the Brooklyn school site Judge Hylan said after the meeting that the protest was being made on the ground that on the property adjoining the site was a stone crusher that was being operated under a lease that had at least five more years to run and also on the ground that the property in the vicinity was unimproved and that there was a site better suited for school purposes in the immediate neighborhood. The proposed site is opposite Ebbet's baseball field.

Sheriff Smith said that one of the matters considered at the meeting was a report that the Mitchel Board of Estimate was contemplating an increase in the number of City Magistrates. The proposed new Magistrates, it was inferred by Judge Hylan and his associates, would be appointed before the present city administration went out of office.

"Judge Hylan believes that we have a sufficient number of Magistrates now, and that the inferior courts, generally speaking, are amply manned," said Mr. Smith.

The conferees also discussed what Sheriff Smith declared was "merely a rumor" to the effect that the Dock Department was preparing to lease to the New York Central at an annual rental below what is regared as a proper estimate somepiers adjoining West Thirty-fourth Street, which were included in a grant that was to be made to the railroad company in the event that the contract for the so-called Riverside improvement had been executed. A protest will be entered against this by President Dowling of the Aldermanic board, who is a member of the present Board of Estimate.

"We also discussed and concluded that a protest should be entered against a proposal made by the Dock Board for the exchange of some land situated on Coney Island Creek and owned by the Hargrave Improvement Company for property owned by the city in the vicinity," said Sheriff Smith. "It appears from an investigation we have made that the title to a wedge of land constituting part of the property of the Hargrave Company is clouded, while the title of the city's property to be given in exchange is clear and free under decisions of the courts. On part of the city's property the company has erected bungalows for which the city now receives an annual rental. It is just like making the city a present of something that already belongs to the city with something added, the ownership of which is not clear, in return for property to which the city has an unquestioned title, and we cannot see it."

Business Men's League to Aid.

The meeting was held in Judge Hylan's office at the headquarters of the Business Men's League, 50 East Forty-second Street. Mayor-elect Hylan, Controller-elect Charles L. Craig, Alfred E. Smith, President-elect of the Aldermanic Board, and Frank L. Dowling, President of the Board of Aldermen, attended, while the President-elect of the Borough of Richmond was represented by the Borough Commissioner of Public Works. The only absentees of prospective Board of Estimate members were Henry Bruckner, President-elect of the Bronx, and Borough President of Queens, Maurice E. Connolly.

At a special meeting of the Business Men's League, which first designated Judge Hylan as a Mayoralty nominee Grover A. Whalen, who directed the league's campaign on behalf of Judge Hylan, was elected Chairman, succeeding Joseph Yesha, who at his own request was permitted to retire. John F. Sinnott, Judge Hylan's secretary, was elected Secretary of the league, and George M. Adrian was re-elected Treasurer. Preston P. Lynn, General Manager for John Wanamaker, will remain at the head of its Executive Committee.

"The Business Men's League means to take a practical part in civic affairs from now on. We shall continue to be associated with Judge Hylan and believe we may be able to reflect the attitude of the business community on questions affecting the interests of the business men of New York," said Chairman Whalen. "We are not ready yet to make public any detailed plans of how this may be worked out, but we are confident that many important questions of policy will arise in which the judgment of practical business men may be of value. Mayor-elect Hylan is in hearty accord with our aims and purposes."

SEES NO TAMMANY VICTORY.

People Will Insist on High Standards, Says W. J. Schieffelin.

William Jay Schieffelin, Chairman of the Citizens Union, declared yesterday that the Mayoralty election was not a Tammany victory, and it did not mean that the people wished to revert to the Tammany standard of government. He asserted that the elevtion of Hylan did not mean that the people of New York would countenance a lowering of the present standards. Mr. Schieffelin discussed with Josepuh M. Price i urging the formation of a City Party.

"The friends of good government have no cause to be disheartened at the outcome of the recent election," he said. It is a fact, however, that the good work done by the present administration was disregarded by thousands of voters who had received a false impression that the present city offocials have not been in sympathy with the everyday needs and problems of the masses."

45,000 SEEK INSURANCE.

Most Soldiers and Sailors Taking Full $10,000 Policy.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—More than 45,000 soldiers and sailors have applied for Government life insurance aggregating nearly $400,000,000, the Treasury's War Risk Insurance Bureau announced tonight. The average amount sought is between $8,000 and $9,000, indicating that most of the men are applying for the maximum policies of $10,000.

These figures do not include the applications from the expeditionary force in France.

PACIFIST IS SWAMPED IN NEWARK ELECTION

Returns Show Prieth Got Small Percentage of Votes Cast in Selecting Commissioners.

Returns of the election held yesterday at Newark for five Commissioners under the commission form of government adopted five weeks ago, at midnight indicated that the following were the successful candidates:

Thomas L. Raymond, (Ind. Rep.,) present Mayor of Newark; Alexander Archibald, (Dem.,) present City Clerk; John F. Monahan, (Dem.,) former Sheriff; Charles P. Gillen, (Ind.;) William J. Brennan, (Labor.)

Although returns were slow in coming in, these five candidates appeared to lead the field by a substantial vote. There were eighty candidates in the field. The five winners probably will receive about 15,000 votes apiece. It was estimated that 40,000 votes were cast.

The early returns indicated that the spectacular campaign on pacifist and pro-German lines conducted by Benedict Prieth fell flat. Prieth, who has been indicted on thirty counts for articles alleged to be treasonable printed in the New Jersey Freie Zeitung, of which he is editor, was released on bail and made an aggressive campaign among the German-American societies of Newark, four of which indorsed his candidacy.

He ran well in the Twelfth, Fourteenth, and Sixteenth Wards, which a considerable so-called German-American vote. He also ran well in the Third District, which has a large socialistic vote. His total vote, however, according to indications, will be in the neighborhood of 2,000 or 3,000.

The five Socialist candidates had been sanguine about their chances of victory because of the number of candidates in the field. The five Socialist candidates, according to returns, did not receive more than 5,000 votes apiece, or about one-third the vote polled by the winning candidates.

QUESTIONS ISHII AGREEMENT

Not a Full Settlement of Problem, Says German Paper.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Nov. 13.—Commenting on the American-Japanese agreement, the Vossische Zeitung says it learns from Berne why the announcement by the Japanese Ambassador at Washington regarding the agreement made Nov. 2 was so "vague and indefinite." The paper asserts that the reason lay in the fact that the negotiations concerned primarily an exchange of steel plates against tonnage.

"The explanations by Professor Iyenagra, the chief Japanese propagandist in America," it says, "clearly showed that in the negotiations, which lasted for weeks, the question of the German possessions in East Africa and also of Japanese immigration on the Pacific Coast were strenuously avoided."

From American papers, says the Vossische Zeitung, it appears that of all wars.

American statesmen were deathly afraid to embark on a discussion of this nature, and that from semi-official statements in certain American papers which were issued by the American State Department as well as by the Japanese mission, it was silently agreed not to touch on this subject.

"The agreement of Nov. 2," it adds, "is limited to a friendly discussion of the policy of the open door in China and of the interests of both sides in the Far East. It definitely decides only the abolition of the export prohibition on steel plates, for which Japan is to give tonnage."

The paper adds that from this it is gathered that the American-Japanese arrangement "has by no means the character of an agreement on international policy, which aspect Washington has endeavored to give it, although the Lansing statement was intended to give the impression to the press that this agreement was to settle finally and forever America's Eastern problems."

Defended German Atrocities.

Special to The New York Times.

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Nov. 13.—Professor W. E. Zeuch, who came in September from Clark University to join the Economics Department of Indiana University, resigned today from the Faculty under fire because of a letter written to the editor of the Hopkinton (Iowa) Leader defending the atrocities of the German Army on the ground that these crimes were common in the armies of all wars.

Dress Clothes

Dress clothes are right or they are *NOT*.

What is correct evening wear is correct without compromise.

Non-conformity makes a man conspicuous, if not ridiculous.

Hart Schaffner & Marx Dress Clothes

Hart Schaffner & Marx Dress Clothes are *RIGHT*.

They are quietly correct in every detail—quality, style and fit.

Dress Clothes are practically a necessity around holiday time—so come in and let us round out your wardrobe.

Full Dress Coats begin at $32
Tuxedos to match, $30
Dress Trousers begin at $8
Cutaway Coats and Vests $30 up

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th
246-248 West 125th } Open
3d Ave., cor. 122d } Evenings

20% Discount

on all Four Door Seven Passenger GOODMAN Convertible Bodies (Springfield Type) now in stock. Immediate delivery on Bodies built for the following chasses:—

Packard Touring, 1-35, 2-35, 4-48, 5-48. Pierce-Arrow 48, 1916, '17 and '18 Models. Owen-Magnetic, 136" wheelbase. Cadillac, Model 55 and 57, 132" wheelbase. Locomobile 38 and 48. Stearns-Knight 8 cylinder. Marmon Model 34. Singer. Murray.

GOODMAN Convertible Bodies are custom made. The lightest all year 'round body on the market. Call and inspect sample in salesroom.

Goodman Auto Body Co., Inc.
1737 B'way, Cor. 55th St.

SCOTCH WOOL SOCKS

Medium Weight in Gray, White, Oxford, Heathers, Brown, Green & Black. $1.25 Pair

Heavy Weight in White, Heathers, Brown, Gray, Black, Green and White with colored Clocks $1.50 Pair

Scotch Golf Hose, Fancy turnover tops, $3.50 Pair

Tennis, Golf and Sport Equipment.

Stewart Sporting Sales Co.,
425 FIFTH AVE., at 38th St.

PAWN TICKETS BOUGHT
CASH PAID IMMEDIATELY
for Pawn Tickets, Diamonds, Precious Stones and Jewelry. Appraising free. Strictly confidential. *Open Evenings.*

FORGOTSTON'S
1432 Broadway, N. Y. Cor. 40th St.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST.—Monday, between Morris Park station, Long Island R. R., and St. Patrick's Church, Kent and Willoughby Av., four strings of seed pearls on cross pendant. Reward if returned to A. Arnaud, 24 Church St., Richmond Hill.

LOST.—Morning service, Holy Trinity Church, lady's gold bracelet watch and round pin, two color gold and pearls, 123d, Lenox Av., 114th St.; Morningside Av. Return Sherman Square Hotel, Broadway and 70th; reward.

LOST.—$100 reward and no questions asked for the return of octagon shape onyx and diamond wrist watch on black ribbon; initials on back in enamel.
Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

LOST.—Monday, between 8 and 9 P. M., 23d St. subway to Fordham Road, gold ring, tiger engraved, diamond, redstone, initials in Japanese, S. H.; reward. S. Hirschkorn, 2,520 Grand Concourse.

LOST.—A diamond bar pin, between scene of accident at Motor Parkway and Brentwood Road Junction and Lake Ronkonkoma, on Sunday, Nov. 11; liberal reward. N 192 Times.

LOST.—$75 reward and no questions asked for return of bead bag, Saturday afternoon, near Delmonico's; valued for association. Telephone K. D. Athey, Murray Hill 2697.

LOST.—Suitable reward for return of large, black enameled pin lost Nov. 10, between Cohen & Harris Theatre, Murray's Restaurant, and Hotel Waldorf. Cashier Waldorf.

LOST.—Saturday at noon, between Stein & Blaine's, 8 West 38th St., and McCreery's, diamond and platinum circle brooch. Reward if returned to 52 East 54th St.

LOST.—Lady's gold watch in black leather wrist strap, near 119th St. and Morningside Drive, monogram "M. B. K."; reward. 435 West 119th St., Apt. 9D.

LOST.—Platinum wrist watch, set with small diamonds, either at Shubert's Theatre or Rector's ballroom; liberal reward. R. Gispert, Manhattan Hotel.

LOST.—Gold sword pin with pearls, Sunday evening, at Healy's, or Broadway between 63d and 80th; reward. Kathryn S. Fowler, 35 East 62d St.

LOST.—Shriner emblem, diamond studded, Sunday, at 168th St. and Broadway. A. Wiener, 601 West 168th St. Phone 3631 Audubon.

LOST.—Saturday, kodak, New Haven train from Pelham or on subway from 14th St.; reward. Weisenberger, 32 Union Square.

LOST.—Diamond breast pin, pearl centre; Carnegie Hall, subway; liberal reward. W 99 Times.

LOST.—Seal Fitch neckpiece, Lenox subway, 110th St. station, 110th, Lenox to 5th Av.; reward. Tel. 5708 River. Burke.

LOST—On 180th St., knitting bag containing army sweater. Mrs. C. C. Blake, 507 West 180th St.

LOST.—PEARL SCARF PIN, possibly 9th Av. "L," 34th St.; LIBERAL REWARD. 39 Claremont Av., Apartment 74.

LOST.—Lady's Persian lamb coat, Saturday night, 13th, 15th Avs., 50th St., Brooklyn; liberal reward. 1,511 50th St.

LOST.—Tuesday morning, gold Masonic charm. Return Superintendent Masonic Hall. Reward.

REWARD.—Gun metal watch, Tuesday, near Park Av. Hotel. Return to Room 550, Park Av. Hotel.

LOST.—Pocketbook containing glasses, pen, &c.; reward. Miss Weinseimer, 14 Wall St.

LOST.—One gold-filled fountain pen, engraved "E. V."; reward. 59 West 68th.

$100 REWARD.

LOST.—Between Allen and Delancey and Bowery and Delancey, one bundle containing men's new black pants; reward of $100 offered for return; loss falls on employe; no questions asked. M. FRANK & CO., 702 Broadway.

$25 REWARD.

Lost on Hoboken ferry Sunday, Nov. 11, a black enamel brooch, set with pearls; return to or communicate with Mrs. Breckinridge, 1,155 Park Av.

$200 REWARD for diamond butterfly pin lost Manhattan Bridge car, 7th Av. trolley, Brooklyn, Sunday night; no questions asked. J. Yermark, 555 Hudson St.

REWARD.—Gold-filled wrist watch, with black strap, Wykagyl, Westchester R. R., Willis Av. car. 342 West 122d St.

Found.

FOUND—STOLEN IN TRANSIT.
Several hundred ladies' coats, lined with Winner satin, bearing "Winner Satin Ecmtant Labels," inside collar; goods have been located, for information inquire WEINER BROS., 836 BROADWAY.

FOUND.—Lady's watch and chain, initialed; owner may claim on payment of ad. X 217 Times Annex.

Tea Rooms.

NOW OPEN
SEVEN CANDLES,
13 West 46th Street,
in the ART GALLERY
formerly occupied by BRAUN & CO.
Luncheon, Afternoon Tea, Dinner.
HOME COOKING.
Service a la carte and table d'hote.
Separate Room for Gentlemen.

BRITTINY TEA ROOM, 694 Madison Av., nr. 62d St.
Luncheon, 60c; Afternoon Tea, 25c; Dinner, $1.00. Orders taken for cakes, rolls, muffins, salad dressing, etc. Telephone 7034 Plaza.
OPEN SUNDAY FROM 12 TO 2 P. M.

At the Sign of THE GREEN TEAPOT
Thirteen East Thirty-sixth Street.
Luncheon, 60c.; Dinner, $1.00; Afternoon Tea and Waffles, 45c.; Roast Chicken and Waffles Wed.

Old Chelsea 51 West 16th St. Open Sundays.
Vegetable luncnes and dinners a specialty. Old-fashioned cooking.
Table d'hote dinner, 90c, 90c. Lunch a la carte.

Green Parrot Tea Shop 13 E. 35th St., Opp. Altman's.
Specially Attractive Luncheon a la Carte And Afternoon Tea.
LEMON MERINGUE PIE A SPECIALTY.

DOWNTOWN'S MOST DELIGHTFUL MID-DAY TEA ROOMS
THE BROWN BETTY 147 FULTON ST. 72 WALL ST.
Delicious Home Cooking.

The OAK ROOM 36 East 57th St. near Madison Av.
Breakfast; Luncheon; Afternoon Tea; Dinner. Special Beefsteak Dinner Today.

The Dorothy-Louise, 1 WEST 39TH ST. (Opp. Lord & Taylor.)
Luncheon, Fifty Cents. Dinner, sixty Cents. CHICKEN DINNER EVERY SATURDAY.

MARY LOUISE 175 Madison Ave., near 34th. Breakfast or Luncheon, 35c.
Special chicken lunch, Tues., Thurs. & Sat., 9 to 2:30. Dinner, 60c. Chicken every night.

THE FERNERY 22 EAST 33D STREET. 3 to 8. Except Sundays.
The Oldest Tea Room in New York.
"Club" or a la carte. Smoking in garden.
Luncheon, dinner and always a hearty welcome at

SCOTCH TEA ROOM, Inc. 21 E. 47th St. Sunday dinner.
Home-made Scotch Shortbread and Scones.

THE ROSE GARDEN 38 West 58th St., Near Plaza Hotel.
Luncheon or Dinner, $1.00. Tea, a la Carte.
Sunday Dinner a specialty, $1.25.

THE GROTTO 165 MADISON AVENUE Between 32d and 33d
Luncheon, 45c; Course Dinner With Chicken, 65c. Sunday Dinner, 75c; Home-made Bread and Pies.

SAVORY PIE SHOP 45 E. 30th St. Mad. Sq. 4976.
"Wonderful Apple Pie" to order, 50c, 75c and $1.00. Luncheon and Afternoon Tea.

Dine at Old Gramercy Park Open Sunday
No. 20 Breakfast 35c; Luncheon 60c; Dinner 75c.
Entrance on Irving Place. Open Fire.

WRIGHT-LOGAN 6 East 37th Street, Adjoining Tiffany's
LUNCHEON: AFTERNOON TEA: DINNER

THE ELM TREE 52-54 John Street, (Financial District.)
Homelike Tea Room for LADIES and GENTLEMEN.

17 West 58th St. (Plaza 1110).
Luncheon 75c.
TONIGHT, Beefsteak and pushroom dinner, $1.

STUDENTS INN, 326 West 58th St. West of 8th Ave.
Luncheon, 35c.; Afternoon Tea; Dinner, 50-75c.

THE TALLY HO 30 East 34th St. Opposite Altman's.
Luncheon; Afternoon Tea; Southern Chicken Dinner.

THE MARYLAND 113 West 72d St. Just off Columbus Av.
Breakfast, 40c.; Luncheon, 50c; Dinner, 75c.

THE MAYFLOWER, 25 West 39th St. Dinner, table d'hote
A la carte Breakfast, Lunch, Tea. Open Sundays.

THE PIROUETTE, 22 East 45th Street, bet. Madison & 5th Av.
Luncheon, 35-40c.; Afternoon Tea; Dinner, 50c.

Heatherdell Tea Shop 15 E. 42d St. Open Sundays.

LIBERTY SIX

The Liberty Brougham proves the needlessness of great weight in a town car. It has half the weight of your cumbersome limousine; but not one whit less of smartness and *chic*. It rides differently—and better. It drives differently—and better.

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Wear DASHWOOD
AND KNOW THE MANY ADVANTAGES OF THE
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E&W Collars 2 for 35¢
EARL & WILSON TROY'S BEST PRODUCT

To insure insertion and correct classification of advertisements in the Sunday edition of The New York Times, copy must be in the Times Building before noon Saturday.— Advt.

NEW YORK HERALD, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1917.

$200,000 FIRE IN NEW ROCHELLE; HUGUENOT RECORDS DESTROYED

Mount Vernon and Larchmont Rush Fire Apparatus to Aid Nine Local Companies.

TWO BUSINESS BLOCKS, FOUR DWELLINGS BURN

Numerous Fairbreadth Escapes as Men Are Rescued Just Before Brick Walls Crash Down.

RUINS OF DOWNEY BUILDING HUGUENOT STREET, NEW ROCHELLE

WILLIAM G. BURK WHO AIDED IN RESCUE WORK

"But the town's loss was greater than figures can cover, for it entailed the destruction of books and documents of the Huguenot Association, records of the early history of the French settlement. Professional men of the town also lost libraries and documents. In some cases they risked their lives in attempts to save their possessions. The Huguenot Library which was burned had been insured for $20,000, but the sentimental loss to the community cannot be paid. The documents included old records of the little French Protestant settlement and its growth from early Colonial days. Another loss of community importance was in the destruction of surveys and maps of New Rochelle, Larchmont and Pelham. They belonged to Winfield B. Hayes."

n other buildings had been insured for $20,000, but the extinguished by mental loss to the comm

They May Have Been *Your* Business Records

DOESN'T this timely lesson in Safety First "ring home"? Put *your* business office in the place of the Huguenot Library. Suppose this loss was *your* loss—not a sentimental one, to be sure, but a very *real* one, to be reckoned in terms of records gone, production at a standstill, expenses going on with no profits coming in, and all the other financial worry that goes with a fire disaster when no duplicate records exist!

It's better to be safe to-day than sorry to-morrow. A man with the responsibility of a business on his hands should store duplicate records *away from* his place of business. Foresight is cheaper than hindsight.

Store Your Surplus Business Records *at*

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Out of Congested Districts—Only 7 Minutes from Wall Street

Besides the protection afforded (our specially constructed vault rooms are guarded, day and night, by an infallible system of detection that makes the spread of fire an impossibility)—remember that it is cheaper to use Pioneer Service than to do without it! Rentals are at least ⅓ less than the cost of Lower Manhattan office rentals—and in many cases the savings are decidedly greater.
Special rooms built to your specification if desired, with shelving, electric light, telephone and general office facilities. Rentals as low as $5.00 per month.

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Insurance Companies — Railroads
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37 to 53 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, New York

OUR 38TH YEAR